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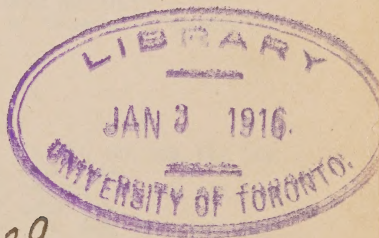
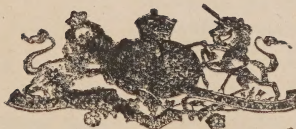
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

VOLUME XV

JULY, 1914, TO JUNE, 1915



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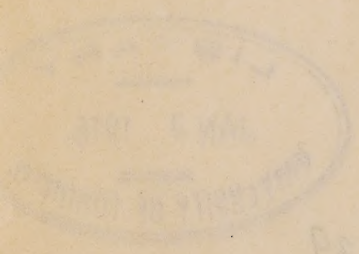
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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL operations were on the whole comparatively quiet during June. Crop conditions in the West were favourable, and the yield was expected to be a good one. The hay crop, generally, owing to lack of rain was expected to be short. Fruits other than peaches promised well. The strawberry crop was light, and high prices prevailed. Early vegetables in some localities suffered from heavy frosts at the beginning of the month. Farm help was reported scarce in a few places in the East, though in the West the supply was considered adequate. In fishing conditions were fair. Serious storms at the beginning of the month along the Atlantic coast seriously interrupted operations and destroyed a large amount of fishing gear. Large catches of mackerel were reported, but cod was below the average, with prices consequently ruling high. Saw-mills were generally busy, with a short season expected in some localities due to quantities of logs being hung up along the streams owing to low water. Coal mining in Nova Scotia was on the whole fairly active, but quiet in Alberta and British Columbia. The strike on Vancouver Island was still unsettled. Manufacturing was very quiet in a great many branches, and in some localities a number of plants were shut down indefinitely and large bodies of men laid off. Railway construction continued fairly active. Wholesale and retail business was

only fair. The month closed with a great deal of unemployment in evidence, not only in unskilled trades but in the case of mechanics and artisans as well.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 136.2 for June as compared with 136.2 in May and 136.4 in June, 1913. Advances in oats, barley, corn, flaxseed, cattle, beef, lamb, dairy products, sugar, glucose, wool, cotton, hides and tallow, lead, and anthracite coal, were offset by declines in wheat, hogs, iron, brass, tin, silver, spruce, miscellaneous building materials, furs and raw rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

The mining industry in the Crow's Nest district was seriously interrupted by one of the worst accidents in the history of mining in Canada, which occurred at Hillcrest colliery on June 19, as the result of an explosion. Out of the 237 who went down to work in the mines, 189 lost their lives.*

The fishing industry on the Atlantic coast was seriously interrupted by a serious storm which occasioned great loss to the Gaspé fishing fleet. Many boats were wrecked and damaged, and thirteen lives lost.

*A special article regarding the Hillcrest disaster will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the Gazette.

The number of trade disputes reported during June was one less than in the preceding month, although the total number in existence at the end of June was somewhat larger than at the end of May, there being fifteen in that month and twenty-two in June. Of the new disputes, those occasioning the greatest interruption to industry were strikes of carpenters at Montreal and at London, sheet metal workers at Toronto, and miners at Nordegg, Alta., in all of these strikes a considerable number of employees being concerned.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes as reported in the press of the Dominion, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Two million feet of lumber belonging to the Kent Lumber Company at Bridgewater, loss \$20,000; stock of lumber at Riversdale, loss \$4,000; general store at Sydney, loss \$7,000.

New Brunswick.—Portion of town of Blissville, loss \$10,000; Intercolonial Railway freight shed at Moncton; also a business block at Moncton, loss \$8,000. Tugboat *Hunter* burned at St. John, loss \$5,000; G. W. Fowler's barns with contents at Sussex, loss \$20,000.

Quebec.—Sash and door factory at Cartierville, loss \$2,000; portion of village of Gatineau Point, loss \$20,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: moving picture theatre, loss \$4,000; hardware warehouse and stables, loss \$20,000; Beaudry's sawmill, loss \$60,000; grain warehouse of W. H. Dwyer & Co., loss \$10,000; implement factory at Quebec, loss \$100,000.

Ontario.—Cheese factory at Athens; portion of Smart Mfg. plant at Brockville, loss \$20,000; planing mill at Bobcaygeon; bakery at Cobourg; portion of the village of Duart; Specialty Mfg. Company's plant at Grimsby, also Consumer's Box Company's plant, loss \$15,000; portion of village of Hammond, loss \$38,000; portion of village of Hagersville, loss \$30,000; fish warehouse at Kingsville, loss \$14,000; crushed stone plant at Lindsay; portion of town of Listowel, loss \$10,000; Chew's lumber yard at Midland, loss \$25,000; C.P.R. grain shed at Milton; Renaud's bakery at Ottawa, loss \$10,000; also Reid's book store, loss \$5,000; retaining wall at J. R. Booth's mill; McAlary's boat works at Orillia, loss \$2,000; Carss' lumber yard at Owen Sound, loss \$20,000; farm building at Perth, loss \$15,000; McDonald's shingle mill at Peterborough, loss \$3,500; portion of town of Powassan, loss \$300,000; lumber mill at Spencerville, loss \$12,000; sawmill at Strathroy, loss \$10,000; wall enclosing a boot and shoe store at St. Catharines collapsed; dredge *Delver* sank, loss \$100,000 (one life lost); business block at Porcupine. At Toronto: Consumers' Gas Company's plant destroyed by explosion of gas, loss \$5,000; drug firm and wax figure factory, loss \$10,000; plant of the Polson Iron Works, loss \$17,000; business block at Tilbury, loss \$60,000; sand and gravel company's plant, also a curling rink at Windsor, loss \$30,000.

Manitoba.—Grain elevator at Rosebank; Pitner gasoline lighting plant, loss \$25,000.

Saskatchewan.—Portion of town of Beatty, loss \$20,000; grain elevator at Wynyard; portion of town of Carbon, loss \$40,000; hotel at Calstadt, loss \$4,000; Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company's coal mine at Hillcrest partly destroyed by an explosion of fire damp, causing the loss of life of 189 miners.

British Columbia.—Palace hotel at Fort George, loss \$20,000; Pacific Chocolate Company's plant at New Westminster, loss \$50,000; Brackman-Kerr Milling Company's plant at Victoria, loss \$5,000; city wharf at New Westminster, loss \$5,000; portion of town of Revelstoke, loss \$50,000. At Vancouver: Fairview sash and door factory, loss \$20,000; *Sechelt* hotel on Howe Sound, loss \$10,000; cleaning and dyeing company's establishment, loss \$5,000; lumber mill, loss \$2,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

But few changes in wages were reported to the Department during June. At Amherst, N.S., street labourers had their wages increased by forty cents per day. At Halifax, about 400 men in the employ of the city works departments received an advance of two cents per hour. City labourers at Guelph had their wages raised from twenty cents to twenty-two and one-half cents per hour. At Regina, two firms reduced the wages of carpenters from forty-five to forty cents per hour, about 100 men being affected.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during June in the several industries and groups of trade throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations on the whole were favoured with good weather conditions, and crops, particularly in the West, gave every indication of a large yield. The hay crop generally, owing to lack of rain, was expected to be short. Heavy frosts at some points in the Maritime provinces and in Ontario did some dam-

age to corn, early vegetables and fruits. Reports from the different fruit districts were on the whole favourable. The apple crop in particular was expected to be good. Small fruits, however, were expected to be a light crop. That the peach crop in the Niagara district will be a failure has been confirmed by an official report of the fruit commissioner for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, where it is stated "that with the exception of the Essex Peninsula and a slight scattering in Lambton county the peach crop of Ontario is a failure." In the Niagara district as a consequence of the peach crop failure a number of growers planted tomatoes, in order to offset the loss sustained through the failure of the peach crop. These heavy plantings of tomatoes, it was feared, might result in the supply being greater than the demand, with consequent low prices to growers. The strawberry crop was only a fair one and high prices prevailed. Tent caterpillars in some districts did considerable damage to orchards in Western Ontario and Quebec, also in some parts of New Brunswick. There was a noticeable increase in the growing of alfalfa and in mixed farming in the West, and in many localities where farmers formerly brought in their butter and dairy products, these were being produced on farms in the locality in sufficient quantities to supply the producers, with a slight surplus for local sale. Farmers in some sections of Ontario reported farm help scarce. On Prince Edward Island it was also reported that steady farm help could readily find employment at good wages. The large numbers of unemployed in the cities, however, in some instances have not shown a disposition to seek work on the farm, one reason for this attitude being attributed to the low wages said to be offered.

On June 26, a well attended convention of Farmers' Institutes was held at Dorion in the district of Thunder Bay. The principal topic discussed was the necessity of co-

operation between the farmers and the residents of the city. Fort William was chosen as the place of the fall convention to be held in November.

At a meeting of Lambton farmers held at Petrolia June 15, it was decided to organize a Lambton Farmers' Co-operative Club for mutual benefits in buying and selling and for the improvement of agricultural conditions generally throughout the county. It is proposed to have a local farmer's union in each of the two hundred school districts of the county with the school houses as the centres.

Figures issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association show a four per cent. increase in the acreage of wheat, ten per cent. increase in oats and barley, and seventeen per cent. decrease in flax as compared with the area under crops in 1913.

Regulations have been proclaimed to come into force September 1, under the Dairy Industry Act passed at the last session of Parliament. The regulations provide for the marketing and branding of all package cheese or butter so that purchasers may know just what they are getting. For the violation of any of the regulations a fine of not less than ten dollars and not more than thirty dollars will be levied.

June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., were not so largely patronized as during former years, increased railway rates being chiefly responsible for the decrease.

Fishing.

In the Maritime provinces conditions in the fishing industry the first part of the month were very bad. High wind storms prevailed which caused great loss to fishermen and much fishing gear was also destroyed. The latter half of the month was more favourable, with haddock, mackerel and lobsters plentiful. The catch of cod was only fair. The high prices obtained for cod atoned in some measure for the comparative falling off in the catch. On the

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City and District of Correspondent	Agriculture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Active	Active
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active				Active	Active	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair				V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Active	Active
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Fair							V active	V active
8—Moncton.....	Fair							V active	V active
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active	Active
10—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
12—Montreal.....								V quiet	V quiet
13—Quebec.....	Fair		Fair				Active	V active	Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Fair							Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
17—St. Johns & Ierville.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....								Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....								Active	V active
20—Berlin.....								Active	Active
21—Brantford.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
22—Brookville.....	Fair							V active	V active
23—Chatham.....	Fair	Quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Active	Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active	Active	V quiet	Active
25—Guelph.....	Fair							Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Fair
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						Active	Active
28—London.....	Fair							V active	V active
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							V active	V active
30—Orillia.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
31—Ottawa.....	Fair		Active	Quiet			Active	Fair	Fair
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					Active	Quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair							Active	Active
34—Port Arthur and Port William.....								Fair	Fair
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....								Quiet	Quiet
36—Stratford.....	Fair							V active	V active
37—St. Catharines.....	Fair	Active						Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair							V active	V active
39—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	Active	Active
40—Windsor.....	Fair							Active	Active
41—Woodstock.....	Fair							V active	V active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Active
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
47—Saskatoon.....									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	V quiet
53—Nelson.....									
54—New Westminster.....									
55—Prince Rupert.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
56—Vancouver.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electr'cl. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....
2- Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4- Active	v active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	.....
5- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- v active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....
8- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	v active	Active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
9- v active	.....	v active	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
10- v active	v active	v active	.....	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	Quiet	.....	.....
11- v active	v active	v active	v active	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12- V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	.....
13- Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
14- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
15- Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
16- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
17- v active	v active	v active	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
18- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	Quiet	.....	.....
19- Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
20- Fair	Active	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	v active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
21- Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
22- Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23- Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	V quiet	.....
24- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
25- Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
26- V quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
27- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....
28- Quiet	.....	v active	.....	Quiet	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....
29- Fair	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30- Fair	.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
31- V quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
32- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
33- Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	Quiet	Quiet	Active
34- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....
36- v active	Active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
37- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38- Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
39- Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....
40- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
41- Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
42- V quiet	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
43- Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	v active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
44- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
45- Quiet	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
46- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
47- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
50- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
52- V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
53- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
56-
57- Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....									
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair				
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
4—Truro.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active				Active
5—Westville.....	Quiet			Active	Active	Active		Quiet	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active			Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active		Active	Fair				Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	V active	V active		V active	V active				
10—St. John.....	V active			V active		Active			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active				Active
12—Montreal.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet
13—Quebec.....	Active	Active	V quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
17—St. John and Iberville.....	V active	V active		Fair	Fair			Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....				V active	V active	Active	Active		
20—Berlin.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
22—Brockville.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Quiet			Active	Active	V active	V active		V active
24—Cobalt.....	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet				
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
28—London.....	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	V active	Fair	Quiet		V active	Fair
29—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	Active						
30—Orillia.....	Fair	Fair		Fair					Fair
31—Ottawa.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Fair	Fair
32—Owen Sound.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
33—Peterborough.....	V active			Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	Fair			Quiet	Quiet				Quiet
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	Quiet								
36—Stratford.....	Active	Active		V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
38—St. Thomas.....	V active		Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active		Quiet
39—Toronto.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
40—Windsor.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....						V active			
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....				V quiet	V quiet				
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				
46—Regina.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
47—Saskatoon.....									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
51—Medicine Hat.....			Fair	Fair	Fair				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....									
53—Nelson.....									
54—New Westminster.....									
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
56—Vancouver.....									
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.—*Concluded.*

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TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1—					Quiet						
2—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	V active
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active						Quiet
4—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
5—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V quiet
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
7—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
8—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active		V active	Active
9—	V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	V active			V quiet	V active	Active
10—	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active					Quiet
11—	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
12—	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
13—	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active	Fair	V active	Quiet
14—					Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
15—	Active	Active		V active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
16—	Active	Active			Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V active
17—	Active	Active			Quiet	V active	V active	V active		V active	Quiet
18—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Fair
20—	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active		Fair	Fair
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair		Active	V quiet
22—	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
23—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
24—					Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
25—		Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
26—	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair
27—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
28—	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active		Fair	Fair
29—		V active	V active		V active	Quiet	Quiet	V active		Quiet	Active
30—	Quiet	Quiet									Fair
31—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
32—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active
33—	Active	Active	Active								V quiet
34—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
35—											Active
36—	Active	Active			V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	
37—		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—	Active	Active	V active			V active	Fair	V active		Fair	Fair
39—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
40—	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41—						Active				Active	
42—	V quiet	V quiet									V quiet
43—	Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Quiet
44—											
45—	Fair	Fair				V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
46—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
47—					Quiet						Quiet
48—	V quiet	V quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
50—	Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair			V quiet
51—	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Fair
52—											
53—	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
54—											
55—											
56—											
57—	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

British Columbia coast many canneries were in operation. A serious storm, which commenced on June 5, and lasted for several days, did much damage to fishing fleets operating along the north shore of New Brunswick. Many vessels were wrecked and thirteen lives were lost. A feature in the fishing industry was the large catches of mackerel taken off the Nova Scotia coast. Dogfish did much damage to fishermen's nets along the coast in the vicinity of Halifax. On the British Columbia coast general activity prevailed. Halibut catches were exceptionally large and the run of salmon favourable.

The monthly bulletin of sea fishery statistics issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries gives the total pack of canned lobsters on the Atlantic coast from November 15 to the end of May as 81,702 cases; the total shipment in shell was 68,552 cwt. During the corresponding period in the preceding year the pack was 97,039 cases, and the shipment in shell 78,813 cwts.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations on the whole were fairly brisk. Nova Scotia reported a successful logging season, and all lumber was brought safely to the mills. In New Brunswick also mills were working steadily with large crews. In some parts of Quebec and Ontario, owing to low water, many logs were left behind, not only in the small streams but on some of the larger rivers as well. In spite of the fact that the last winter was a favourable one for logging and larger quantities than usual were taken out, it was expected that the number of logs likely to be left in the woods and the prospect of a reduction in the sawing season would have a tendency to increase the prices of lumber, the demand for which, particularly in the cities, was greatly improved.

Work on the Bathurst Lumber Company's new pulp mill at Bathurst was being rapidly proceeded with. The company will also build a spur line to con-

nect with the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst village.

Owing to the collapse of the retaining wall in a flume, 400 men were thrown out of employment at Booth's mills, at Ottawa. Work was not expected to be resumed until July.

The seventeenth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at Buffalo, N.Y., June 18 and 19. The convention was well attended and a number of important questions were discussed. There was a large Canadian delegation present, and Mr. W. J. Hetherington of the Laking Company, Toronto, was elected one of the directors.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company, held in Toronto during June, the annual report showed that the floating liabilities had been reduced from \$1,090,000 on December 31, 1913, to \$690,000 on May 1 of the present year. Further substantial reductions were being made and the business of the company was reported to be in a sound condition while the general situation was improving gradually. L. M. Wood was re-elected president, N. L. Davies vice-president, and A. Grieg, general manager.

The weekly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for June 1 contains a number of special reports by trade agents of the Department in regard to foreign markets for Canadian lumber, especially lumber from British Columbia, the chief of these reports being one by the Trade Commissioner for South Africa on opportunities for trade in Canadian lumber in the Latin American republics.

The spread of the co-operative idea in forest fire protection is evidenced by the recent organization of the Lower Ottawa Forest Protective Association, Limited. The association includes all the paper manufacturers of the Ottawa and Gatineau districts, and represents over 6,250,000 acres of timber lands on the watersheds of the Gatineau, Lievre, Rouge, Coulange and Na-

tion rivers. The staff will comprise a manager, three inspectors, and fifty rangers. The headquarters of the Association will be in Ottawa. The manager of the association, with a view to rendering his work more effective, has been placed on the staff of the Forest Protection Branch of Quebec as well as of the Fire Inspection Department of the Dominion Railway Commission. It is also proposed to promote close operation with the settlers and the railways in the territory covered.

Mining.

Coal mining operations in the Sydney district were fairly active. There was some loss of time in the collieries, but this was not serious, amounting only to an occasional idle day. The outputs, however, were not affected, and exceeded those of June last, the increase being due to greater development in the collieries. The Dominion Coal Company closed down No. 17 colliery in the New Waterford district. The mine had just been unwatered, re-opened and re-timbered after being closed down eighteen years. About 100 men were employed, all of whom are transferred to nearby collieries and put to work. The Bridgeport collieries in the Glace Bay district were also closed down, having been worked out. The men, however, secured work in other collieries. At Westville there was much idle time in the mines and conditions were quiet owing to a shortage in coal orders. At Joggins and River Hebert conditions also were quiet. At Springhill, Oxford, and Parrsboro, however, the mines were working actively with labour well employed. Asbestos mines in Quebec were running full time.

Mining in the Lethbridge district was very dull, the men only working one or two days a week. On June 19, a very serious explosion at the Hillcrest colliery caused the loss of 189 lives and a cessation of mining operations* Con-

ditions on Vancouver Island were quiet. The strikers at Nanaimo were still out.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the first quarter of the year shows a production of 6,519,860 ounces of silver, being 680,198 ounces less than in the corresponding period of last year.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing showed little change from conditions existing in May. There was a slight improvement in the steel mills at Sydney due to some extent to large orders of steel rails for the Canadian Northern Railway. Several of the mills were in continuous operation throughout the month and conditions were fairly brisk. Other manufacturing industries in the Maritime provinces were fairly busy with occasional instances, however, of factories being practically closed down and others working short time. At Montreal many large manufacturing establishments were shut down, others were running short time, and great numbers of mechanics were out of employment. In the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway alone, working staffs were reduced by about 3,000 men, and other large establishments have been running with about half their usual complement of workers. In Ontario manufacturing at most industrial localities was very quiet, the exception being in those lines of manufacturing supplying material for building, which were fairly busy. From nearly every quarter have come reports of factories shutting down, reducing staffs and running short time.

According to the monthly trade statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, there was an increase in the volume of Canadian manufactures exported to Great Britain during the first two months of the present fiscal year, April and May, the amount for this period being \$10,292 compared with \$7,681 with the corresponding two months of the previous fiscal year.

*See special article regarding the Hillcrest disaster which will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

The annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held in Montreal during the month.*

During June the Lake of the Woods Milling Company took over the plant of the Medicine Hat Company. The capacity of the mill will be increased from 600 barrels per day to 2,000 barrels, which will involve extensive alterations and improvements.

Railroad Construction.

There was a fair amount of railroad construction carried on during the month, principally in the West, though the building of spur lines, repair and ballasting work gave employment to quite a number of men in the East.

Two parties of Canadian Pacific Railway engineers and surveyors were working on the preparation of surveys to carry the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway northward along the shore of Vancouver Island. One survey party was working south of Campbell river and one north, the latter proceeding along the trail built by the Government into the Salmon river valley.

Rapid progress was being made on the Alberta Central branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway west from Red Deer, Alberta, and it was expected by the construction department that a regular service on this line would be established out of Red Deer during July.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has completed its line from Expanse to Assiniboia for a distance of fourteen miles south of Expanse. Only fourteen miles remain to be completed to make direct railway connection between Moose Jaw and Assiniboia.

Ballasting operations were being actively proceeded with on the Lake Erie and Northern Railroad near Brantford.

General Transport.

Traffic on the railroads, particularly on lines parallel to water routes, was light, freight shipments by water being much heavier. A large number of steamers were engaged at New Brunswick ports in loading lumber for the United Kingdom, and at Sydney coal shipments and the handling of ore occasioned considerable activity at the piers.

At Winnipeg much slackness in the railway shops was reported, particularly in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway where a number of unmarried men were dismissed, and the remaining employees placed on short time for an indefinite period.

The summer time-table on the Intercolonial Railway went into effect June 21, a number of trains added to the schedule calling for more operating crews. Standard rules also went into effect all over the Intercolonial Railway on the same date.

The steamer "South American," of the ChicagoDuluth and Georgian Bay Transit Company, docked at Fort William on June 29 on her maiden trip. The new vessel has accommodation for 550 first class passengers, and will be kept for the balance of the season on the weekly run between Chicago and Fort William.

Construction work has started on the turning basin in the Fort William harbour, five miles up from the mouth of the Kaministiquia river. Two clam shell dredges were busily engaged in taking

*A special article on this convention will appear in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

out loose earth. Large dipper dredges will also be used later.

Transport on the lakes was fairly active.

On June 17 work was commenced at North Vancouver upon the construction of dry docks and engineering works, including foundries, shipbuilding yards and graving docks of the Dominion Shipbuilding, Engineering and Dry Dock Company.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades continued fairly active, except in the West where in many localities great numbers were out of employment. At some points in the East also, notably at Montreal, many men were out of work.

Metal.—Metal trades for the most part were not very actively engaged. Many manufacturing firms have laid off a number of men and other establishments were working short time.

Printing.—Printing and allied trades were steadily engaged.

Clothing.—Tailors were fairly well employed. With boot and shoe workers conditions were quiet, many shoe factories throughout the country working short time. A number of men formerly employed in shoe factories at Quebec were seeking work outside.

Textile.—Textile workers were only fairly well employed.

Woodworking.—Dullness in the furniture business and the closing of some factories in Ontario threw a number of men out of work. Conditions were somewhat better in carriage and wagon shops.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers and tobacco workers in some

parts were not well employed. Cigar factories in some instances were running short time and one or two closed down.

Unskilled.—Civic work in many localities diminished the number of unemployed labourers, although the end of the month witnessed large numbers of unemployed, for the most part recent arrivals, in many of the larger cities.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and imperial trade.—During May, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being respectively \$45,614,533 and \$60,717,863. For the two months ended May 31, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$26,844,945 over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during May, 1914, amounted to \$30,005,653, an increase of \$2,121,664 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the two months ended May 31, 1914, was \$47,758,706, as compared with \$49,900,851 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During May there was an increase in the products of the mine, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the fisheries and manufactures. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, May, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of May		2 Months ending May	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	40,120,651	28,346,934	72,552,583	52,292,019
Free goods.....	20,393,633	16,730,005	36,449,981	29,722,633
Total.....	60,514,284	45,076,939	109,002,564	82,014,652
Coin and Bullion.....	203,579	537,594	723,301	871,268
Grand Total.....	60,717,863	45,614,533	109,730,865	82,885,920
Duty collected	10,306,204	7,619,746	18,769,119	14,078,017

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of May				2 Months ending May			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,043,140	9,357	4,307,615	17,219	6,973,024	30,916	6,988,979	17,875
The Fisheries....	995,709	15,109	785,041	8,998	1,618,045	17,528	1,316,173	18,918
The Forest.....	3,039,593	960	3,296,455	2,453	4,909,278	960	5,171,194	7,289
Animals and their produce.....	2,325,939	82,532	3,296,507	92,085	4,070,587	106,089	5,157,173	219,129
Agriculture.....	13,267,258	597,817	12,241,377	2,075,590	24,632,246	603,465	18,736,288	2,112,786
Manufactures....	4,202,439	1,503,866	5,997,277	529,230	7,681,037	2,248,383	10,292,476	898,289
Miscellaneous....	9,953	88,877	81,363	160,093	16,634	196,536	96,423	273,452
Total merchandise.....	27,883,971	2,298,518	30,005,635	2,885,528	49,900,851	3,203,877	47,758,706	3,547,718
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	821,964	.....	433,294	.....	1,494,409	.....	1,675,900
Grand Total Exports ..	27,883,971	3,120,482	30,005,635	3,318,822	49,900,851	4,698,286	47,758,706	5,223,618

The May bank statement shows a decrease in paid-up capital of \$393,167, the total at the end of May being \$114,783,488. There was also a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$340,748,488 and \$350,515,993 for May and April respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$94,819,806, as compared with

\$103,303,092, a decrease of \$8,483,286. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$33,689,577, and other current loans amounted to \$838,462,686. During April, 1914, the total amount of these was \$855,381,285. The figures for May, therefore, show an increase of \$16,770,978.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale and retail trade in the Maritime provinces was reported as fairly good. The strike of plumbers at Halifax occasioned a slackness in demand for plumbers' supplies, otherwise the wholesale hardware business was good. In some points in Quebec and Ontario trade was reported as

distinctly quiet. Summer tourist traffic helped to improve conditions in some places. At one or two points in the West, owing to crop prospects, business was reported as improving somewhat, but in other localities trade was quiet and merchants were buying only for immediate requirements.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

ON June 15 to 22 a conference of factory inspectors from the different provinces was held in Toronto, invitations to assist at the conference having been sent out by the Deputy Minister of Public Works of Ontario to all the provinces in the Dominion. The conference was called for the purpose of arriving, if possible, at an understanding whereby the several provinces of the Dominion might adopt uniform regulations concerning the construction of steam boilers. —

The province of Nova Scotia was represented by Mr. W. Mathewson, Quebec by Mr. P. J. Jobin, Ontario by Messrs. D. N. Metcalf, G. Drummond, Wm. Burns, H. Brown and T. J. Main. Saskatchewan was represented by Mr. R. N. Blackburn, and British Columbia by Mr. John Peck, the latter being chosen chairman of the conference.

The questions discussed dealt mainly

with existing regulations as adopted by Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the discussion being chiefly of a technical nature. Some changes were suggested, and a resolution was carried to the effect that in so far as compatible with Canadian conditions the rules to be followed should be those of the British Board of Trade. A number of suggestions were made to the conference by a committee from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of June, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. of positions offered	414	43	457
No. of applicants for situations. .	708	50	758
No. per cent. of persons placed . .	90	90	90

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Reports are arranged alphabetically according to localities within the provinces. Provinces are arranged in order, East to West.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

During the past month labour has not been well employed owing to the closing of the Malleable Iron Foundry and Rolling Mills, pending further car orders. A number of workmen from these establishments have found employment in the steel shops and erecting sheds of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, which operates the Malleable Iron Foundry and Rolling Mills. There was, however, a considerable number in Amherst who might be classed as unemployed.

The city has given a contract for the construction of concrete pavements, the cost to be \$31,000.00. The contract includes a fair wage provision. Wages of street labourers were increased by forty cents per day; the change to be effective June 1. The coal mines at Joggins and River Hebert have not been working steadily owing to lack of coal orders. Conditions, however, in Springhill, Oxford and Parrsboro were good, labour being exceptionally well employed in these places.

There was no change in regard to the strike of machinists at the shops of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

Farmers have finished seeding. Crops were very backward, particularly on dyked lands where the grass in many places was "winter killed." This will

undoubtedly have the effect of making a very light hay crop. Fishermen have had a very satisfactory season, and especially those engaged in lobster fishing.

Lumbermen reported a very successful season, with the largest cut for many years, and all lumber brought safely to the mills. Forest fires have, however, been very troublesome during the present season, and large areas have been burned over and much valuable lumber destroyed.

During the week ending the first of June, the pay roll of Amherst Pianos, Limited, the city's latest industry, was over \$800. The employees of this establishment work a nine hour day.

Halifax.

The demand for skilled mechanics during May has been very good, but not up to the mark for the same period a year ago, when very active conditions prevailed on account of the number of large buildings under construction. New work started during the month included a portion of St. Matthias church and the new post office for the town of Dartmouth. Contracts were awarded for two new school houses in Dartmouth, the construction of which was under way at the close of the month. In addition to the above, many new dwelling houses were under construction, and excavation work going on for many more in the western suburbs of the city.

One master plumber reached an agreement with the plumbers' union, and about 25 men returned to work at

42½ cents per hour, an increase of 7½ cents per hour over the old scale. Apart from this there was no apparent change in the deadlock between the masters and journeymen.

Unskilled labour has been very actively employed. The city works department has had a larger staff than usual, and sidewalk, sewer and water extensions were being pushed forward vigorously.

Nearly 400 men in the employ of the city works department received an advance of two cents per hour, the increase to date from May 1. All members of the staff except foremen were included.

Work on the ocean terminals provided plenty of work for unskilled labour. Work on the breakwater was being proceeded with, and the portion to be used as a concrete block moulding yard being graded off. The contractors for the ocean terminal docks were getting things in shape to start work at an early date. The contractors' pier was about completed, and several scows were being equipped with excavating and rock drilling machinery.

Local manufacturing establishments were quiet; the car works being practically closed down, the cotton mill working a short shift, and other industries with just about enough work to keep their regular hands employed.

Along the waterfront also conditions were quiet.

Sydney.

While labour conditions in this district showed a slight improvement in the steel industry, this was offset by loss of time in the coal and other trades. Broken time at the collieries was not serious, however, and only amounted to an occasional idle day. This did not affect the outputs, however, which exceeded those of June last year, the increase being due to greater development at the collieries. But early in the month all new work at the collieries was indefinitely stopped, and will remain that

way until the trade warrants their re-starting. There was a marked depression in many of the other trades, accompanied by considerable unemployment.

The steel trade was strengthened at Sydney by an order of 45,000 tons of steel rails, delivered to the Canadian Northern Railway. The daily discharging of over 4,000 tons of flux and iron ore caused considerable activity at the piers. The rod and bar mill, with the rail, billet and blooming mills, were in almost continuous operation throughout the month. On June 1, the nail mill closed down indefinitely, the warehouses being largely stocked with nails. There were but three blast furnaces in operation, which is less than June of last year. The Nova Scotia Steel Company at Sydney Mines had a fairly active month.

The coal trade was fairly active, the outputs being larger by 40,000 tons than in June of last year. The Dominion Coal Company closed down No. 17 colliery in the New Waterford district. This mine had been just unwatered, reopened and re-timbered, after being closed down for a period of eighteen years. About one hundred men were employed, all of whom were transferred to the nearby collieries and put to work. Bridgeport colliery in the Glace Bay district, which has been worked out, was closed down the last of the month and the few men employed were put up at the other collieries. Work on the new shaft at Sydney Mines was suspended indefinitely, and most of the men placed in the other mines of the company.

Transportation by rail was much lighter than usual, freight shipments by water being much heavier.

The building and allied trades were quiet, with no improvement in sight. The Sydney cement plant and other works were quiet.

Wholesale and retail trade, while fairly good, was less in volume than during similar periods last year.

On the first of May, Chappell Bros. commenced a nine hour workday in their

factory, with day rates unchanged. Rhodes, Curry & Company adopted the same arrangements on June 1. The Sydney painters had their day rates increased from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day, which came into effect on April 15.

Up until the last of the month the weather was very cold and the growth of crops was backward, with much cold rain. This will make the season almost one month later than last year, even though favored by good conditions during the rest of the season.

The first part of the month was very bad with high wind storms, causing great loss to fishermen. About fifty per cent. of the lobster pots were lost and many fishing nets destroyed. The latter half of the month was more encouraging, with haddock, mackerel and lobsters plentiful. The catch of cod was fair.

Work was in progress on the spur of railway from Leitch's Creek by way of North Sydney on the Intercolonial Railway.

Truro.

All branches of labour have been fairly well employed, especially the building trades. Iron working was somewhat dull, but there were signs of improvement in this line. The usual summer falling off in transportation has caused a corresponding falling off in railway work in all branches, save passenger trains. Stanfields, Limited, which was closed down for a month, has resumed again. With this concern in operation all industries were running. It was expected that a \$35,000 school building and an \$80,000 science building, also a \$30,000 factory building, would soon be under construction. It was also expected that the \$42,000 subway under the Intercolonial Railway would be commenced this summer. Unskilled labour was in good demand, and will be till winter weather sets in. In fact no person wanting work needed to be idle.

Farming was quiet in the district. Summer lumber operations were fairly brisk.

Fishing was quiet.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was good; bank clearings satisfactory.

The pipe works at Londonderry, the chair works at Bass River, and the ribbon wood works at Stewiacke were all busy.

Westville.

Labour conditions have not been very good during June, considerable idle time being experienced by miners and steel workers. The building trades have shown an improvement and a number of new structures were being erected.

The Pictou County Dairy Company have opened up their new creamery at Stellarton and were buying all the cream which they could obtain and turning out a large amount of butter. In addition to their wholesale business they intend running a retail store for the sale of butter, buttermilk, sweet cream, milk and eggs.

The Acadia Coal Company were preparing to instal two new compressors at the Allan shaft, which when in place will give 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute at 100 pounds pressure. They will be housed in a composite brick and steel building measuring 50x30 feet on concrete foundations. When this portion of the plant is put into operation it will increase the amount of work done by the coal cutting machines and tend to largely increase the output.

Excavations for the foundations of a new theatre were under way at Stellarton. The building which will be of concrete will seat 700 people and be up-to-date in every respect.

The late spring has retarded the growth of the hay and grain crop, and unless there should be an abundant rainfall during July the crop will be short.

Sawmills were active. Mining was quiet, owing to a shortage of orders for coal. In manufacturing also quiet prevailed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Activity prevailed in all trades. Skilled and unskilled labour was fully employed. Carpenters were in great demand. With the construction of new buildings and repairs and alterations to others, carpenters and all mechanics in that line were employed to the fullest extent. Local artisans were all employed and the demand was greater than the supply. Stone masons, bricklayers and good unskilled labour will readily find employment here, at least for the season.

Industrial and commercial operations were normal, little changes from last month being recorded.

Farming was in full swing, and good steady farm help could readily find employment at good wages. The number of sheep has been increased and there was a brisk demand for them at high prices. Pigs were scarce, young pigs brought from \$6 to \$8.50 per pair at four to six weeks of age. Poultry has been raised in larger quantities, and more attention has been paid to raising good stock. Geese have hatched poorly and turkeys will be scarce. The milk supply was up to the average, and eggs were plentiful.

Wages for farm labour varied from \$18 to \$25 per month with board.

Fishermen were beginning to make good catches and the local market was being well supplied.

Lumber mills and other industries were busy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Labour during June was exceptionally well employed and compared most favourably with the same period in previous years. There was a steady demand for skilled artisans, while railway construction work in the vicinity provided employment for the unskilled. There was considerable building going on and

projected, giving promise of steady employment throughout the summer at least to members of the building trades.

The saw mills were in full operation and gave employment to a large number of men.

Agricultural operations were a little delayed in the early part of the spring on account of the cold weather, but during June there was splendid weather for the growing crops, and good returns were expected by the farmers.

The machine shops and wood factories report good orders and the prospect of a busy year.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported good.

Staple commodities remained about the same as in the previous month. Wages were unchanged.

Moncton.

Labour conditions were remarkably good during June in all branches of employment, and showed a marked increase over May, also over the corresponding period of last season. The local supply, however, in most instances had been sufficient to meet the demand and there were practically no cases of unemployment among those willing to work. Building operations were brisk and will continue so during the summer. The demand for mechanical artisans of all grades was good. Unskilled labour also was very active, and all the local supply was absorbed.

The manufacturing industries were in most cases in a very active state and employing their usual quota of help.

Railway employment was steady and fairly active. The summer time table went into effect on the Intercolonial Railway on June 21, adding additional trains to the schedule and calling for more steady operating crews. The Standard Rules also went into effect all over the Intercolonial Railway system on the same date. Wholesale and retail trades were reported good.

Real estate continued active at firm prices. Rents were steady and showed

no sign of weakening, the choice being limited and vacant houses scarce. No particular changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were noted.

Farmers have had an active and prosperous month. The weather for seeding operations was very favourable, and the acreage of crops is greater than that of last year. The hay crop looked very promising. Considerable damage was done in some localities to the early vegetables and fruit by an exceptionally heavy frost the first week of June.

Lobster fishing on some parts of the north shore was reported very good; at other places not up to the average. The entire coast from Cape Bauld to Miscou was swept by a series of fierce gales on June 6, 7 and 8, and much damage done to fishermen's boats, nets and traps. Two schooners with crews of four men each were wrecked on the Caraquet shore and all on board were lost.

Newcastle.

The labour market continued good and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. There was practically no idleness or unemployment and skilled labour as well as unskilled has been well employed.

All local industries have been busy, and working steadily. Work on the Bathurst Lumber Company's new pulp mill at Bathurst was being rapidly rushed, and it was also the intention of the company to build a spur line of railway from its mill to Amicet with the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst village, a distance of one and a half miles.

Preparations were being made to commence the steel work in the new Miramichi bridge, upon which it was expected a large number of men would be employed.

Traffic by rail and steamer has been good. A large number of steamers are good. A large number of steamers loaded lumber for the United Kingdom.

Agricultural operations were busy, with crops somewhat late. A heavy snowstorm on June 3, followed by frost,

did considerable damage to the growing crops. Caterpillars also did a large amount of damage to fruit and ornamental trees.

The fishing season has been good and large catches of salmon, herring, gasperaux, bass and lobsters were taken by local fishermen. A disastrous storm, which swept over the north shore on June 5, did a lot of damage to the fishing boats and nets, causing also the loss of thirteen lives.

Lumbering operations were in full swing and all mills working steadily with large crews.

St. John.

Business in the building line has not improved much during the month of June. Although there were a good many buildings being renovated and repaired, the supply of labour exceeded the demand.

George McArthur, of St. John, has received the contract for the new drill hall at Sussex, King's county. The price is \$40,000. Messrs. Murray and Gregory have been awarded the contract for the finishings in connection with the new Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrews. Two new steel cars of the latest design have arrived for the St. John Railway Company. McCreedy & Company, Limited, have started grinding corn in their new mill at the foot of Portland street. Good progress was made upon the new wharves at St. John West. It was expected these would be finished by December 1. The Canada Nail and Wire Company has secured a lease from the city of a parcel of land at St. John West for a factory for the manufacture of horseshoe nails.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 25 were \$6,175,863, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,028,912, being \$146,951 greater in 1914 than in 1913, and \$1,112,055 less than for the five weeks ending May 28 of the current year. The inland revenue receipts for May were \$14,890.51, and for the corresponding period last year \$17,750.99, a decrease of \$2,851.48. The

customs duties for the month of May were \$120,982.63, and the sick mariners' dues \$475.11, making a total of \$121,457.74.

The New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society held its twenty-eighth annual meeting in St. John on June 16. The hardware and dry goods stores started the Saturday half-holiday on June 1, and the wholesale houses now close at 5 o'clock on other days. The Provincial Federation of Labour will hold its convention in Fredericton on July 1.

Application has been made by the street railwaymen's union for a board to arbitrate a dispute over the dismissal of Frederick Ramsay, president of the union. The employees of the Maritime Nail Company, Limited, have had some trouble about wages and efficiency, and the factory has been closed down in consequence. About 80 hands were affected.

Sussex. — The Provincial Government has called for tenders for the erection of an agricultural school building, which will cost about \$25,000, and will be similar to the one at Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions have been far from improving. The building trades have been complaining about the scarcity of work and many skilled workmen have been forced to seek employment in the mills. Unskilled labourers were fairly well employed, except those left without work on account of an accident which caused the J. R. Booth mills to be closed for some time.

The cost of living was about the same as during the preceding month, except that potatoes were sixteen per cent. higher. Banks reported the month as fairly satisfactory. As compared with June, 1913, trade in general was ten per cent. lower, and was not expected to improve for some months.

The late rains have revived the hope of fair crops of hay, oats, wheat, etc. If conditions continue favourable, a

yield above the average may be expected. Farm labour promises to be abundant. Wages, however, will be as high as usual.

Montreal.

Employment conditions in Montreal have rarely been worse than they were during the month of June, and there seemed little prospect of improvement during July. Nearly all the large industries on the island of Montreal were working with greatly reduced staffs, and in many cases not half the number were at work that there were during June last year. In spite of the fact that the month showed a great increase in savings deposits over the same month last year, that the passengers and tonnage of the vessels leaving Montreal harbour exceeded that of June, 1913, and that many of the larger corporations were giving dividends as high as in others years, there has been a timidity on the part of investors that has had its reflex condition in very acute conditions of unemployment.

The greatest activity during the month was displayed by the city in pushing forward various works, such as the construction of roads, sidewalks and sewers, and in giving general increases of salaries and wages throughout all the departments of civic government.

It is estimated that during the month there were from twenty-five to thirty thousand men unemployed in the city and vicinity. The Dominion Bridge Company closed down for two weeks, and during the major part of the month the number employed was only about half that engaged at the same time last year, probably one thousand less. The Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company has about half, 250 being regarded as a conservative estimate. The Canada Car Company was left practically without men, although it usually employs between three and four thousand. The Angus shops have reduced their staff by about 3,000 men, and the three or four thousand still at work were working short time. The Locomotive

Machine Company of Montreal, employing as a rule between 1,500 and 2,000 men, closed up about four weeks ago, keeping just enough of a staff to keep things in order pending the resumption of work. The Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, were running with about half their usual complement of men at both their Point St. Charles and Longue Pointe plants. They have one thousand men when they are going full blast. At St. Pierre aux Liens and in the other industries along the canal, it is a conservative estimate to say that between two and three thousand men were not working that were at work in June of last year. Even the Montreal Tramways Company, which usually has a large staff during all seasons is employing about 700 or 800 men less this year in construction work. Among the longshoremen there were two thousand men without work, including three or four hundred men who work in conjunction with them.

Employment agencies reported that the call for unskilled labour from the large railway companies was only about one-quarter of what it has been in previous years, and that the maintenance staffs have been cut down to just what is necessary. Bulk shipments continued to be the principal freight by land and sea, and the necessity for freight handlers was therefore less than last year. More than one employment agent estimates that there were from twelve to fifteen thousand unskilled labourers without employment, and the absence of railway construction work keeps them in the city.

The building trades of the city were very slack as well. Over twenty thousand men are employed in these trades when they are at work, and nearly one-third of these were out of work this year.

In the leather trades there has been the same slackness. Machinists also, who generally find it easy to get employment, have been met with the unusual situation of men out of work in their trade. In the textile industries the

same tale of slackness is told, and one company alone has let about 1,500 men go.

Conditions were regarded as so acute that the Montreal Trades and Labour Congress passed a resolution asking that the Dominion Government should appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of unemployment and find a remedy, if possible. Copies were sent to other congresses asking them to endorse it and send to Ottawa. Sir R. L. Borden, Premier, replied that the matter would be given his earnest attention.

No announcements of buildings or works that will greatly relieve the situation have been made. The Canadian Northern Railway announced that it would begin this summer a temporary station on Lagauchetiere street, costing about a quarter of a million dollars. Plans have been completed and construction will commence in a few weeks of a new bakery on City Hall avenue for the James Strachan Company. The cost will be \$250,000 for building and equipment. The General Stores project mooted by the city and calculated to cost \$200,000 has been abandoned for this year owing to lack of funds. Work still goes on vigorously in connection with the Canadian Vickers' plant at Maisonneuve, the joiners' shop, the mould loft, riggers' loft, shipbuilders' workshop, shipbuilders' shed, general store, gatehouse, power house, electric workshop and paint store and the general offices being practically completed. The foundations for the engine and boiler shops have been commenced, and it is expected that they will be completed by the fall, and all the plant installed inside of six months.

The city increased the rate of wages to city labourers by 25 cents a day, the increase to become effective in November next when the summer's work is over. It is estimated that the city will need to pay \$80,000 extra to its day labourers next year. The present rate of wages, \$2.25 a day, with the present large number of day labourers, has in-

creased the wage list of the city to such an extent that in the week ending June 13 the city paid \$265,967 to 14,374 employees, the highest record in the city employees, the highest record in the city's history. One-half the total was employed in municipal public works, 3,373 men were engaged in street paving, 1,070 in the sewer department, 2,709 in the road department, and 1,835 in the water department.

There was a reorganization of the incinerator and health department, so that both come under the city health officer, Dr. Boucher. As a result twenty extra sectionmen were employed at \$2.50 a day to clean lanes. Five new meat inspectors were also appointed.

The city voted \$5,000 for open-air music this summer, 13 bands with 36 musicians and a leader being provided for, each man to get \$2.50 each and the leader \$10. Each band is to give six concerts with the exception of five that give three.

Increases in the salaries of those at the head of city departments, their assistants and clerks were from \$100 to \$1,000 a year in advance of the old rates, over one hundred thus coming in for recognition. Mayor Martin, when presenting medals to 46 members of the fire brigade and 34 members of the police force in recognition of bravery, also announced that they would get ten cents a day extra salary as well. One hundred dollars' increase was given to the rank and file manual labourers in the incineration department, their salaries being now \$850 a year.

Controller Hebert who has charge of the finances of the city, announced on June 21 that there would be no more increases in salary for four years if he could prevent it. He also announced the appointment of a civic commission to organize the City Hall staff into various classes, to each of which there will be attached a fixed salary. The commission will consist of three competent examiners who will classify the clerks according to their showing in an examination. One class of clerks according to

this proposal will be paid from \$800 to \$1,200, another from \$1,200 to \$1,400, and so on.

Among the works undertaken by the city, but not commenced as yet, is the paving of the unpaved portions of St. Lawrence boulevard from the St. Lawrence river across the island to Back river; \$240,000 was also granted to pave seven other streets.

A preventorium to cost \$150,000 on the slopes of Mount Royal for the treatment of cases of incipient tuberculosis among working men not able to go or send their wives or children to a distance is a proposal now being considered by the city.

During the month there were meetings with representatives of the Montreal Tramways Company with the object of making a new agreement, and among the conditions of the proposed agreement are suggestions for the opening and widening of many streets that would cause a great increase in the demand for labour.

The nine hour day for permanent employees on public works will be introduced later in some departments, according to a statement made by Controller Côté. Sixty chainmen were dispensed with during the month from the list of regular employees.

The cost of living, mainly through careful buying among the citizens, has decreased slightly. The cost of rent is not what it was in the spring, one man paying \$22 a month for what was offered at \$28 last February. It is expected, however, that when the time comes to sign yearly leases next spring the houses, flats and apartments now offering at under the usual rates will go back to the old prices. The Montreal Tenants' Protective Association announces that it has now thirty thousand signatures to a petition asking the Provincial Government to abolish the present system of yearly leases.

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company has reduced the gas rates by five cents a thousand feet, the new rate beginning July 1. Since 1908 the rate

has been reduced from \$1.15 to the new rate of 85 cents. The electric rates have been reduced in the same time from 12¾ cents per kilowatt hour to 11 cents net in 1908 to a new rate of 6 cents.

The carpenters had trouble with the general contractors of the city by reason of which over four hundred of them were out of work for nearly three weeks. The trouble arose over an agreement between the men and their employers calling for an eight hour day starting on June 1, and an increase of wages from 42½ cents an hour to 45 cents. The employers claimed that union carpenters had been working for their competitors at as low as 35 cents an hour when out of work, and that because of that the agreement was broken. The men held for the terms stated by the agreement. Through the agency of Mr. Victor Dubreuil, fair wage officer of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, the general contractor and the men were induced to submit the matter of making a new agreement for a term of three years to a Conciliation Board. In the meantime the men went back on the old terms.

The general contractors had also to deal with the bricklayers who asked an increase from 55 cents an hour for a nine hour day to 60 cents an hour for an eight hour day. A strike was threatened, but an arrangement has been reached by which the men will work for this year under the old conditions, and get 60 cents an hour for a nine hour day next year, the conditions regarding hours and wages for the third year to be determined by arbitration. The agreement has yet to be signed.

Twenty-two employees of the Frontenac brewery also went on strike, according to statements of the union executive. The company state that only six went out, and that these have been replaced. The men wanted shorter hours and a minimum wage of \$12 a week.

The Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association reports 1,492 members treated for sickness or injury in the last year as against 1,205 the previous

year, and \$10,365 paid to them against \$10,065; \$12,833 was paid for death and burial insurance against \$7,083 the previous year. The Hebrew Free Loan Association reports having lent \$42,030 free of interest to 1,173 persons in all classes of society.

The disappearance of Alfredo Derosa, 65 St. Antoine street, an employment agent, has caused complaints from fifty or more Italians who had placed, they claimed, an aggregate amount of \$12,000 in Derosa's keeping.

The Lachine canal had 1,506 trips through it last month, and a tonnage of 789,292, the trips being 52 less than last year and the tonnage 28,747 more; 15,954 passengers were on the boats as against 15,222. There was a congestion of grain at one time in the harbour, but the arrival of tramp steamers helped out. The ocean passengers were more than last year, but those coming were less, the immigration showing a decrease.

The reports of large corporations show a decrease in the dividends of large industrial corporations and increases in those of public utility companies. The addresses at the annual meetings speak of the depressed conditions, but for the most part they show a spirit of hopefulness that rock bottom has been reached, and that things will get better.

The local court business broke the record since the court house existed in Montreal, the total receipts from stamps sold, which is an index, being \$33,529 as against \$18,156 last year in June.

The bank clearings for the past six months in Montreal show a decrease of \$52,120,000, or 3.8 per cent. less than last year for the same period. June clearings were about \$8,000,000, or 3.3 per cent. lower than in June a year ago when the first decrease in three years was reported by the Montreal clearing house.

Rains at the end of the month relieved the grain situation, although too late to save the hay. Much of the grain will be short straw. Lots of corn will help out the stock situation.

Quebec.

The month was rather better from a labour standpoint than the preceding one. The large number of new buildings being commenced made the demand for labour much better, particularly for the building trades, but unfortunately this was counteracted to some extent by the depression in the shoe factories. As a rule the summer months are usually the slack ones in these establishments, but the conditions this year have been very bad. Few orders apparently have been received, and as a consequence a large number of men employed previously in shoe factories have been seeking work outside, thus tending to increase the already too numerous unskilled workers.

During the latter part of the month of May a labour difficulty arose upon the Quebec bridge, owing to a demand made by the bridgeworkers to have a definite scale of wages recognized. The matter was adjusted through the good offices of Mr. V. Dubreuil, fair wages officer of the Department of Labour.

Farmers have finished seeding, and although the month has been pretty dry, still there was rain enough to meet crop requirements. In the lumbering industry the drives were affected by lowness of water and occupied much more time than usual; some of the logs will have to remain over until next season. All of the big mills outside have commenced their season's cut, but in most cases they began from ten to fifteen days later than usual.

Sherbrooke.

There was not much change in the labour market; all factories were running and employers keeping all local help employed. There were not many idle men to be seen on the streets, and those out of work were mostly from outside.

The Hamilton Shoe Company's building was expected to be commenced the first week in July. The Sherbrooke Machinery Company is also building an

extension to its present building.

Sherbrooke intends spending \$200,000 on her streets, water works, etc., which, in connection with the road from Sherbrooke to Stanstead, will give considerable work. The asbestos mines at Thetford were running full time, also the mines at Black Lake. The Bedford Manufacturing Company of Bedford have called for tenders for a new concrete dam and several brick buildings. The chair factory at Scotston reported a good demand, and some building was going on necessary to house the increasing population.

Considerable quantities of cream were being shipped from this vicinity to the United States, there being already three large firms purchasing in the district.

The crops in this district looked fairly good. Hay will be an average crop. Saw mills were all running.

Sorel.

Industrial activity in the district has been fair. No exceptional activity has been noticed in trades, but there has been plenty of work in the city of Sorel, especially in street improvements, upon which many were engaged at good wages. As to the condition of labour in the whole district, it has been pretty fair, practically the same as during the previous month. At the Government maritime yards a certain number of men had to be dismissed, but some eight hundred were still employed, a number equal, if not superior, to any of the previous years.

The cost of living continued high. Meat in particular was very dear.

The agricultural classes have been very actively engaged in farm work of various kinds. Crop prospects were good. The industrial establishments in the city have been doing well.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was a little better than last month, and much better than during

the corresponding month of last year. Industrial activity slowly increased during June, and prospects for the following months were good. In the building trade quietness prevailed, very few new buildings being started, and the supply of labour being equal to the demand. The sash and door, iron, leather and tobacco industries were fairly active, while the boot and shoe industry was quiet. The biscuit factories had a very active month, and the corset factory was advertising for more hands. The clothing and underwear factories were very active.

A large number of men were employed on city work. The work of rebuilding Girouard Academy will be started without delay, employing many men all summer and part of next winter.

Retail business was rather quiet, while some improvement was shown in the wholesale trade. The cost of necessities of life was about the same as during the preceding month, except that butter went up eight cents per pound, and potatoes were thirty cents cheaper per bag of a bushel and a half. Rents were unchanged, but there were very few houses to let. Banks reported a fair month, with comparatively easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farm products sold well at good prices. Prospects for the hay and grain crops were very good, and a good crop of vegetables was also expected. Farm help was well employed, and the demand exceeded the supply.

St. John's and Irberville.

No improvement was shown in the condition of the labour market as compared with the previous month. The supply of labour exceeded the demand. The building trades were better employed than during May, but a large number of skilled workmen and labourers were still without work. The Clarendon

Marble Company has commenced operations, employing fourteen men at good wages. The Canadian Pacific swing-bridge over the canal is now operated by electricity, the work of installing the motor and machinery having been completed. There was much activity in the harbour; according to a report from the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, three tugs belonging to that company brought to St. John's during the month 237 boats and took away a large number loaded with Canadian goods for American points.

Trade in general was good. There was no change in the hours of labour or rates of wages.

The cost of living has decreased in some lines. Milk and beans were cheaper, but eggs and fresh pork were higher.

Agriculture was very active. Farmers were preparing for haying. Fishing was active; almost all the fish taken were shipped to American markets.

Lumbermen reported a good month. Sash and door factories were fairly active.

Three Rivers.

The general labour situation showed very little improvement over last month, and was about the same as during June of last year. Paving of streets and the building of cement sidewalks gave employment to quite a number of labourers. The lumber mills started sawing about the fifteenth of the month.

There was a decrease in the shipping by rail and by boat over last June, although there was not much diminution in the local trade.

Rates of wages and hours of labour were unchanged. No trade disputes occurred.

Fishing was rather quiet. Factories ran about as usual.

ONTARIO.**Belleville.**

The month of June was not generally as good for all classes of labour as the corresponding month last year. Whilst building operations have been quite active these have been by no means as extensive as last year. A number of residences were being built in the city, principally frame dwellings.

The corporation employed a large number of men in laying a large storm sewer on Front and Bridge streets preparatory to these streets being paved. The contract for this paving has been signed by Messrs. Foley and Gleason of Ottawa, whose tender the city council accepted, and the work will be commenced in the near future.

In the various industries of the city such as the brass works, lock works, rolling mills and foundries, the number present employed was almost as large as a year ago.

Rain towards the end of the month was of great benefit to the crops, and prospects for a good yield were excellent.

In the northern part of Hastings county some mining operations were carried on. The gold refinery at Sulphide was in operation, and the marble plant near Bancroft employed a number of hands.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and district in the building trades compare favourably with last month as well as the same month of last year, there being 53 permits issued in May, 1914, as against 41 for same month last year. Outside labourers were also well employed at laying sewer, water and gas pipes. Large gangs were also employed on street grading and paving. Apart from about 100 to 150 Bulgarian labourers all others were well employed, local ratepayers being given the preference.

Manufacturing as a whole was not up

to the mark; several furniture factories closed down, while others were only working 40 hours per week; tanneries, cigar, biscuit factories, wholesale butcher shops and sausage factories, as well as the interior hardwood factories were busy, or at least running full time, while trunk and bag factories, shoe factories, the robe and clothing factory and felt boot factories were only fairly well employed; button factories, foundries and piano factory were not very busy.

Work on 25 concrete houses on Peter street were started, and the foundation of the Neuberg automobile factory was completed, as well as the foundation for an addition to Victoria school.

About 176 building permits were issued this year, amounting to \$397,785.

During the month the J. E. McKelvie Company began operations on Gaukel street. The firm manufactures a patent ash sifter and other articles of wood, and will employ 15 hands at the start. The tender of R. D. Woods Company of Philadelphia for a new gas holder for \$32,450 was accepted by the Light Commission, and this work will be commenced at once.

There were no strikes or lockouts during the month, and the cost of living remained about the same. Butter dropped and potatoes, lard, eggs and sugar went up a little.

Customs returns for last month were \$36,140.90 against \$35,832.63 the same month last year. For the first five months this year, customs returns show an increase of \$3,347.28 over same period last year.

The city treasurer reports collecting \$158,000 in taxes on the first instalment for 1914, which compares well with last year.

Farmers were busy towards the end of the month. Haying has started in some places, and the crop was reported fair, some fields being a little on the short side. Small fruits such as strawberries and cherries kept a few busy. The crop will be a fair one in this section. Fall wheat and all other grain fields looked good, but some corn was

nipped by frost toward the end of the month.

Planing mills were running full time, as well as sash and door factories. These reported trade good. Breweries and cooper shops also reported trade good.

Elmira.—Stone cutting for the new Metropolitan bank was well under way, and the mason work will be rushed on as soon as the stone is cut. The excavation for the new post office was finished, and stonecutters were busy on the site. The foundation for the new Lutheran church was finished, and cellar windows set, and the stone mason work begun. Factories were fairly busy.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were about the same as in Berlin with the exception of one large furniture factory closed down. All others were still working. Cooper shops were busy as well as the Kuntz brewery. Building trades were also busy, and unskilled labour well employed.

Brantford.

Labour conditions have not improved during the past month. Some factories have closed down for stock-taking, and others were contemplating doing so. Conditions in all industries compared very unfavourably with last year, and preceding years. Quite a large number of men were working away from the city, noticeably bricklayers and masons and painters. Many men were working short time and a large number were idle. The painters' strike was still on, the men doing work for themselves, instead of through the medium of an employer.

During the month a by-law was enacted whereby the city will guarantee the bonds of the Brantford Realty Company, a company formed of citizens for the purpose of developing industries in this city. Consequent upon this tenders have been invited for the erection of a factory for developing the silk industry.

The city authorities were laying sewers, thereby finding work for some 70

labourers and about 30 teams and teamsters. The list of those seeking employment from the city numbers nearly 1,000.

Agriculturists were busy with fairly good prospects. Haying has commenced in some places. Market gardeners were busy and having very good returns. The price of berries has been higher than usual, but cherries were cheaper.

Manufacturing was very dull in all lines, and showed no signs of improvement. Machinery was being installed and work commenced in the new factory for piano cases and high grade furniture.

Railroad construction was being carried on, on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, ballasting being the main occupation.

All other industries were generally quiet, with a poor showing, compared with the same month last year.

Brockville.

All classes of labour have been well employed during June, conditions comparing favourably with the preceding month and also with June of 1913. The supply has been equal to the demand, either skilled or unskilled labour. Although there were no unemployed in large number of foreign labourers, mostly Russians, found employment within the last few months.

Work has been actively carried on at the Brockville Country Club west of the town in the construction of a club house and golf links.

Railway traffic was only fair; steamboat traffic was unusually brisk, both in the passenger line and as to freight.

No settlement has been reported in regard to the moulders' and coremakers' strike at Smith's Falls.

The cost of living has increased to some extent by an increase in the price of potatoes and also house rents.

Agriculture was active in dairying, fruit growing (strawberries) and market gardening.

Manufacturing was fair in some lines,

and active in others. Carriage and waggon making in the Canadian Carriage Company was very active for this season, and are making large shipments daily.

Glove and hat makers were quiet, while the St. Lawrence Engine Company and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company were active working on orders five and a half days per week.

The Brockville paper box factory was very busy putting out orders and was working full time.

Chatham.

General conditions with regard to labour have shown little change during the month. The supply was equal to the demand in most branches. The Chaplin Wheel Works, the American Pad and Textile Company, and the Canadian Wolverine Brass Company were particularly active. The carriage and wagon factories were very quiet in some branches. Short time was still being worked. The Dowsley Spring and Axle Company, the South Hadley Planing Mill and Furnishing Company dropped from ten hours per day to nine hours, owing to falling off of trade, in order to keep their men at work. The building trades were fairly active, particularly upon frame structures. Bricklayers, however, were employed very irregularly. During the month the planing mill proprietors decided to close all their factories on Saturdays at twelve o'clock for half day holliday until September.

Freight shipments from the different manufacturing establishments have not been equal to the amount manufactured, and the prospects were that stock-taking would take place earlier than usual.

With the exception of some small contracts, the city will construct all pavements with city labour as far as possible, thereby giving work to all those seeking employment.

Farmers were very active attending to their bean, tobacco, beet and corn crops, as well as cutting hay, during the latter part of the month. All kinds of

farm produce will be an abundant crop throughout the whole district. Farmers experience difficulty in securing good farm labourers.

The price of live hogs dropped during the month from \$9.00 to \$7.40, owing largely to the very large deliveries.

Fruit will be an average crop. Frost did considerable damage to corn, beans and tomatoes the first of the month, which will entail considerable loss to many farmers.

Cobalt.

No special activity was noticeable in local industries during the month. Considerable building has been in progress during the past two months, especially in the smaller towns of the north.

In agricultural lines the dry season has hampered crops, and at the end of the month it did not appear that haying would commence before the latter part of July, the dry season making the hay crop almost a failure.

The lumbering industry this spring was greatly handicapped by lack of water in streams, and, as a result the winter season's cut is still in the bush in many sections.

No undue activity was noticeable in mining camps. A great deal of outside work, mostly of a surface nature, was being done in new camps of the north.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for the month of June did not differ materially from those prevailing during the previous month. While the building trades were all active, with prospects of a good season, the manufacturing industries have shown no tendency towards increasing staffs or hours of labour, while some are shut down altogether, thus throwing a number of mechanics out of employment.

The Kawner Manufacturing Company have started the erection of a branch factory on Victoria Road, size 500 feet by 40 feet. They will manufacture store front fittings and interior work,

and will employ about 60 hands at the start.

The Public Works and Sewerage Commission have had quite a force of men employed paving Waterloo avenue. They will also lay about a mile and a quarter of trunk sewer this season, in order to accommodate the manufacturing district of St. Patrick's Ward.

The city council has passed a by-law raising the minimum wage of city labourers from 20 cents to 22½ cents per hour.

Customs receipts for the month of May amounted to \$15,990.55, a decrease of \$7,568.00 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

Farmers found weather conditions during June on the whole favourable, the crop outlook for the district being good, though fall wheat and corn have suffered considerably from late frosts.

The June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College were not so largely patronized as during former years, the increased railway rates being chiefly responsible for the decrease

Hamilton.

There was not much improvement in the condition of the labour market as compared with the previous month, and the number out of employment was far in excess of the corresponding month last year. The board of works has employed between eight hundred and one thousand men on outside construction work, but indications were that many of them would be laid off as property owners have been petitioning for local improvement work to the same extent as in recent years.

With the opening of the open hearth furnaces at the plant of the Steel Company of Canada more than 200 men have returned to work. While there were not as many men employed at the plant as last summer the industrial situation was considered to be improving, and those in charge were hoping to have the plant soon running at full capacity.

During the past year the Dominion Government has voted \$620,000 for Government works in Hamilton, the largest single job being the construction of a channel and turning basin at Stipe's Inlet, on which \$250,000 will be spent this year, and a total of \$3,000,000 within the next three or four years to complete this work. Other works secured include general harbour work, \$100,000; addition to central post office, \$165,000; Barton street branch post office, \$40,000; Wentworth street dock, \$50,000; and post office repairs, \$15,000.

Plans were being prepared for the erection of a new twelve room public school building on Wentworth street to cost in the neighbourhood of \$80,000. There will also be erected a new sixteen-room school on the site owned by the board of education at the corner of Homewood avenue and Dundurn street at a cost of \$100,000. The contract for desks to be used in the Stinson street school has been awarded to the Hoodless Furniture Company of this city.

The hydro department has been busy during the month installing street lights for the new system, the operation of which will be commenced July 1.

The Grimsby Specialty Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The head office of the new concern will be in Grimsby. It will manufacture soap paste, soap powder and other preparations to be used in cleaning, etc. The Hamilton Molybdenum Alloys Company, Limited, has been formed, and will have its headquarters in this city. The company has property in Haliburton township, on which there are very encouraging outcroppings of molybdenite ore and other minerals. The company will erect a reducing and refining plant in Hamilton, also a warehouse, the entire cost of which is estimated at \$25,000. The Sunday service of the Canada Steamship line steamers between Toronto and Hamilton was inaugurated during the month and was well patronized. The Charlton Apartment Company has taken out a permit for the erection of eight

brick stores and overhead residences at the corner of Mary and King William streets.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Hamilton Labour Temple Association, Limited, it was decided to purchase a piece of property on Catharine street north at a cost of \$7,000. The property has a frontage of sixty-six feet by a depth of one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and is an ideal spot for the erection of a labour temple. The directors announced that as soon as the balance of the stock issue was disposed of they would recommend the erection of an up-to-date headquarters.

With the object of affording their clerks a holiday some of the shoe merchants here have decided to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons and evenings during June, July, August and September.

Work on the Dominion Power and Transmission Company's new steam auxiliary plant was well under way and at the end of the month was giving employment to over one hundred men. It was expected that twice this number would be required as the work proceeded.

Local piano dealers have decided to close their stores at 6 p.m. on Saturdays during July and August.

The shoe repairers of this city have decided to form a local union, affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

On June 27 thirty-eight linemen and wiremen employed by the local hydro-electric department quit work upon the refusal of an increase of three cents per hour in wages and a better working agreement. The trouble was still unsettled at the end of the month.

Bank clearings for June amounted to \$13,225,451, as compared with \$15,631,111 for the corresponding month last year.

Farmers and fruit growers have had a busy month. Strawberries, the first of the fruit crops, were marketed at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per crate. Owing to slackness of work in

the city, fruit growers had less trouble than usual in securing help.

Many of the manufacturing concerns were still running on short time, and indications were that conditions would not improve much before fall.

Waterdown.—The basket factory on Main street has commenced work and has given employment to quite a number of young people. Recent showers and warm sunshine have caused the crops to grow rapidly. There seemed every prospect of a good hay crop, but fall wheat was below the average, being largely winter killed. The early planted potatoes looked well and prospects for fruit were very good.

Oakville.—A number of new labour saving machines have been installed in the basket factory to enlarge the output. The number of hands employed will be increased.

Dundas.—The farmers in this district are still in need of farm help. From what could be learned yesterday afternoon, even in these hard times, men do not wish to work on the soil. While it is true that many foreigners have made application for employment, that class of people is not desired by English-speaking families provided men who can speak their own tongue can be obtained.

Kingston.

Labour conditions were fairly good in the building trades, but not to be compared with the same month of last year, the supply of labour being above the demand, especially among the unskilled workers. Quite a number of industries were working shorter hours and with less hands than usual. The Kingston Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the erection of buildings of the Reliance Moulding Company. The main building will be 130 by 80 feet, and will be of brick and cement, costing in the neighbourhood of \$20,000.

The Canadian Locomotive Company was pushing its building operations in readiness for expected orders.

Tenders have been called for the paving of streets in different sections of the city, which, no doubt, will help the unemployed question some.

Returns at the St. Lawrence Canal office during the month of May showed cargoes en route to Montreal: Grain, 1,203,478 bushels; square timber in rafts, 206,034 feet; coal, 9,594 tons.

Inland revenue collections for May totalled \$6,537.09.

London.

Labour conditions generally showed much improvement over the previous month, owing to the large amount of civic work being done by the city. Mostly all manufacturing concerns were curtailing expenses and working with the least hands possible. Short hours also prevailed, and in many cases four and five days only per week was the rule. The Grand Trunk Railway car shops closed down for the last week in the month, and were only working five days of eight hours during the remainder of the month. Cigar factories, McClary's foundry, the bolt works, rolling mills and others were not working Saturdays.

The city has been putting down several miles of new roads, also spending \$400,000 in storm sewers, besides curbs, gutters, sanitary sewers and sidewalks.

Commercial activity has been only about two-thirds that of former years, and commercial travellers report orders scarce and smaller than usual.

The strike of carpenters, which began on June 3, showed no sign of settlement, and only a few of the smaller employers had signed the agreement demanding 40 cents per hour. About 200 men were still out, and nearly all carpentering work was held up, hindering all other classes in the building trades.

On July 1 employees in the printing establishments of the city will receive an all-round increase of \$1.00, under an agreement of July 1, 1913.

The Dominion Brass Corporation failed during the month, and closed its doors.

Line and McDonald's cigar factory was shut down at the end of the month, and will not resume operations for some time.

Farmers were busy haying, but complained that the crop was short. Straw berries were all picked and never were lower than 13 cents per box, being much higher than usual. Fruit and crop conditions were of the best, and large crops were looked for.

Wingham.—The Western Stove Company shut down on June 19 indefinitely. The furniture factory was very slack.

Goderick.—Business was dull, and Small Wheel Rig factory shut down.

Kincardine.—The Government has been building a new breakwater and dredging the harbour to make it a port of refuge in case of storm. About \$130,000 will be spent on the work.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial conditions in the city showed great improvement during June but the change was not so noticeable in some parts of the district. The improvement was not due to any special event but to a general increase of activity and employment in many industries. Unemployment practically vanished, and, on the whole, the situation at the end of the month was nearly as good as for the same period in other years.

The building trades became generally active. Employment was chiefly on dwellings. The Independent Order of Oddfellows will erect a three-storey brick temple building, having shops on the ground floor, the building to be finished in January.

Excavation for the Dominion Chair Company's new factory and grading for the railway siding were well under way. The manufacture of lockers by the Automatic Parcel Checking Company were commenced.

Public schools were reported crowded and further enlargements of buildings were ordered. The penny bank system will be inaugurated in January.

Welland County Council awarded

contracts to the Standard Construction Company of Niagara Falls to build thirty-four miles of stone macadam road at \$4,850 per mile.

Wholesale, retail and financial conditions were satisfactory.

Farmers and gardeners were busy. The strawberry crop was good, and many pickers were employed.

Manufacturing concerns were generally busy, though two or three were still feeling the effects of the depression.

A hundred men were working in the Queenston quarries.

Railway employment was steady and good. Electric lines were very busy. Passenger traffic was good, but freight business was said to be light.

Dunnville.—A by-law to raise \$35,000.00 to purchase a right of way through the town for the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway extension was carried by a vote of 517 for the by-law and 14 against.

Welland.—An \$18,000 addition will be built to the registry office. The cordage works was running over-time four nights a week. An \$18,000 contract for brick paving was awarded.

Bridgeburg.—A sub-division for workmen has been opened, and the owners are erecting a number of \$850 houses.

Port Colborne.—Record cargoes of ore arrived at the smelter. Last year 6,184,000 bushels of grain passed through the port during the first thirty days of the navigation season. For the same period this year 7,666,000 bushels were recorded.

Orillia.

There was very little of what could be described as unemployment in Orillia. Building contractors reported that the bricklayers, carpenters and other workers in the building trades were either employed in town, or found temporary employment in the surrounding district, a good many having gone to Muskoka. The new post office and the work on the new cottages at the hospital

for the feeble-minded afforded employment for quite a number and relieved the situation.

The conditions in the factories also were fairly satisfactory, all things considered. The Canada Wood Specialty Company employed 25 more hands than a year ago. The Tudhope Carriage Company had more men at work than in June of last year; the tannery was picking up, and the Orillia Furniture Company and the E. Long Manufacturing Company were both keeping their staffs employed. The Tudhope-Anderson Company laid off about 100 men for stocktaking, but were resuming operations and reported the outlook to be more encouraging. Messrs. J. R. Eaton and Son were pushing forward the erection of their new factory, and this gave employment to a number of men. On the whole there was undoubtedly some reduction in the number of men employed in the factories, but most of the skilled mechanics have found employment elsewhere.

The Fisher Motor Company has decided to continue permanently the operation of their Orillia plant, a point on which there had been some doubt.

The Canadian Refining and Smelting Company have announced their intention of closing their smelter here as soon as they have refined the ore on hand. This decision was come to partly as a result of legal proceedings against the company for causing a nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood of the smelter by allowing the escape of arsenic and fumes. A test case has resulted in the awarding of damages against the company, and the granting of an injunction restraining them from continuing to operate their plant so as to create a nuisance. It was hoped, however, that arrangements might be made for carrying on the smelter, and in the meantime it was continuing to operate.

While the demand for unskilled labour was not steady, in all but a few individual cases men were able to secure more or less employment. Work on

sidewalks has helped to provide work for a considerable number. The prospects for the remainder of the summer were good, as there are a lot of sewers and water mains to be laid. The chairman of the committee on civic charity reports that there was no unusual demand for assistance.

A by-law was passed by the rate-payers on June 18 for the expenditure of \$85,000 on extensions and improvements to the waterworks. The work includes the erection of a new pumping station, a complete new electrical pumping plant, with a Diesel engine for auxiliary, and the installation of a mechanical filtration plant, together with the laying of a mile or more of mains. The Water, Light and Power Commission is already advertising for tenders, those for the building and mains to be in by July 27, and machinery and filtration plant by August 3.

General business was fairly satisfactory. The advent of summer visitors was helping trade.

The most noticeable feature in retail prices was the sharp advance of 5 cents in the price of beefsteak. Dealers explain that they were forced to take this step because the demand for the best cuts was so great they could not supply it, while they were unable to dispose of the cheaper cuts. They hope the advance will have the effect of forcing the use of more of the cheaper meat.

The district around Orillia has suffered much from lack of rain, and the hay crop will be light for that reason. There was abundant rain the last few days of the month, however, and the prospect for other crops became brighter.

Ottawa.

June brought the most discouraging labour situation in years to Ottawa and district, the scarcity of work reaching the most exceptional stage, aid, in the matter of food, having to be supplied to idle, unskilled labourers by the city charity organization and well-disposed citizens. At the end of the month un-

employed—mostly foreigners—to the number of approximately four hundred, were applying each morning at the city hall for employment and assistance. A delegation of about four hundred formed a parade to the city hall, and urged the mayor to provide employment through civic works. He promised to provide as much as possible.

Labour officials, charity organizations and employment agencies estimate the number of idle men at from two to three thousand, the former figure being considered most accurate. Of these 1,500 are unskilled labourers. As the month closed, negotiations were under way to have many of the Ruthenians, Ukrainians, and other foreigners, who could not secure employment, and were in actual distress, deported on the grounds that they had become dependent on charity for a living. Labour officials and employment agencies were pessimistic as to the outlook.

The Allied Trades and Labour Council called a special meeting of prominent citizens to discuss the situation. Prominent speakers strongly urged the establishment by the Government of a central labour bureau for all Canada. It was also proposed that the Government should open up Government land in the West as farms, and transport the unemployed Ruthenians there to earn their living, as many of them are farmers. Eight hundred unemployed Ruthenians and Ukrainians, at a mass meeting, adopted resolutions urging the Dominion Government and the city to take steps to provide employment for them.

Lumbermen announced that the wage scale for the coming season will be at least twenty-five per cent. lower than last season, and probably the lowest in many years.

Government departments report a great number of applications for employment, the departments of the Interior and Railways and Canals reporting scores of applications from draught-

men and engineers all over the country.

Through a retaining wall in a flume collapsing over four hundred men were thrown idle at Booth's mills, and work was not expected to be resumed until towards the latter part of July.

Among the new projects which may help to provide increased temporary employment in the near future are the construction of the Morrisburg and Ottawa Electric Railway work, which it was expected would be started about July 15, and a new \$20,000 Anglican church in Westboro, to be begun in August.

The Eastview council has unanimously decided that all labourers employed on Eastview public works shall be paid the union scale of wages.

Owen Sound.

The labour market during June has been quiet, and few men have been out of work continually. In many cases hours have been shortened or work irregular. As one department of work has reduced its employees, those who desired usually found work in other quarters. There were only two requests for work at the office of the Labour Bureau this month. For example, early in the month about twenty moulders could be found working at the quarries and elsewhere. Toward the end of the month about thirty (about one-third of the quarry gang) were laid off, but these, it was expected, would obtain work at Eugenia Falls hydro electric dam construction. Similarly ten carpenters who were out of employment were expected to work at Eugenia Falls or elsewhere.

Building has been quiet.

Commercial conditions were fairly good. Retail stores, as a whole, were doing a very good business, though not as a rule quite up to last year's volume.

Manufacturing was quiet. While few shops have reduced the staffs, many have reduced the hours. Those running full time were stocking up. In the manufacturing line there was still a small demand for first class mechanics. One

manager reported that he could use a few more first class cabinet makers and finishers.

Peterborough.

The condition of the labour market during June was rather quiet in all branches of industry except the building trades, which have shown great activity, although the building contractors have no difficulty in obtaining plenty of both skilled and unskilled labour. While most of the factories were not working to their full capacity, the Lock Manufacturing Company and the De Laval Dairy Supply Company reported busy conditions. The William Hamilton Company have received some big contracts lately, and report business better than during the same month last year.

Considerable work was being done on the principal streets of the city in the way of asphalt paving, construction of sidewalks, etc.

A trunk sewer will be constructed this summer, which will give employment to a large number of unemployed.

The weather was very dry the most of the month, the rain not coming until the last week, and the grain has suffered accordingly. The straw and hay will be very short. The rest of the crop was doing well.

At a sale held on June 4 cheese sold for 12 9-16 cents. A later sale brought 12 3-16 cents.

Lumbering was brisk at most of the mills. The Peterborough Lumber Company have had to close down their mill for want of logs, but expect to start again the first week in July. Their drive of logs has been detained by the low water this spring.

Sault Ste. Marie.

All trades connected with building showed no signs of improvement, and were considerably quieter than at the same time last year. Employment for tradesmen, especially in the building lines has been in poor demand all spring, building being much less active than

last year, in fact some resident tradesmen have moved out of the city, and the adjoining town, Steelton, in quest of employment. There was considerable activity in unskilled labour on account of the commencement of the dry dock. This will give an impetus to other branches of labour in a short time. There were very few idle labourers, all finding work on the Algoma Central Railway extensions. There has been a slight, but not marked, decline in the cost of living owing to a slight drop in some agriculture products, because of local farmers' supplies.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market during June showed improvement over those of the previous month in some lines of work, but there were still a few idle men in the city. The most activity was in the building trades, as the building business during May was more than four times as much as in the same month in 1913, and the many houses and large buildings in course of erection were proceeding rapidly. The paving of streets, making of cement walks and other civic work has given employment to a number of men and teams.

Wholesale and retail men report business good. Railway traffic and freight shipments were reported good. No change occurred in hours of labour or rates of wages, and there were no trade disputes.

Farmers were busy: The grain crop looked very promising for a plentiful yield. Frost damaged the corn and potato crop to some extent.

All establishments were busy working usual time.

Milverton.—Work was commenced on the new post office on June 15, and it was expected the work would advance.

St. Mary's.—The cement company intends to enlarge its mill to meet increased demand.

St. Catharines.

The condition of the labour market during June showed but little improvement over the preceding month. The building permits showed a substantial increase over those of the same period last year, and were in advance of the number for April.

The contractors for the Ontario street bridge poured the first concrete on June 25, and work has since progressed steadily.

Tenders have been asked by the Lyons Tailoring Company for a new building on St. Paul street. Two new factories were in course of erection, the walls of the Welsh grape juice factory on the Grand Trunk Railway, opposite Western avenue on Western Hill, were partially up and it was expected that the factory would be in operation by October next. Excavation was nearly completed for the foundation of the Lord and Burnham factory on Erie and Vine streets. A big improvement has been made on the Grand Central hotel. A new front has been added and the brick all freshly tuck-pointed.

Conditions in factories showed but little increase over the preceding month.

A siding was being laid from the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway line on Niagara street near the canal bridge to be used by the city in getting in stone for the Niagara and Carleton street pavements. The railway company is providing all the material and the city paying for the labour.

The laying of stone for paving beyond the canal was begun. Sidewalks have been completed in several streets and others were in progress. Sewer pipe was also laid.

There was much activity in navigation on the Welland canal. During the month 541 boats passed through the canal. In May last year the number was 443.

The summer schedule of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto railway system went into effect June 12. The half hourly service to Pt. Dalhousie came

into effect, also the hourly service on the lake shore division. A Sunday boat was put on and the regular service to Toronto begun.

On June 11 the entire set of gates of lock No. 9 were torn from their fastenings by a freighter. The masonry at the bottom of the lock was injured by the flood and navigation was tied up for two days.

Thorold.—Work on the new \$35,000 public school on Carleton street showed good progress. The basement is 68 feet by 90 feet, and will be 8 feet in the clear. It is a two-storey building of brick with cut stone trimmings.

St. Thomas.

Labour generally has been fairly well employed during the month of June. Skilled workers in the building trades reported a steady month; unskilled native workers were very well employed. Foreign labourers were not so well employed, there being at the end of the month some fifty or sixty out of work. Building trade operations compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Regular railroad employees reported the month a good average for summer, but the spare men were not so well employed. Wholesale and retail trade has been quiet. Customs returns for the month did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. A Board of Conciliation, appointed to consider matters pertaining to the Michigan Central telegraph operators, met in this city during the month. No unrest was reported in the labour market.

Farmers have commenced cutting hay. The small fruits were a very good crop in the district. A number of good farm hands could find ready employment during the next few months.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during June were rather more satisfactory than in May, with fewer men out of work, though the number of unemployed was still con-

siderable, including many skilled mechanics. The building trade was active, some large contracts being under way. The number of building permits issued during May was 1,030, representing an approximate value of \$2,827,513, as compared with 976 permits, representing a value of \$2,915,392 for May, 1913. The total value represented by the building permits issued during the first five months of the year is \$10,541,086, as compared with \$11,547,797 for the corresponding month of last year.

A. A. Barthelmes and Frederick Courtemanche will erect a ten-storey office building of steel and brick construction on the corner of Teranley and Albert streets, to cost about \$300,000. Andrew Wilson & Co., tobacco and cigar merchants, are erecting a four-storey warehouse at 14-16 Front street west, to cost \$90,000. Wm. Croft & Sons, fancy goods manufacturers, are erecting a six-storey brick warehouse on Wellington street west, to cost \$66,000. A new school to be erected by the Board of Education on Erskine avenue will cost \$45,000. Laurence Solman and associate have awarded tenders for the erection of a ten-storey hotel on the corner of Simcoe and King streets, to cost about \$400,000.

A Bureau of Municipal Research has been organized to succeed the Civic Survey Committee as a permanent institution and co-operate with the city officials in the interests of efficient and economic civic government. A staff of four permanent officials has been engaged, with Horace L. Brittain as managing director.

On June 18 the city council adopted the scheme for the drainage of North Toronto, which has been for some time under consideration, involving an expenditure of over \$4,000,000, which will provide employment for a large number of labourers.

The city council, on June 8, unanimously adopted the proposal for a 25 cent per hour minimum wage for all workmen employed on civic contracts. This

is an increase of seven cents on the previously prevailing minimum rate.

Work on the new filtration plant of 60,000,000 gallons per day capacity, the contract for which has been let to the John Ver Mehr Company at \$1,066,282, will be begun as soon as the city council has passed upon the detailed plans. The new plant will be erected immediately west of the present one, and it is estimated that fully 300 men will be employed on the work during the summer.

Builders labourers, bricklayers, stone masons, carpenters, plasterers, and other branches of the building trades were well employed. Owing to a trade dispute between the sheet metal workers and carpenters employed by the A. B. Ormsby Company in the construction of the new Royal Bank building, about 120 of the sheet metal workers struck work on June 26. Both parties claim the right to hang the interior doors, which are made of steel brim finished to represent mahogany, and the claim of the carpenters was sustained by the firm. The metal and engineering trades were generally quiet, but shipbuilding and electrical lines continued active. The dispute between the electrical workers and the Hydro-Electric Company was settled on June 24, when the men accepted the award of the Board of Arbitrators granting a general increase of wages all round from 30 per cent. up. Jewelers and silversmiths were well employed. Furniture workers and upholsterers had a fair month. Piano workers were quiet. Printers, bookbinders, stereotypers and lithographers were generally well employed. The clothing trades were fair. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and laundry workers were active. The provision trades were steady. The bakers are proposing to organize a union in affiliation with the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, preparatory to demanding a reduction of hours and an increase of wages. Railroad and street railway men, expressmen, and others engaged in transportation had a fair month. Un-

skilled labour was better employed than in May, but many still out of work.

Farmers were busy. The season was considerably backward owing to drought and some injury was occasioned by late frosts. The hay crop promised poorly owing to cool weather and lack of moisture, but conditions improved somewhat towards the end of the month as the result of heavy rains.

Leaside.—The Canada Wire Cable Company has begun the construction of 125 double houses for its employees, which will cost over \$300,000.

Oakville.—The contract has been let by the Independent Order of Foresters for a new orphanage building, to cost \$60,000.

Mount Dennis.—Work has been started on the plant of the Canadian Kodak Company, Limited, which will cost about \$1,500,000. The plant will consist of seven building of reinforced concrete construction, with an aggregate floor area of 480,000 square feet.

Windsor.

Labour conditions during the month of June have been very satisfactory. There has been plenty of work in almost all classes of labour, but there were plenty of men to fill all positions. The fairly well employed. Buildings under building trades especially have been construction during June were the Walkerville Public School, Hydro sub-station, Windsor Public School and Hydro sub-station, and numerous small buildings, including stores and residences. Unskilled labour had a fair month, especially on pavements, sidewalks and sewers being put down by the different municipalities, including Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich and Ford City.

Factories such as supply material to the building trades have had a good month, but other manufacturers have been rather quiet. Some factories were working reduced hours.

During June numerous workmen have arrived from different eastern

cities. This has kept all openings for work well filled, and many have had to leave, not finding employment.

The weather has been favourable for farming operations, and prospects point to a good year, both in mixed and fruit farming.

Woodstock.

There was no improvement in industrial conditions since last month. At the end of the month the local factory of Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, closed down for at least five weeks. The office staff, the finishing and shipping departments continued as usual; but the closing of the other departments affected between 200 and 300 men. It was not expected, however that this would create any serious problem. Practically all the men will be able to find employment of some kind, either in the country or the city, to keep them going until regular work in the factory is resumed. There was no noticeable surplus of labour in the city, there being considerable outdoor work and plenty of employment.

The wagon manufacturers reported little change in conditions. Eastern trade was good, but the expected improvement in Western conditions was still to come. The same applied to the piano and organ trade. Business was good in the pipe organ departments; fairly good in the piano and reed organ departments. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces were still looking hopefully for an improvement in the fall.

Farmers in some sections reported farm help very scarce. Crop prospects, generally speaking, were very good, but many farmers were worried by the poor prospect of securing harvest help.

Shopkeepers reported business normal for the time of year.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

Labour, generally, has been fairly well employed during the past month, though the demand for men in the building

trades was not as good as during the corresponding month of last year.

Work was progressing satisfactorily on street paving, and a large number of men were working on sewer and gas extensions. Heavier rails and steel poles were being put down for the street railway on one street.

Outside work on the Pioneer Fruit building has been completed. The contract for the erection of a new nurses' home at the General hospital has been let to a local firm. The school board has decided to call for tenders for a four-roomed brick school for the West end.

In business circles a note of optimism prevails, and while business was not up to the normal it was steadily improving. Collections also were better.

The price of butter and potatoes increased during the month.

The past month has been one of the best for agriculture. In the opinion of many of the older residents a more favourable June has never been known. Rains have been plentiful and the weather not too hot, producing a very sturdy wheat plant. Some splendid crops of alfalfa were cut in the district. Alfalfa promises to become one of the staple crops, as mixed farming is coming in more each year. A carload of seed was distributed from Brandon this spring.

Winnipeg.

Building trades showed a little improvement during June, and further improvement was expected early. The building season of this year, however, will not likely be as good as that of 1913.

There was still much slackness in the railway shops, particularly in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops, where a number of unmarried men have been dismissed and the remaining employees placed on short time for an indefinite period.

The condition of unskilled labour showed no improvement over last month. The June report of the civic employment bureau (male section) showed 773

application for help; 244 out of city, and 529 in city. There were 754 positions filled; 233 out of city, and 521 in city. There were 19 positions remaining on books unfilled. Applications are only taken from persons fitted for the positions offered, and married men are given preference.

The 140 members of the Winnipeg local of the plumbers' union were on strike because the master plumbers have so far declined to increase the men's wages from 55 cents to 60 cents per hour.

A new schedule is being drawn up by the electrical workers' union. In reality only five men will be affected by the schedule, which, apart from the changes indicated, is a continuance of the expiring schedule.

An agreement has been reached between the Master Stonecutters' Association and the local stonecutters' union, by which the wages of the stonecutters will increase from 65 cents per hour to 67½ cents per hour from August next.

Another new school is being built in the city, at a cost of \$190,000, and when completed will be modern in every respect.

Much progress was made in the erection of the three million dollar parliament building, also on the building of the new provincial court houses.

A. Pollock was fined \$20 and costs of the court for a breach of the Provincial Building Trades' Protection Act. This was the defendant's second offence in providing flimsy scaffolding. As is usual in these cases, the charge was laid by the provincial building inspector and Mr. W. H. Reeve, fair wage officer.

The June report of the grain inspector is as follows: Number of bushels of grain examined: wheat, 7,412,200; oats, 2,355,850; barley, 82,350; flax, 353,500.

Selkirk.—About 60 men were at work upon the new rolling mills in course of completion. The men were chiefly mechanics erecting machinery. When in operation, the mills will give employment to over 200 persons.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There has been no improvement in the labour situation over last month, and a considerable number have been daily out of employment. The city has been constructing a number of miles of granolithic sewer and water main extensions. Toward the end of the month, when a number of frame buildings had to be erected hurriedly, three times the number of men required offered their services. There was an average of about 350 labourers out of employment. The number was constantly changing, as some would be picked up for a certain work, and when that was over the number seeking employment would be suddenly swelled.

Heavy rains during the last week of the month stopped summer fallow work on the land. It was estimated that ten days would see this work completed, and a large area has been turned over this year. Wheat was in the shot blade, thick and strong and well advanced. Oats and flax were coming along nicely and promised a good yield.

Very little work was being done as regards railroad construction except considerable ballasting on the Canadian Pacific Railroad Outlook line and Expanse lines. Work on the double tracking west of Moose Jaw will be rushed next month.

Prince Albert.

No change was apparent in the labour situation, there being many waiting applicants for any vacant jobs. A certain amount of unskilled labour has been absorbed by the commencement of municipal improvements, but there was still an abundance of labour to be provided for.

Electrical workers were the only trade who have none on the unemployed list, owing to local firms having secured large outside contracts, and the construction of the new telephone exchange by the Government. No actual work has

been done on the new armoury, but it was expected that work would commence immediately on the return of the local contingent from camp at Sewell, and that members of the militia would be given the preference. This, combined with the unusually large number of unemployed who were only too willing to avail themselves of a week's pay and free rations, was probably the reason which enabled the regiment to proceed to camp at nearly full strength.

The following articles have risen in price during the past month: Halibut, salmon, potatoes and sugar, both granulated and yellow, while a decrease has occurred in fresh pork and Canadian cheese.

There was every prospect of an excellent crop. Mixed farming was still bringing in large numbers. The district presents exceptional advantages to the farmer who has small capital. There he can work, not six months on his farm, but can keep himself busy all the year round.

Lumbering operations were good.

The local Board of Trade has been applying great pressure upon the Grand Trunk Pacific officials with regard to the slow progress made in the construction of the St. Louis bridge, with the result that work was progressing more quickly. The railway company has assured the board that it is anxious to get into communication with the city at the earliest possible moment.

Boat building was being carried on by the Saskatchewan Navigation Company on the river banks, and some forty men were working full time.

Regina.

There has been no favourable change from the labour standpoint during the past month, and general slackness continued to prevail in all trades. This has been the most inactive period for the past few years, and prospects for the future were not very encouraging.

In the early part of the month about 800 unemployed appeared at the city

hall and demanded relief. To assist in reducing the large amount of unemployment the civic authorities decided to make an experiment by substituting hand labour for the machine in connection with the laying of water mains. The ascertained expenditure for the actual work came to 35 cents per yard, and although there were various incidental expenses to be added, such as the cost of insurance, etc., it was believed that the final cost would be less than that under the old scheme, which amounted to 42 cents per yard.

During the early part of the month R. J. Lecky Company reduced the wages of carpenters working on the new addition to the Regina Methodist College from 45 to 40 cents per hour, irrespective of the presence of a fair wage clause in the contract. This was immediately followed up by another firm—Fred Lewis Company, making the same reductions. In all, about 100 carpenters were effected.

One notable change in the cost of living was the increase in the price of potatoes towards the latter part of the month to \$1.90 per bushel, due to the usual scarcity of potatoes at this season.

All crops throughout this district appear to be in a healthy condition, and are showing sturdy growth. Hot weather towards the end of the month brought the grain on well, and although more rain would be welcome, the crops are not suffering.

Prelude wheat was reported to be in the shot blade, while the crops were slightly in advance, both in growth and general appearance, of last year at the same period.

In the Francis district there has been a ten per cent. increase in the acreage seeded to wheat in the present season, and a marked decrease in the flax area. Of the acreage formerly devoted to flax a very large proportion has been seeded to coarser grains, such as oats and barley.

While this district is not adapted to mixed farming on a very extensive scale, stock raising and the production of but-

ter and eggs is becoming increasingly popular.

In past years a very large number of farmers have been compelled to purchase butter and eggs, but this year it is expected they will be able to supply themselves, and will also have a small margin to dispose of.

Saskatoon.

There was very little improvement, if any, over last month in the labour situation. Large numbers of workmen of every class were competing for the inadequate number of jobs offered, resulting in many cases in the more needy of their number accepting a mere pittance in lieu of wages. This, of course, occurs more in the case of contractors or owners who desire to take advantage of the economic situation.

Recent rains here improved the crop situation. On account, however, of the summer rains being unusually late, crops will likely be light on land that was not cultivated properly to conserve moisture. Seasonable conditions in the dairying line were reflected in lower prices of dairy and similar products.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Not much improvement was shown in the building trades from the previous month, the majority of the men being still unemployed. The work of clearing the site for the new post office was still being carried on. The site for the new Merchants' Bank building was also being cleared. Excavation work for the basement of the terminal elevator in East Calgary has been started.

Owing to the city not being able to obtain tenants for the proposed industrial building, the matter has been shelved.

The Calgary Labour Temple Company, Limited, declared a dividend of nine per cent. on its first year's operations. The majority of the shareholders have applied for further stock as the

company has shown such good returns for its first year.

Calgary's assessment for 1914 is \$134,886,425, showing an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over last year.

No settlement has been made between the city and the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to the price to be paid for the stockyards.

The city council has fixed the tax rate at 20¾ mills on an assessment of \$134,886,425, being 100 per cent. of the value of land and 25 per cent. of the value of improvements.

The estimated revenue derivable is placed at \$2,641,053.

At the City Planning Convention, former alderman J. H. Garden, now president of the City Planning Commission, made a strong plea for better housing conditions, not so much that Calgary conditions were similar to those in other and older cities, but that the mistake of far out residences should not be perpetuated in order that workingmen could live closer to their work.

Work has commenced on the Dominion Government interior terminal grain elevator adjoining the Canadian Northern track at East Calgary.

At the sittings of the Cost of Living Commission here, Mrs. Newhall, president of the Consumers' League, which organization has been instrumental in reducing the cost of living by promoting the public market, advocated the clothing of school children in uniform as a means of eliminating the rivalry between parents which led so often to expenditure on children's adornment so often beyond the resources of workingmen and low salaried people.

The prominent speakers at the forthcoming International Irrigation Congress, to be held in Calgary, include A. A. Jones, assistant secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on irrigation matters.

The Western Cooperage Company, a new firm, has commenced the manufacture of wooden packages.

Considerable rain fell over most of this district during the month of June, and the last week especially was very wet. Prospects for a good crop were excellent.

The Dominion Railway Commission, at its sittings here, made an order that all coal in the hands of dealers on September should be subject to a rebate from the railway companies to the amount of the difference between the present freight rate and the rate which will be in effect when the new schedule becomes operative. As was natural in view of the fact that the rate would be less after September 1, coal dealers were inclined to defer placing their orders until then. This would have had the effect of overworking the railways at a time when all their rolling stock would be in demand for transporting grain to the seaboard, and a serious congestion was threatened. There being now no object in deferring orders, business will be resumed in the regular way.

Crude oil in the form of black petroleum, for which mineralogists and geologists have been looking, and for which millions of dollars are invested in a hundred or more companies already launched, was tapped in the Monarch well on section 5, township 32, range 6 west of the 5th meridian, on June 17, at a depth of 808 feet. The drillers are pushing the hole down further in anticipation of reaching a larger body which the geologist says is a few hundred feet lower. Experts assert that this proves the Alberta oil field. Calgary is almost midway between the Monarch on the north and the Dingman well on the south, the distance between the two wells as the crow flies being 78 miles.

Edmonton.

The unemployment situation was more serious for the season of the year than it has been for some years. There was a large surplus of labour endeavouring to get work. Apparently this was caused by large numbers coming into the city who expected to get employment

upon railroad construction work, but the demand for this class of work was not so great as was expected. No trade could be said to be active, and there were more hands asking for work than could be employed.

About 70 bricklayers, claiming they were being asked to work for less than the union rate of wages, went out on strike on June 16, which also threw a number of carpenters out of employment.

Customs returns for May amounted to \$104,234.68. Bank clearings for the same period were \$14,809,080.25.

Wholesale and retail trade showed little improvement over the previous month. Merchants were buying only for immediate requirements.

There was no important change in the price of necessaries.

Farmers have not experienced such a good spring for many years, and, generally speaking, conditions were very favourable.

All saw mills were working to full capacity.

The usual mining operations were carried on during the month.

Although there was a very large amount of railroad construction being carried on, there were more men endeavouring to get employment than demand could provide for.

Lethbridge.

June was a dull month for labour. The dullness usually apparent in coal mining and framing during June was added to by slackness in the building trades. There has been a dropping off in employment in all lines. There was no noticeable activity in any line. About two-thirds of the usual working force were idle.

Bank clearings were below the average, and wholesale and retail trade dull.

There was no unrest in labour circles, but a large number of unemployed. For unskilled labour wages were being reduced.

Farmers were rather disheartened at

the dryness of the season during the earlier part of the month. The crops have suffered and farm hands have been laid off. A steady rain, however, at the end of the month improved matters, and prospects became better.

Coal mining was very dull, the mines only working one to two days a week.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions for June showed a big improvement over the previous month. Especially was this true of the building trades. Few, if any, bricklayers were idle, and many more carpenters found steady employment. There was a large number of unemployed in the unskilled labour ranks, however, and the outlook for this class of labour was anything but promising.

The city employed a large force of labourers in the public works department, but the number of men offering their services was in excess of the demand.

Conditions in the agricultural districts surrounding Medicine Hat have not been very promising for a large crop owing to lack of rain in the early part of the month, but good rains during the last week will help out the late crops to a considerable extent.

The contract for the construction of the Medicine Hat plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Ltd., has been awarded. The new flour mill will have a capacity of 3,000 bbls. of flour daily. The cost will be in excess of \$500,000, it is expected, and every effort will be made to have it ready to handle a portion of the 1914 grain crop. The elevator for the new mill will be built to hold 500,000 bushels of grain, with capacious warehouses, power house, etc.

On June 1 the Medicine Hat Milling Company sold its business to the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. It is announced that about \$100,000 will be spent in extensions and improvements, bringing the mill capacity up to at least 2,000 barrels daily—double the previous capacity—increasing the warehouse facilities and adding to the elevator

capacity by three times the former size. Contracts have already been let for some 20 carloads of lumber and other building material. Upwards of sixty men were being employed on the enlargements and improvements. A natural gas well has been drilled near the site and the railway spur has also been extended close to that point. An order has already been placed with a local concern for one million bricks. Work has been started and no time will be lost in the construction, soon giving employment to several hundred men, of which there is an ample local supply. The city is now extending water and natural gas to the site for construction.

On June 1 the School Board awarded the contract for the new technical high school, which will cost about \$300,000 when completed, furnished and occupied, to the Willoughby-Kelso Company, of Winnipeg. June 8 the School Board accepted the tender of Horton & Willox, local contractors, for the erection of an eight room addition to the Alexandra School, which will represent approximately \$70,000 when ready for occupancy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

There was hardly any change in the labour situation over last month. The city has commenced to put in several new water mains and renew others, but has not done much work this month. Building has been quiet, and while there was a large number of idle men in the city and district, there has been very little absolute distress.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet.

The farmers have commenced cutting hay early this year.

There was very little doing among the fishermen outside of the local trade.

The saw mills of the district were working steadily, and several logging camps started up during the month.

There was no change in the coal mining situation since last month. An offer

was made to the men on strike through the Premier of the province which meant an unconditional surrender. The men in the district voted on it and rejected it by an overwhelming majority. The coal trade in the province was very quiet. The companies claim they can produce all the coal they need, and the men claim that they cannot get enough skilled men to work the mines at a profit.

Railroad construction was being pushed along on the island as fast as practicable.

The Pressed Brick Company has increased the output of its plant owing to a steadily increasing demand for its product.

Nelson.

The general situation in labour showed a slight improvement, as there was quite a lot of work in and around the city, and any men anxious to get work could generally find something to do.

The hospital board has asked the city to guarantee bonds to raise a loan of thirty thousand dollars to erect a new hospital, and the city has prepared a by-law for the same to be submitted to the ratepayers. The board will have about eighty thousand dollars to expend on buildings, and this will relieve the situation in the city to a great extent as it will give work to a number of men late in the season.

The opening of the standard gauge railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Kaslo and Nakusp marks a distinct advance in the transportation facilities of the Kootenays. It gives direct connection between the upper Arrowhead lake and Kootenay lake, the terminal towns Kaslo and Nakusp, and will provide means of handling the ore product of the district, and bringing in of supplies, the lack of which means has been severely felt the past few years, and which has had the effect of holding back mining operations.

There was a noticeable improvement in mixed farming. The berry crop was well up to the average, and the fruit crop promising.

New Westminster.

There has been no improvement in the labour situation, conditions remaining the same as during May. No exceptional activity could be noted in any department, and the number of unemployed seemed as great as ever, particularly in the building trades, where the amount of unemployment was exceptional for the season of the year. Only three jobs of any magnitude were under way in the city, and house building was practically at a standstill.

Business men were complaining more or less, and trade was none too brisk.

The farmers were busy, with prospects for a good crop. Small fruits were being harvested, the yield this season being a good one with good prices.

Lumbering was going on as usual with the mills running full time. The demand for lumber has shown some improvement, orders coming mostly from the prairie provinces.

Railroad construction showed no change since last month, being mostly confined to maintenance work.

Prince Rupert.

There has been little change in labour conditions during the past month, although the amount of work done and the number of men employed compared favourably with the corresponding period of 1913. The supply of all classes of labour was still in excess of the demand, however, and working conditions were not such as to warrant men with limited means coming to Prince Rupert without some definite promise of employment.

Building permits for the month of May aggregated \$26,400, as compared with \$2,450 for May, 1913. There has been a slight improvement in the building trades during the past month. Three apartments and one rooming house were under construction, and tenders were called for the Federal Government building and for detention sheds for the quarantine station at Digby Island. Other projected work included a new

school, to cost about \$16,000, and an exhibition building, to cost \$6,000. The dry dock construction continued to find employment for 150 men. There were 86 men employed on municipal work during the month, chiefly unskilled labour. The excavation work for the Provincial Government buildings employed 35 men, and excavation work on the drill hall site opened employment for 20 men.

There has been general activity in the fishing industry during the past month; the halibut catches have been exceptionally large. The salmon run has also commenced, and the canneries were in operation. Reports as to the probable result of the seasons operations were favourable.

A small shingle mill was being erected at Port Edward, eight miles from Prince Rupert, but was not in operation at the end of the month.

A tract of land situated across the harbour from Prince Rupert, comprising some 350 acres, has been purchased from the Grand Trunk Railway Company by Moreton Frewen, an English capitalist, the land, it is understood, to be cleared and sold in one acre lots.

Vancouver.

There has been no general improvement in the labour situation in this city and surrounding municipalities. The extent of unemployment was greater than it has ever been before at this season of the year. Reductions of staff and general economising in practically all lines of industry continued. The city authorities were still carrying on the policy of relief work inaugurated during the past winter. Unemployment was particularly severe in the building trades, which forms a very large part of the industrial life of the city. The prospects for the ensuing season do not promise any improvement. The two largest jobs in the city, the new Canadian Pacific Railway station and hotel, were fast approaching completion, and this will release a great many workmen in the building trades before the fall.

Building permits for May numbered 162, valued at \$524,380. The number for May last year was 201, valued at \$1,029,657. The decrease in building activity is seen by a comparison between the first five months of the present year and the first five months of last year. During the five months ending May 31 last year 1,002 permits were issued, valued at \$6,209,372. For the five months ending May 31 this year 720 permits were issued, valued at \$1,820,984. A permit has also been issued, valued at \$300,000, for a new immigration depot for the Dominion Government, and work has been commenced on the contract.

In North Vancouver work has been commenced on new dry docks and engineering work. The estimated cost of the entire plant, when completed, is \$5,000,000.

During the month the Cost of Living Commission has been in the city taking evidence from individuals and various representative public and semi-public bodies. Among those appearing before the Commission were members of the Trades and Labour Council and the Board of Trade.

As the result of the miners on Vancouver Island deciding, by a large majority vote, to continue the strike, a special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour is to be held in Vancouver Labour Temple July 13. All labour organizations throughout the province, whether at present affiliated with the Federation or not, have been asked to send delegates. Besides the miners' situation, the unemployment question, which is rife throughout the province, will be considered, with a view to some action likely to relieve conditions.

"Mother" Jones, the well known woman organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, sought to enter the province during the month, but was refused admission by the immigration authorities at the border. Representations made by Vancouver Trades and

Labour Council to the Federal officials at Ottawa subsequently secured her entry.

Retail store clerks have been agitating for some time for a weekly half holiday to be established by a city by-law. Store keepers opposed the proposal, and it is now expected that a by-law will be adopted calling for the closing of stores between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. for the first five days of the week.

The new Henderson's directory places the population of Vancouver and its surrounding municipalities at 207,383. Of that number 10,000 are Orientals.

A great deal of agitation and interest has been aroused over the arrival of 376 Hindus aboard the *Komagata Maru*. They have been refused entry by the immigration officers up to the present. A largely attended mass meeting, presided-over by the mayor, demanded that they be not allowed to land. It was felt that with the large number of men already unemployed these Hindus might become a public charge. Their case at the end of the month was before the law courts.

Victoria.

There has been little change in labour conditions during June as compared with the previous month. There has been no improvement in the number of men employed in the building trades, all of whom report a considerable number of unemployed. Unskilled labour has been moderately well employed, but lack of employment in some of the skilled trades has tended to increase the unemployed among unskilled workers. The city pay roll for labour on various civic works was about \$55,000 per month.

After having the matter under dis-

cussion for some time, the city council has refused to pass a by-law making it compulsory for retail stores to close half a day in each week.

The tax rate for the current year has been fixed at 20 mills on the dollar. Last year the rate was 17.74 mills. In Oak Bay the tax rate was fixed at 12.4 mills, as against 13.3 mills on the dollar last year.

The School Board has let a contract for a new school in the Hollywood district, to cost \$50,000.

The Social Service Commission has decided to approach the Government, asking for legislation prohibiting the employment of white women and girls by Orientals in any kind of work whatever.

The city council has passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to exercise the utmost rigour in the application of the immigration regulations against the Hindus now detained at Vancouver. The mayor has received a reply from the Minister of the Interior, assuring the council that the regulations would be fully enforced.

A deputation from the Trades and Labour Council interviewed the Premier of the province recently in regard to work for the unemployed. The Premier, in reply, stated that in a very short time the Government would be able to give employment to about 300 men for a considerable time carrying out Government works on the old Indian reserve. The deputation also had an interview with Mayor Stewart with the same object in view. The mayor assured the deputation that all possible work would be undertaken. With the financial situation unsettled, however, it was impossible to

contemplate an extended programme. A deputation of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association has been assured by the School Board that the board's policy was to support British Columbia goods first, and where they are not available to use goods of Canadian manufacture.

Conditions in the lumber industry are steadily improving in this vicinity.

The hay crop was not as good as last year, owing to dry weather.

The strawberry crop gathered on the southern portion of Vancouver Island this season has been fully up to the average, and fair prices were realized, from eight to ten cents per pound being the prevailing prices paid. Berry-pickers (mostly Chinese) received an average of \$1.75 per day. Last year the wages paid were \$2.00 per day.

CONDITIONS DURING JUNE AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

The demand for female labour has been very fair during the present month, considering that general conditions were known to be below the average and could not be compared with those of June, 1913.

Conditions in particular employments have shown that domestic service offers the usual demand. Workshops, offices and retail establishments have given fairly regular work. The retail dry goods trade has received a stimulus owing to the purchases necessitated by the numerous families leaving for the country.

Laundries and most factories were busy. The garment making establishments acquire a greater activity during June, it being the time that work is begun for the autumn trade.

Nurses.—The report of the Victorian Order of Nurses for May shows a decrease over the previous month of 1,821 in the number of visits paid. The number of new cases was 1,006 as against 1,174.

The Westmount local association of the Victorian Order of Nurses has established a social service department as an adjunct to the work of the Western hospital. By this means much good will be done in caring for patients who have left hospital and are unable to obtain

the medical attention or help they need.

Hygiene and food inspection. — On the recommendation of Dr. Boucher, civic health officer, the board of control appointed sixteen new inspectors for the health department; of these eleven are sanitary inspectors, and five are meat inspectors. Two of the last mentioned are qualified veterinary surgeons.

A special department has been formed at the city hall for the inspection of milk and its by-products; formerly this important branch was included under the general heading, food inspection.

Women's interest in the cause of temperance.—The northern district of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at a meeting held on June 5, discussed the temperance question from many points of view, and a motion was adopted considering the advisability of teachers being compelled to study the effects of alcohol on the human system in order to be better able to impart such knowledge to their pupils.

A resolution to be presented to the Provincial Government was also passed in the following terms:—

"Whereas, the Government of Quebec derives a revenue from licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor; therefore, be it resolved, that the Government be requested by the Northern District Women's Christian Temperance Union to provide a fund, out of the license fees received, for the support of the families of those who have been killed or injured while intoxicated, or who are incarcerated for crimes com-

mitted while under the influence of intoxicants, or who are in any way incapacitated from supporting their families by reason of the sale of intoxicating liquor in this province."

Educational.—During the last days of June general interest has been directed towards the closing of schools, colleges and technical classes. The last mentioned have been well followed, and offer most interest for these columns, directly affecting, as they do, the youth of the working classes.

Boys receive training in the various trades and industries at the Montreal technical school. The council of arts and manufactures and the commercial and technical high school hold day and evening classes for both sexes; many profit of these. The free technical school (dressmaking and domestic science), "Ecole Professionnelle de l'Hospice St-Joseph," under the direction of the Grey Nuns, continues to give good results.

The school boards have given their attention to encouraging the various summer camps established in the interest of school children who would otherwise be unable to spend a short time in the country during the summer. Many poor children are said to find their way into factories during the holiday season; and it has been the experience of the factory inspectors in Montreal that each year extra supervision is necessary when the schools close in order to eliminate those under the age limit. In the official report for 1913 this fact is mentioned, and many remarks made as to the employment of under-age children. Considerable time is given each year by both men and women inspectors to the examination of children as to age and amount of instruction they possess.

The report quotes the methods adopted in countries where the child labour question has most improved. These are that the law requires the employer to exact from each child, besides the age certificate, a signed declaration from the secretary of the school board that the necessary elementary instruction has been acquired. It is found, however,

that each year sees fewer children under the age limit in Montreal's factories.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—At the last meeting of the delegates of the various federated societies the governing body of "La Fédération" submitted the plan of holding a social study week next autumn. This proposition has unanimously been adopted.

This social study week will consist in a series of public lectures as well as meetings where special subjects will be discussed; each committee of "La Fédération" taking charge of the organization of one day's work. Fuller details will be given later in these columns for the benefit of women's societies interested in social work and desirous of benefitting by these deliberations.

Ste. Justine Hospital.—The new building, spoken of in a previous report, has been opened. This hospital now offers three public wards and one private one for the care of children. The dispensary is also in working order. A training school for nurses will be conducted in connection with the hospital, and free public lectures on the care of children and on simple ailments will be given.

Factory Employees' Association (Ass. des Employés de Manufactures).—At the last meeting held by the Association before the summer vacation an account was given by the president of the results obtained by following the programme set down for the present year and given in these columns in February. Some 125 lectures were given the members in the three sections of the Association. Those profiting of the Co-operative Guild obtained \$66.98 discount on purchases amounting to \$791.57. The Mutual Benefit Association, during the past six months, paid 251 days illness, and the doctor of the Association gave 152 free consultations.

Catholic Teachers' Association.—The annual meeting of this teachers' association took place on June 12. The following subjects were treated: "Education in view of the child's future," "school discipline," and "school books."

Toronto.

Industrial conditions were at a critical stage. The situation arising from lack of employment was considered serious by those in touch with employees. Men in every branch of trade were out of situations and the women of the home were asking steadily for work by the day to try and eke out bare living expenses. Different factories have closed, or intend to close, for short periods, owing to lack of business. Girls who have positions have been afraid to ask for the customary vacation fortnight (that is, two week's leave without pay) because they have been afraid they will be "laid off" altogether. A very serious condition of affairs will have to be faced by the city next winter if work is not provided by some means now.

Yet wherever inquiry has been made among domestic employment bureaus, the answer is invariably that these agencies cannot meet the demand. Whatever unemployment existed in factories, here at least situations were to be had. Miss Rodgers placed eleven in June, reporting that a good domestic was in demand every twenty minutes of the day, but that ex-mill or factory hands were of little value. Miss Carmichael placed fourteen. She also found there were twenty-five ladies to every girl who wanted a situation. Mrs. Jackson has been very busy supplying domestics for hotels and restaurants opening up for the summer. The Women's Welcome Hostel located forty-one, and the Salvation Army twenty-three. All reported a busy month. The Women's Domestic Guild has been busier the last two weeks of the month than any other time in the whole year, sixty women having passed through their bureau. Mrs. Spencer has secured positions for one hundred and five applicants. Evidently many factory girls unable to get situation in their own trade have applied as domestics, for at every agency the "trained" and "experienced" qualification has been emphasized.

Department of Education.—A rather interesting educational experiment has been entered upon by four women teachers of the Grace street public school. Their plan is as follows: They interchange with a like number of London teachers and spend a year in English schools, providing their own expenses and receiving the salary attached to the position each occupies. In like manner the four London teachers whose classes they take will come over here to our schools. It will be interesting to see what result this overseas exchange will bring forth.

The annual transfers have taken place, going into effect September 1, in many instances meaning advancement rather than expediency. This year there have been only four resignations as compared with fourteen last year at this time. The profession is not over-supplied, it being difficult at times to secure the services of competent and trained teachers. The occasional staff are paid at the rate of \$3 per day when substituting, and have all been very steadily employed throughout the year.

The system of eliminating examinations as entrance to high school and instead accepting the principal's recommendation has gained greatly in favour. This June, while 800 pupils wrote papers to secure the necessary standing, one more pupil than the sum total who wrote last year passed on merit.

Child welfare.—The Department of Public Health has entered into an agreement with the Sick Children's Hospital whereby the city is made responsible for all-public patients when they are discharged from the hospital. The city is making every provision possible in the effort to reduce the rate of infant mortality this summer, and toward that end \$10,000 was appropriated in the estimates of the current year. Ten well-baby clinics have been established, two a week at the different centres, the most recent being at the McCormick Playground. Headquarters for these clinics have been arranged for at hospitals, settlements and playgrounds—different

types to suit the different localities in which they are held. One very good reason for expecting advantageous results from this campaign is that a medical director has been appointed whose time and attention will be wholly directed toward this effort.

Ladies' garment workers.—In spite of the fact that the season in this industry ordinarily begins in June, and it was expected that the strike of the Ladies' Garment Workers Local Union would have been settled by this date, the dispute remains as it was, and no settlement has been reached. It seems that the firm has several times expressed its willingness to settle the troubles with its own employees. These employees, however, refused to consider this proposition. Trade, in spite of hopes to the contrary, has still remained slack, and employees have not been in the same demand as if trade had been flourishing.

Winnipeg.

Undoubtedly the most important feature of the month's labour interests has been the appointment of a female factory inspector, Miss Ida H. Bouslough, and a chief factory inspector, Mr. E. McGrath, formerly president of the Trades and Labour Council. Coming from New Jersey where she did similar work in a large manufacturing concern, and being a professional nurse as well, Miss Bouslough accepts the position with the approval of the labour people as well as social service circles.

The past month did not compare favourably with June of last year in demand, and the supply was considerably greater in proportion. Even in domestic circles, while the demand was good, the exodus to summer camps has considerably affected the situation, tending to increase the supply. It seems that these summer camps experience difficulty in securing day workers to do washing and charring, and the maids prefer to lose their situations rather than undertake such increased duties.

Some business concerns were giving part time employment, that is, extra em-

ployees being taken on for the latter part of the week. Demand was not brisk, and the supply more than met it.

In stenographic circles the substitute demand has commenced, and while neither substitute nor permanent demand can compare with June of last year, efficient stenographers were not experiencing much difficulty in securing positions, and several good openings have been reported.

Nurses were not particularly busy. There have not been so many newcomers in this profession this year as last, so that conditions were about the same as last year. Cases have been brief and periods between cases lengthy.

A pamphlet published during June by the University Women's Club gives a number of interesting facts and figures in regard to the work of women and girls in the departmental stores of Winnipeg.*

Recreation.—City schools closed on June 19, and the following Monday saw the opening of the playgrounds' work. Winnipeg has an efficient staff, whose workers on the playgrounds are trained, receiving instruction twice weekly.

The Gimli Fresh Air Camp opened in June, and at the end of the month the second party was there, numbering 198 in all. These 198 receive a free outing for ten days. The party includes some mothers, who have not been feeling well. A nurse goes down with each party, and the children are bathed and given clean clothing to wear during their stay, all being medically inspected before being received.

The M. L. A. Camp on the Lake of Woods opened June 27. This camp affords accommodation for upwards of 250, and the very low charge of \$7.50 per week is made, thus enabling many who might not otherwise be able to afford it a cheap holiday under ideal conditions. It was expected that about six hundred persons would take advantage of this camp during the season.

*A special review of this report is given elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August, has commenced in one of the department stores, and in many of the wholesale establishments. Two other department stores give Saturday afternoon during July and August, while the fourth gives a half day every week, or, if preferred, a full day every second week.

Vancouver.

There was little change in general labour conditions for women during June. The influx of visitors in the early part of the month for the Pacific Coast Advertising Men's Convention, and the pageant arranged by the citizens of Vancouver in connection with it, caused increased activity in the department stores, restaurants and hotels for a few days, but on the whole trade of all kinds was very dull. There were many more women seeking employment than there were a year ago, with the demand between thirty and forty per cent. less. Several of the seasonal trades being at their slack period has contributed to the number of women seeking employment. The destruction of the Pacific Chocolate Company's plant at New Westminster by fire has thrown between thirty and forty people out of employment, most of them being women.

Among the activities of the Local Council of Women during the month has been the formation of a Health League. Part of the work of the league is to demand and secure good meats, fresh groceries and fruits, clean stores, delivery wagons and drivers, and pure foods of every description, the women of the city being urged to demand the highest standard of purity in all they purchase; to support the "Made in B. C." movement, by asking first for all products manufactured in British Columbia, and to thus help to promote the growth of industries throughout the province.

A committee of the Health League having visited the meat shops, bake shops, restaurants and rooming houses, has asked the Public Health Department

to make it a condition that a clean bill of health be presented by all who seek employment in meat shops, bakeries, and wherever food is handled. The Health League endorsed the appointment of a woman sanitary inspector by the city council, inasmuch as this action would aid materially in bettering health conditions for the women who work in factories, stores, laundries, hotels and restaurants.

At a meeting of the city markets and industries' committee held recently, the president of the Local Council of Women addressed the committee offering the assistance of the council in interesting the women of Vancouver and the women on the farms throughout the province in the work in charge of that committee, and suggested the appointment of a responsible woman for the purpose. A sub-committee, consisting of three of the aldermen, was appointed to confer with the representatives of the local council and the clerk of the city market.

A "Made in B. C." exhibition was held during the month under the auspices of the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association for a period of six days, the firm of David Spencer, Limited, giving the use of a floor on their premises for the purpose. The manufacturers were fortunate enough to secure the endorsement and assistance of the Local Council of Women and of the Women's Guild of the Sailors' Home, ten per cent. commission on sales to go towards the maintenance of the Sailors' Home, the ladies of the Local Council of Women and the Women's Guild acting as saleswomen. The object of the exhibition was to help create a demand for the goods made in British Columbia, and encourage the growth of industries throughout the province.

The question of a by-law for a weekly half-holiday for retail employees having been referred to a committee for consideration at a previous meeting of the city council, was again brought up at its regular meeting. The early closing for men clothiers and furnishers was approved by the committee, but the clause

which was inserted establishing a weekly half-holiday was dropped. According to the by-law, all stores in the trades affected must close each week days at six and remain closed until seven the next morning except on Saturdays, the day before each statutory holiday, and six clear days before Christmas, when the closing hour shall be eleven o'clock.

The assistant city solicitor was at first inclined to uphold the contention of the clothiers that it was necessary to have three-fourths of the merchants in the trade affected in favour of it before the weekly half-holiday could be established, but the representative of the retail clerks called attention to a clause in the Shops' Regulation Act. The solicitor then agreed that the council had power to themselves initiate a weekly half-holiday. A largely signed petition from storekeepers and from various trades was put in by the Retail Clerks' Association, their representative pointing out that it was signed by such stores as Spencer's, Woodward's, The Hudson Bay Company, Gordon Drysdale's, and Stark's, and that from the point of view of capital invested it far outweighed any petition against it from the keepers of the smaller stores.

The employment bureaus throughout the city report that the demand for domestic help was less than the supply during June, the increased supply being

due to a very great extent to the fact that a number of women out of employment in other trades were seeking domestic work temporarily.

There were a number of women seeking day work, chiefly the wives of men out of employment and with children to support. It was reported by the management of the Crèche, the Associated Charities, and the Women's Exchange, that a number of women so circumstanced were seeking work of any kind to help support the families, so increasing the number of women on the labour market.

Factory workers of all kinds, with the exception of those engaged in fruit preserving and canning, were not very active.

Garment workers, tailoresses, dress-makers and milliners were either unemployed or working short time, it being a slack season in these trades. Organized restaurant cooks and waitresses were fully employed.

The public schools have been closed for two months, the teachers being on vacation for that period. The demand for trained nurses was less than the supply, although the nurses of the Victorian Order were kept active during the month. Retail clerks were not fully employed, while the demand for stenographers and bookkeepers was very low.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JUNE, 1914.

DURING June the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established prior to the beginning of the month, and also received four applications for the appointment of Boards. The reports received dealt with disputes concerning electric railway employees at Victoria, electrical workers, Toronto, and train despatchers, tele-

graph operators and station agents on Canadian lines of the Michigan Central Railway.

Applications were received from electrical workers at London, Ont., and at Sydney, N.S.; street railway employees, St. John, N.B., and carpenters, Montreal, Que. In all cases in which applications were received Boards were appointed.

Reports Received.

On June 5 the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into a dispute between the British Columbia Railway Company and its employees, members of Local Divisions, No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A minority report was submitted by Mr. John Elliott, the company's nominee.

The report of the Board appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System and the electrical workers in its employ, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was received June 10. Mr. F. W. Wegenast, the Commission's nominee on the Board, dissented from the report.

On June 19 the Department received the report of the Board established in a dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen employed on its lines in Canada, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applications Received.

On June 4 an application was received on behalf of the employees of the Hydro-Electric Commission of London, Ont., members of Local No. 120, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the number of 26 directly and 11 indirectly. In the application it was stated that the dispute resulted from the delay in considering an agreement which had been submitted by the employees concerned to the Hydro-Electric Commission, and referred by the latter to the Association of Hydro Municipal Managers and Superintendents. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on June 8, Mr. John Jacobs, London, Ont., being appointed a member thereof on

the recommendation of the employees concerned. At this juncture procedure was stayed on request of both parties concerned, pending the report of the Board which was investigating a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System and its employees.

On June 6 an application was received on behalf of the street railway employees of the St. John Railway Company, members of Local Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute grew out of the dismissal of a conductor, alleged in the application to have been discharged on account of his position as president of the union. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given as 90 directly and 60 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister on June 10, as follows: Mr. Robert T. Hayes, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed by the Acting Minister of Labour on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Judge J. G. Forbes, St. John, N.B., appointed by the Acting Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. James L. Sugrue, also of St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

On June 15 an application was received on behalf of the carpenters and joiners employed by certain Montreal contractors. It was stated in the application that the dispute grew out of the refusal of the contractors concerned to comply with an agreement which had been made in 1912. The number of employees affected was estimated at about 500. There was a cessation of work on June 1, which continued until June 15. Mr. DuBreuil, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, went to Montreal to assist in bringing about an ad hoc Conciliation and Investigation. Honourable Mr. Justice Beaudin, Montreal, justment and the parties were induced to agree to refer the dispute to a Board Que., was appointed chairman of the Board by the Minister of Labour, the other members having failed to make any

joint recommendation. Messrs. John J. Yorke, Montreal, Que., and Gustave Francq, also of Montreal, Que., were appointed on the recommendation of the employers and the employees respectively.

On June 18 an application was received on behalf of the electrical workers employed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., being members of Local No. 293, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. 55 directly and from 2,000 to 3,000 indirectly were affected. The application stated that the dispute related to the dis-

missal of certain men, presumably for their connection with the union. The employees asked that these men should be re-instated and paid for all time lost. A Board was established by the Minister on June 23, Messrs. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., and Arthur S. Kendall, M.D., of Sydney, N.S., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

Reports of Board in Dispute Between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and Its Employees.

The majority and minority reports of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were received on June 5. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. James H. McVety, the employees' nominee, the minority report by Mr. John Elliott, the company's nominee. The application alleged non-observance in certain respects on the company's part of the terms of an agreement signed in September last. The number of employees affected was given as 137 directly and 1,563 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 20 and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. John Elliott, Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. James H. McVety, also of Vancouver, B.C., ap-

pointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

In its report the Board stated that the dispute was the result of different interpretations placed by the company and the employees upon certain clauses of an agreement entered into in 1913. The members of the Board were unanimous in their findings on all points except that arising from the refusal of the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty. It was pointed out by the company that clause 5 of the working agreement only provided for arbitration in case any employee was suspended for cause; the employees, however, took the ground that the broader meaning should be applied so as to include dismissal, and stated that in their opinion the object of the agreement, as well as the context and the practice that had been in vogue up to the year 1914, supported this interpretation. The chairman of the Board and Mr. McVety recommended that the company should agree to an amendment of the clause in question so that the provisions would clearly apply to any dismissal, except for inefficiency or for violation of duty constituting an indictable offence.

In his minority report Mr. John El-

liot, the company's nominee, stated he was unable to give effect to the employees' contention, and held that the wording of the clause was opposed to such interpretation.

Report of Board.

The text of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; and in the matter of certain disputes between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, the chairman appointed by the Department of Labour, Mr. J. H. McVety, representative of the employees, and Mr. John Elliott, the representative of the company, begs to report as follows:—

The employees, through their authorized officers, declared in their application that a strike would be declared unless certain disputes were adjusted.

Four matters of dispute were referred to the Board for consideration. An effort was made to see if an amicable settlement could not be arrived at, and various meetings were held for that purpose. No result ensued, and it was found necessary to take evidence, and full opportunity was afforded to the parties of advancing their various grounds in support of their position. The disputes arose as to the interpretation that should be placed upon certain clauses of an agreement, arrived at between the parties in 1913—after a lengthy investigation had taken place before a Board appointed under the Act.

1. The first point of difference was as to whether the night car repairers should be entitled to further earnings than they were receiving from the com-

pany. It was contended that by an application of section 97 of the "working conditions" incorporated in such agreement, such employers were, through not being allowed certain overtime, receiving less wages than before the agreement was entered into. It appears that this question of overtime to night car repairers had previously been the subject of dispute between the parties, and an arbitration had taken place upon the construction to be given to a clause dealing with the same matter in an agreement executed in 1910, and that such arbitration had been decided in favour of the employees.

The representatives of the employees sought to apply clause 1 of the wage schedule in support of their contention that this class of employees, then in the service of the company, were protected by the provision that "no employee now in the company's service shall have his earnings reduced by reason of this schedule, but when such will be the effect thereof to new men, such present employee shall continue on the schedule in force till June 30, 1913."

Evidence was adduced to show that representatives of employees considered that this proviso should operate in such a manner that if any employee were allowed less for overtime under the "working conditions" of the agreement of 1913 than he had been receiving under the agreement of 1910, and thus reduce his earnings, that he could then revert to the working conditions and wage schedule of the agreement of 1910.

The company on the contrary contended that this construction was contrary to the ordinary meaning to be attached to the clause, and as a matter of fact differed from their understanding when the wage schedule was adjusted.

We are quite satisfied that both parties were perfectly honest in their contentions, but the difficulty is that as the wage schedule was intended to be binding for at least two years from the first of July, 1913; it would, unless there was a mutual mistake, be unfair to accept the interpretation contended for by the

employees and thus impose upon the defendant company an additional expenditure, not contemplated in the settlement of 1913. We are of opinion that, under these circumstances, the company was justified in confining the operation of clause 1 to those old employees who might have their rate of wages reduced by the new schedule adopted in 1913, and that the operation of the clause should not be extended, so as to allow an old employee to revert to the terms of the agreement of 1910, even though his earnings have been reduced by the different manner of crediting overtime, under the working conditions in the agreement of 1913.

2. The employees, as a second ground of complaint, alleged that clause 3 of the wage schedule of the agreement of 1913 had not been fully applied to car cleaners, and that they had not been allowed overtime for the months of July and August. The company contended that car cleaners were only included under section 97 of the working conditions at the time when the agreement was actually signed in September, and that allowances under that section should only be applicable from that time.

We consider that the wording of clause 3 of the wage schedule shows a clear intention that if an increase resulted to any of the employees it should be payable from the first of July, 1913.

We recommend that this interpretation of the clause be adopted, and that the company should make payment to the car cleaners for July and August, 1913.

3. The third dispute between the parties was as to whether sub-section "C" of clause 5 of the wage schedule applied

to interurban trainmen. The portion of the application covering this dispute was not aptly worded, and upon being corrected the company filed an amended reply submitting that the minimum wage provided for in the sub-section was only intended to apply to city and suburban lines, and that its relative position in the clause supported this contention. We see no reason why the sub-section should receive this restricted application, as motormen and conductors on interurban lines should be treated in the same manner as on city and suburban lines. We are of the opinion that the sub-section referred to is applicable to interurban lines, and that extra motormen and conductors on such lines should receive a minimum wage of \$10.00 per week. We recommend that the company apply this construction.

4. As to the fourth and most important question in dispute, namely, the refusal of the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty, it is to be regretted that an amicable settlement could not have been arrived at.

The majority of the Board report as follows:—

It was contended by the employees that in the event of a dismissal for alleged dishonesty, this was a grievance that came within the provisions of clause 5 of the working conditions in the agreement of 1913. Discussion and evidence on this question had only been pursued a short time when the company, in accordance with its supplementary reply, took the ground that dismissal, except on account of membership in the association or for inefficiency, did not come within the scope of the agreement. In other words, that if an employee were dismissed for any other

cause except being a member of the association, or being inefficient, he could not, nor could the association, invoke the provisions of the agreement as to arbitration. It was pointed out that clause 5 only provided for arbitration in case any employee was "suspended" for cause, and did not cover the graver result as far as the employee was concerned, of being "dismissed."

The question as to the right to arbitrate in case of dismissal thus became broadened, and in view of its importance required serious consideration.

Bearing in mind the firm position taken by the company and the gravity of the situation that may be created, we think it advisable to outline somewhat at length our reasons for arriving at certain conclusions and recommendations.

The employees contended that, while strictly speaking the wording of clause 5 only covered arbitration in cases of suspension, still, that the broader meaning should be applied so as to include dismissal. The object of the agreement, as well as the context and the practice that had been in vogue up to the year 1914, in their opinion supported this interpretation.

The company, on the other hand, submitted that the agreement had been fully considered, and that the ordinary meaning should be applied to the wording.

Stress was laid by the company upon the clause providing for 'non-interference by the association as follows:—

"(2) The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association."

It was contended that this provision debarred the association from complaining or having any voice in either the discharge or disciplining of the employees with the single exception. A similar clause in the agreement of 1910 provided that the association would not in any way interfere with or limit the

right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees "where sufficient cause can be shown." Considerable discussion took place as to the reason for this change. At the time change was sought it was pointed out that the association might contend that cause had to be shown to its satisfaction before an employee could be discharged or disciplined, and that the amendment would remove any doubt in this connection. The company now contends that the clause, as amended, only requires that the cause should be sufficient in the opinion of the company, and that the employees, although a party to the agreement, have no right to complain or investigate such cause. The officials of the company admit a long established practice of considering complaints of any nature arising out of dismissal, but claim that such consideration only resulted from courtesy on its part, and was not granted as a right to the employees. We do not think this position consistent with the terms of the agreement, or in accordance with such practice. The agreements of 1910 and 1913 both recognize the employees' union or association, and stipulate that all employees affected by the agreement "should become members of the association" in order that all questions and grievances "may be dealt with by one head."

The most important matter affecting an employee is the stability of his employment, and it can be assumed that as between dismissal and mere suspension, the former would be the more important feature. If the contention of the company be correct this would mean that, as to permanency of employment, the only benefit derived from membership in the association would be the right to arbitrate in the event of suspension. Where two parties enter into an agreement, covering amongst other matters the question of permanency of employment, the cause of a dismissal would be one in which the employee would be vitally interested and would likely be dealt with in some manner. The com-

pany, apparently admitting the reasonableness of this conclusion, asserts that the matter was not overlooked by the contracting parties, but is fully covered by the non-interference clause referred to, and the door is consequently closed to a complaint by the association on the score of dismissal. This involves a determination as to the correct construction to be placed on this clause.

The Board on this question thought it well to gather light from every source, in order to arrive not only at the intention of the parties when entering into the agreement, but also the meaning that had been attached to this particular clause, and how it had worked out in practice.

The provision of the Act, allowing the acceptance of such evidence as in equity and good conscience might be thought fit "whether strictly legal evidence or not" was utilized to assist in this determination.

It appeared that at all times, up to the recent dispute, the company had shown the association the "cause" of each dismissal. Even after the agreement of 1913 was entered into and the clause was amended, full explanation was offered in respect to each dismissal. In this connection considerable correspondence was filed with the Board, showing, in some instances, request for arbitration on account of dismissal. As late as November 8, 1913, an official of the association wrote the company asking for arbitration with respect to two dismissals, and specifically referred to the agreement as the basis for such application. On December 15, 1913, the general manager of the company replied, dealing at length with the reasons for such dismissals without in any way questioning the right of the association to treat a dismissal as a grievance which should be arbitrated.

We are satisfied that both the company and the employees well understood that a right existed to complain in case of dismissal, or in other words, that it constituted a "grievance" which entitled

an employee to invoke the aid of the association. We are confirmed in this conclusion, not only by the practice pursued between the parties in the case of dismissal occurring, but by the fact that in the draft agreement submitted by the company for the consideration of the Board of Conciliation in 1913, it expressly provided for arbitration subject to certain conditions, not only with respect to suspension, but also as to dismissal, and that if upon investigation it was found that any employee had been discharged or suspended unjustly, he should be re-instated and re-imbursed by the company for all time lost through such discharge or suspension. It so happened that the clauses relating to grievances, submitted by the employees, were adopted by the Board, and the clause in the proposed agreement of the company was not incorporated in the agreement as executed. It is quite evident that the company was not at that time contending that dismissal was not to constitute a grievance and subject of arbitration. The employees on their part apparently thought they were fully protected in the matter by their draft agreement which, in this respect, was practically a repetition of the agreement of 1910, especially as their right to arbitrate for dismissal, though often demanded, had never been questioned. It is fair to add that an arbitration had never actually taken place, but this seems to have been due either to the cause of dismissal having, on investigation, proved sufficient, or being found insufficient, then the employee being re-instated.

An additional ground for concluding that the parties considered that a grievance within the meaning of the agreement existed in the event of dismissal, was shown by the fact that a clause was inserted in the agreement of 1913 giving the company the absolute right to dismiss an employee for inefficiency, and providing only for an appeal to the general manager. This clause was drafted by the Board and approved by both parties, to enable the company to

more effectually control and discipline its employees. This would not have been necessary had the company already possessed the unfettered right to dismiss for any cause other than membership in the association. It is noteworthy that the company did not, in the first instance, contend that the agreement only provided for arbitration in case of suspension, but took this ground in a supplementary reply.

Under these facts and circumstances, as no suggestion has been made that the company not only deceived the Board of Conciliation in 1913, but has been pursuing the same course with respect to its employees for a number of years, we consider its position is untenable with respect to both the letter and the spirit of this clause of the agreement.

We think that in the event of any dismissal the cause should be disclosed to the association, and if unsatisfactory then that a "grievance" results which it was intended should be covered by the agreement. The question, however, remains—what redress is afforded to the employee through the association in that event? If the practice in the past wholly controlled the situation, so that suspension was construed to include dismissal, this would afford a speedy solution to the difficulty. We have no doubt that the employees, in launching their present application, considered that the agreement provided for dismissal being a grievance, and permitted arbitration in that event. They may have been led to this conclusion and given this liberal interpretation to the word "suspension" by the course previously pursued. In the sixth clause the word "suspended" is used and must necessarily include expulsion. This is evidence of a broader meaning being attached to the word "suspension," and also might indicate a lack of care in expression. The company strongly contends that the word should have its ordinary meaning applied, and this would not include "dismissal." If strictness of construction were to govern, then this contention would be correct. To con-

clude, however, that this was the intention of the parties would not only be inconsistent with the spirit of the agreement and the surrounding circumstances, but would import bad faith at the time to the company.

We think that the company as well as the employees were, during the negotiation and up to the time of the execution of the agreement, giving particular attention to the scale of wages and other matters which had formed a subject of controversy. They failed to bestow a close, or perchance any, consideration upon a clause which had answered all requirements in the previous agreements. They were thus not concerned with its precise wording, and failed to observe that arbitration for dismissal was not specifically provided for. It was an omission common to both parties, and in our opinion the company is not now in a position to take advantage of it, nor should it attempt to do so.

During the inquiry we were impressed by the absence of any bad feeling between the parties. It was repeatedly stated by officials of the company that the practice was to treat its employees with consideration and fairness; there was no intimation that the company had any inclination to abandon this commendable course, but on the contrary it was declared to be its settled policy for the future.

We, under such circumstances and "according to the merits and substantial justice of the case," recommend that the company agree to an amendment of the clause in question, so that the provisions for arbitration would clearly apply to any dismissal except for inefficiency or for any violation of duty constituting an indictable offence. Such an amendment would implement what we interpret as the intention of the parties under the agreement.

(Sgd.) W. A. MACDONALD,

Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAS. H. McVETTY,

Representative of Employees.

Vancouver, B.C., May 30, 1914.

The text of the minority report of Mr. John Elliot is as follows:—

To the Honourable

the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—

*Re British Columbia Electric Railway
and Employees.*

After arriving at a unanimous conclusion on three out of the four points in dispute, I regret we are unable to agree upon the other which is: "Refusal by the company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty as arranged for by clause 5 of working conditions." A reference to clause 5 shows that it provides for dealing with grievances and any employee suspended for cause who upon investigation is found not guilty shall be reinstated and paid for lost time, etc. It is contended on behalf of the men that suspension under this clause includes dismissal. I am unable to give effect to this contention and hold that the wording of the clause is clearly opposed to such interpretation. In order to show that both parties know and understood the agreement reference must be made to clause 2 of the said working conditions:

"The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association." This in my opinion shows the company was intended to have unrestricted control of the men except in cases of inefficiency covered by clause 3 in which an appeal to the general manager is provided for.

The evidence in connection with this clause (2) shows that the company were to be the sole judges of what was "sufficient cause" to justify dismissal and the changing in the wording of this clause from that in the former agreement emphasizes this view.

A reference to the unanimous report of the Board which sat for several weeks

in 1913, and as a result of whose labours these "working conditions" were drawn and agreed to by both the men and the company, shows that the objects aimed at were "to give the company absolute control of all features that seemed vital to the operation and maintenance of their railway system. The undersigned consider that the people who furnish the capital to carry on an enterprise such as this must have a free hand in that which vitally concerns its maintenance and operation. Per contra as far as could consistently with the acceptance of this principle be done where the safety and comfort of the men were involved, the undersigned have endeavoured, in fixing the working conditions, to make these features paramount and binding on the company."

It is further argued on behalf of the men that this is the first time the company has taken the position which they now assume; on the other hand, the company argues that this is the first time the right to dismiss for dishonesty has ever been questioned by the men; and because in several instances the company has investigated cases at the request of the men I cannot see that the company have in any way waived their rights under the agreement which both parties have asked to be literally and strictly construed, a course we have adopted in dealing with the other three complaints referred to this Board and the same course should in my opinion be adopted in dealing with this one, and as the agreement expires in about one year I do not see that any useful purpose can be served by agitating the matter further at present.

(Sgd.) JOHN ELLIOT,
Company's Representative on Board.
May 30, 1914.

Report of Board in dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and train Despatchers, Station Agents, etc.

The Department received on June 19 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators, and towermen employed on its lines in Canada, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, to the number of 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for the adoption of certain amendments to the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 1, constituted as follows:—His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Rodger Black, St. Thomas, Ont., company's nominee; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., employees' nominee.

In its report the Board stated that while unable to secure an agreement between the parties upon all points, the greatest harmony and best of good-will seemed to prevail between the employer and employees, and settlement was effected of many of the points at issue. The report includes a complete schedule of wages and working conditions which

the Board recommended as the rates and rules which ought to be accepted by the parties concerned, the same to take effect on April 1, 1914, subject to thirty days' notice by either party. The Board further recommended that the wage scale in the schedule of August 1, 1912, should be increased to the extent of 10 per cent. on the aggregate sum paid thereunder each month, and that the first charge upon this aggregate sum should be the adjustment of the minimum salaries recommended for the employees concerned.

Mr. Rodger Black, the company's nominee, dissented from the majority of the Board in so far as the wages of train despatchers and the addition of 10 per cent. to the aggregate of the scale of wages of 1912 were concerned; and gave it as his opinion that Michigan Central Railroad train despatchers should receive not more than the train despatchers on the Intercolonial Railway, and that the aggregate increase should not exceed seven per cent.

Report of Board.

The text of the Board's report is as follows:—

Hamilton, June 10, 1914.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railway (Canadian lines), employers, and its employees, being train despatchers, station agents, etc., members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employees.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, constituted last month and consisting of Colin G. Snider, Judge of County Court, chairman, appointed by the Department of Labour; David Campbell, Esq., the representative of the employees; and Rodger Black, Esq., the representative of the Company, beg to report as follows:—

The Board met at the city of St. Thomas on the first day of June, 1914, at the Court House.

There were present at the meeting Mr. Campbell, Mr. Black and the chairman. The employer was represented by Mr. S. W. Brown, general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway, and the employees were represented by Messrs. G. D. Robertson, David Hoy and Joseph H. Staley.

The Board proceeded to hear the matter submitted to it in this reference on the list, second and third days of June at St. Thomas, and on the ninth and tenth days of June at the city of Hamilton.

Throughout the proceedings the Board made every effort at every available opportunity to bring about a settlement of the matters in dispute between the employer and employees, but without success upon the whole, although in many of the matters in dispute an agreement was arrived at.

At the sittings in St. Thomas the Board took up the matters in difference, point by point, and heard discussion by the representatives of both the employer and the employees on each point.

After the termination of the meeting on the third day of June, adjournment was had to Hamilton on the ninth day of June, 1914, at the Court House.

The principal points in dispute between the parties were, briefly, the inclusion of the train despatchers in the existing schedule of wages and working

conditions, provision for the right of promotion, etc., for the train despatchers, an increase in the rate for overtime from a minimum of 25c per hour to *pro rata* at time and a half, the reduction in the hours of service from twelve to ten per day as a maximum day, and from nine to eight in certain offices, annual vacations without loss of time for all employees, as against vacations for a comparatively small number, a request for the employment of a specified number of relief agents and for an aggregate increase in the monthly wages of

Having heard the representations 18 per cent. above the present rates. made by each side in reference to these different points that have arisen for consideration and conciliation, and after the consideration of exhibits and schedules put in by them respectively, showing the working conditions and rules prevailing upon other lines, and having noted those points upon which the Board was able by its endeavours to secure an agreement, the Board proceeded to discuss and endeavour to arrive at an agreement in regard to those matters upon which it had heard the representations and discussion, but upon which it had not been able to effect an agreement between the parties.

While the Board was unable to secure an agreement between the parties upon all points, the greatest harmony and best of good-will seemed to prevail between the employer and employees. This feeling was manifest throughout the whole discussion.

As a result of the points upon which the Board was able to bring about an agreement and as a result of deliberations of the Board, subsequently upon those points upon which an agreement was not secured, it was decided to set down in this report a complete schedule of working conditions and pay which it recommends as the rules and rates which ought to be accepted by the employer and the employees.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rules and Wages for Telegraphers, effective April 1, 1914.

The following rules and wages shall govern the telegraphers on the Michigan Central Railway:—

ARTICLE 1.

Telegraphers, including train dispatchers, levermen (other than those handling gates only), telephone operators who handle orders or messages in connection with train movements and station agents specified herein, shall be considered as telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule. Nothing in this article is to be considered as meaning that persons enumerated below shall be ineligible for promotion to any agency or other position in the company's service for which he may be considered qualified.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) Telegraphers will be regarded in line for promotion, and where ability is sufficient seniority will prevail. In making transfers and promotions seniority will prevail, provided ability to fill the position is sufficient. Seniority will date from the last time of entering the service and will extend over each superintendent's division. Telegraphers employed in Detroit terminal shall be eligible for positions on the East, Bay City and Toledo division, and vice versa.

Transfers from one division to another will be at the discretion of the general superintendent, and will be made when a position cannot be filled on account of lack of ability among telegraphers on a division on which the vacancy exists. The superintendent of telegraph, or the superintendent of the division on which the vacancy exists, will be the judges as to the ability of the applicant. Temporary vacancies on any division will be filled by transfer from the general extra list by the superintendent of telegraph. Telegraphers transferred from one divi-

sion to another will carry their seniority with them.

(b) Subject to clause (a) telegraphers will have the exclusive right to all positions incorporated in this schedule and to any new telegrapher's position subsequently created.

(c) The seniority of a train dispatcher will date from the time he was first permanently appointed a train dispatcher, unless by his own consent he takes another position in the service, under which circumstances his seniority as a train dispatcher will date from the time he was last appointed a train dispatcher. A train dispatcher will retain his seniority standing in the ranks of the operators.

(d) Train dispatchers will be appointed from their respective superintendent's divisions as per Article 3, provided the ability to fill the position is sufficient, and will be allowed such time as the superintendent considers necessary in each case in which to learn the work, at the rate of pay of the position vacated. Upon assuming work as a permanent dispatcher and classed as such, his seniority will count from that date.

ARTICLE 3.

Vacancies will be promptly bulletined to all offices on each division and will be filled by the division superintendent or superintendent of telegraph in accordance with Article 2. All applications for such vacancies must be filed within six days after the issuing of the bulletin, and the vacancy must be filled within thirty days thereafter. When a telegrapher is transferred or promoted, and after a fair trial is found incapable, he will take his place on the extra list but will retain his seniority rights. Telegraphers declining to accept promotion to any position do not forfeit their right to it or another position when a vacancy occurs.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of any positions shown in the wage scale being abolished, the

telegrapher who shall be displaced will be entitled to the position held by the junior man permanently located, provided his seniority entitles him to such position and he is properly qualified.

ARTICLE 5.

The general chairman of telegraphers' committee shall be furnished a seniority list of persons included in this schedule upon application to the head of the respective departments.

ARTICLE 6.

Seniority will only be effective when vacancies occur or new positions are created.

ARTICLE 7.

When new positions are created compensation will be arranged in conformity with positions of the same class as shown in this schedule.

ARTICLE 8.

Telegraphers will not be suspended or discharged without just cause. When they consider they have been unjustly treated, they will have a right to appeal to the division superintendent, general superintendent and general manager in the order named. In case a telegrapher has been disciplined or discharged and after investigation found not at fault he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost. Such investigation is to be held within ten days after the request of the party designated. Telegraphers may be accompanied by one or more co-employees from their department at any or all investigations if they so desire.

ARTICLE 9.

Telegraphers absent from duty on regular business of the company, whether attending court or other assigned duties, will be allowed their regular pay and authorized expenses while away from home.

ARTICLE 10.

One hour will be allowed for dinner, when consistent, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. If less than one hour is allowed for dinner, one hour overtime *pro rata*, but not less than thirty cents will be paid.

This applies to those performing telegraph or telephone service only.

ARTICLE 11.

Where but one operator is employed 11 consecutive hours, including meal hour, shall constitute a day's work. Where more than one operator is employed 10 consecutive hours, including meal hour, or at the company's option 8 consecutive hours without meal hour, will constitute a day's work. At stations where the 24-hour period is covered by three persons performing telegraph or telephone service, 8 hours will be assigned to each.

ARTICLE 12.

Telegraphers, exclusive of levermen, who have been in the employ of the company two or more consecutive years, will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher entitled to it, under this rule, the telegrapher shall be paid in lieu thereof two weeks' extra pay at the rate applying to his office. Applications will be granted according to the seniority of the applicants. All applications for leave must be filed in the month of January, February or March for vacations during the current year, and the applicants are to be advised (before the first of May) of the dates allotted to them respectively.

In the event of a telegrapher entitled to holidays (which have been deferred) being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice, before obtaining the deferred leave of absence, he will be paid his salary for the same.

ARTICLE 13.

Sec. 1. When telegraphers are required by proper authority to remain on duty longer than the number of hours constituting a day's work, they will be paid overtime. Overtime will be based on the regular salary. The rate per hour will be determined by dividing the monthly rate by the number of hours required for a month's work, provided that the rate per hour will in no case be less than thirty cents. Allowance will be made for the actual time of service computed to the nearest five minutes.

Sec. 2. When telegraphers are called to their offices by proper authority outside of their regular hours, they will be paid fifty cents for each call, for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. If held more than one hour, overtime thereafter will be paid as per section 1 of this article.

Sec. 3. Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are expected to report at an appointed hour on Sunday, but if held by the despatcher for work they will be allowed overtime as per Section 1.

ARTICLE 14.

Sec. 1. Telegraphers will not be required to scrub waiting rooms, offices or outbuildings, clean or disinfect stock cars.

Sec. 2. When telegraphers are required to attend pumps they will receive five dollars (\$5.00) per month extra compensation.

Sec. 3. When telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service are required to attend switches or work interlocking levers in interlocking towers they will be paid five dollars (\$5.00) per month extra compensation.

This extra compensation paid for attending to switches will include attending to the lamps pertaining to said switches.

Sec. 4. Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service required to attend to pumps and switches will be paid \$7.50 extra pay per month.

Sec. 5. Telegraphers who perform telegraph or telephone service will be allowed four dollars (\$4.00) per month extra compensation for taking care of six (6) switch or semaphore lamps or less, and fifty cents (50) for each additional lamp per month will be paid, it being understood that in cases where the day and night operators share in the performance of the work the compensation shall be equally divided.

ARTICLE 15.

Sec. 1. Regular telegraphers transferred or promoted, or extra telegraphers assigned to regular positions, will be furnished free transportation for themselves, family and effects.

Sec. 2. Regular telegraphers transferred or promoted will not suffer any loss of pay on account of time lost in making transfer, but will be paid at the rate of the position left until they go on duty in the new position.

ARTICLE 16.

Telegraphers will be granted leave of absence from time to time for the purpose of attending their meetings, provided such leave of absence does not interfere with the business of the company, and they will be granted the necessary transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARTICLE 17.

Telegraphers will not be discriminated against on account of their serving on boards of adjustment, representing the telegraphers, and will be furnished transportation over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad, and relieved without unnecessary delay for that purpose.

ARTICLE 18.

In case telegraphers are dismissed or should resign and should be reinstated or re-employed within one (1) year, they

will retain their rights; after one year they will be considered as new men.

ARTICLE 19.

Regularly assigned telegraphers called upon to do relief work temporarily will be paid the salary of the telegrapher relieved, provided it is not less than their own; and one dollar (\$1.00) per day expenses if away from home.

ARTICLE 20.

Nothing in these Articles will relieve telegraphers from responsibility under the rules.

ARTICLE 21.

These rules and rates will be effective April 1, 1914, and will remain in effect subject to thirty days' notice, given by either party.

ARTICLE 22.

Minimum Monthly Salaries.

Train despatchers, first year . . .	\$124.00
Train despatchers, second year..	128.00
Train despatchers, third year...	140.00
Relief train despatcher	118.30
Agents	66.00
Operators	60.00
Levermen	55.00
Relief agent	95.00

The wage scale under the schedule of August 1, 1912, is to be increased in the aggregate to the extent of ten per cent. on the aggregate sum paid thereunder per month; the adjustment of the minimum salaries to be the first charge upon this aggregate amount.

The Board further reports that its members are unanimously agreed on all terms of this report, excepting the train despatchers' wages and the addition of 10 per cent. to the aggregate scale of wages of 1912.

On these excepted items, Mr. Roger Black hereby reports that in his opinion the M. C. R. train despatchers should receive not more than the train despatchers on the Intercolonial Railway, who are paid \$125.00, \$130.00 and \$135.00 per month for the first, second and third years respectively in the service, and that the aggregate increase should not exceed 7 per cent. of the wages under the wage scale of August 1, 1912.

Mr. David Campbell and the chairman agree upon the wage scale and percentage of increase as set out in above Article 22.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Hamilton the tenth day of June, 1914.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) ROGER S. BLACK,
For the M.C.R. Co.
(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For the M.C.R. Telegraphers.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System and electrical workers.

On June 19 the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System and its electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The application stated that the matters at issue related

to the employees' demand for the adoption of an agreement affecting wages, hours, and conditions of employment, also to alleged discrimination against members of the union. The number affected was given as 200 directly and 55 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on May 13, constituted as follows:

His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. W. Wegenast, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the commissioners; and Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, the employees' nominee. It was stated that the most friendly relations existed between the employer and the employees throughout the whole investigation, but no agreement could be secured. It was, however, agreed by the parties that in all sub-contracts let by the employer for electrical work in the territory known as Greater Toronto, the fair wage clause in use from time to time by the City of Toronto in its contracts should be included. The report embodied a schedule of wages and working conditions which were recommended by the Board, the same to date from May 1, 1914, and to continue in force for a period of one year and thereafter, thirty days' notice in writing to be given by either party desiring to terminate same. In conclusion, it was stated that Mr. Wegenast did not concur in the findings of the other members of the Board and therefore had not joined in the report.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric System (Employer) and its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the

differences between the employers and employees in this case met by appointment at the City Hall in Toronto on Thursday, the fourth day of June, 1914, and continued in session on the fifth and sixth days of June instant at Toronto and on the eleventh and thirteenth days of June instant at Hamilton.

The Board was met by Mr. H. H. Cousens, general manager for the employer, and Mr. P. E. Hart, its managing engineer, the appointed representatives of the employer, and also by Messrs. W. E. Kimball, J. B. Pegg and John Noble representing the employees. The views and contentions of each side and the exhibits produced by them respectively were considered, and each of the points in contention considered and discussed. On every opportunity the Board earnestly endeavoured to secure an agreement between the parties. The most friendly relations exist between the employer and the employees, and this relation continued and was manifest throughout the whole investigation, but no agreement could be secured. It seems to be the desire of both that the Board shall make a report, with a strong probability that such report may be accepted.

The employees submitted a schedule of wages and conditions containing 31 paragraphs, which they ask to have agreed to by the employer.

The employees during the proceedings in order to endeavour to meet the views of the employer withdrew paragraphs 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 2 of their suggested schedule.

It was agreed between the parties that in all sub-contracts with a company, firm or person let by the employer for electrical work to be done for it in the territory known as Greater Toronto, the "fair wage" clause from time to time in use by the city of Toronto in its contracts shall be included. The Board approves and hereby recommends the adoption of this agreement.

The Board reports that it recommends the following as the schedule to be adopted by the employer and employees for

ie period of one year commencing on
ie first day of May, 1914, and to con-
ue in force after the expiration of
ach time until either employer or em-
loyees gives thirty days' notice in writ-
ing to the other of them of the termina-
tion thereof.

Schedule of Wages and Conditions

ecommended by the Board for accept-
nce by the parties:—

1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a
ay's work. From 7 a.m. to 12 noon
nd 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., except wiremen's
nd metermen's, whose hours shall be
s at present.

2. All employees included in this sub-
ission shall have the following holi-
ays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday,
wenty-fourth of May, First of July,
labour Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiv-
ng Day, and Christmas, and every al-
ernate Saturday afternoon off with pay
nless otherwise set out hereinafter.

3. The first five (5) hours' overtime
orked between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.
hall be computed at the rate of time
nd one-half of standard rate, addi-
ional overtime or overtime starting at
0 p.m. or later and before 5 a.m., shall
e computed at the rate of double time
f the standard rate, and shall continue
except for intermission for meals) un-
il employee is relieved from duty, and
f commencing at 5 a.m. or later and
efore 7 a.m., double time up to 7 a.m.
All time worked on Sundays or holi-
ays and on Saturday afternoon off to
e computed at the rate of double time
f the standard rate. All monthly men
hall have two weeks' holidays with pay
ach year.

4. All lines carrying a voltage of over
50 volts shall be classed as high voltage
ines.

5. When work is to be done on high
oltage lines, not less than two journey-
nen are to be assigned to the job.

6. In case of trouble on high voltage
ines not less than two journeymen must
be sent out to repair the trouble with
ny necessary assistance.

7. That at all times the Commission
shall receive a grievance committee from
any department. It is also agreed that
the business agent of the local or a
general officer of the organization may
be a member of the men's committee.

8. Any employee who may be sus-
pended for any cause whatever, and who
after investigation is found not guilty
of the offence for which he was suspend-
ed, shall be reinstated to his former posi-
tion and be paid full wages for all lost
time, from date of discharge or suspen-
sion to date of reinstatement.

9. A journeyman shall mean an em-
ployee who has had three years of ex-
perience in one or all branches of the
electrical trade.

10. Apprentice shall mean an em-
ployee engaged in learning the trade of
a lineman, trolleyman, mechanic, wire-
man, meterman or operator, and who
has had less than three years at such
trade.

11. Men acting as temporary foremen
shall receive foremen rate of pay for
the period for which they are so act-
ing.

12. Seniority, other qualifications
being equal, shall be the ground of pro-
motion in the service.

13. The Commission shall not dis-
criminate against union men.

14. All men employed in the electrical
trade under supervision of the Commis-
sion are to be given a thorough instruc-
tion in the use of the pulmotor; also in-
structions in first aid, the instructions to
be given in the Commission's time by a
competent instructor. A work order
will be issued to cover these instruc-
tions to line gangs. If the employer
desires to give instructions in the even-
ing, the men shall attend on being noti-
fied and shall receive standard pay for
the time occupied in receiving the in-
structions.

15. All gangs and departments to be
provided with a first aid kit.

16. Where a helper is required on
live work an apprentice and not a la-
bourer shall be assigned, unless herein
otherwise provided.

17. Patrolmen and repair men shall receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay.

18. A suitable covering for wagons and automobiles will be arranged for protection in rough weather for all truck drivers and chauffeurs, troublemen, patrol and repair men.

19. One relief operator in addition to the one now employed shall be added in order to give each operator as nearly one shift off per week as can thereby be done.

20. Each relief operator must be in the same class as the operator he relieves.

21. No station operator, electrical mechanic, inside wireman, meter installer or station men shall be expected to work on five hundred volts, or over, live work or heavy dead work without sufficient assistance and proper precautions against danger, and where required to work on voltages of over 650 volts the general terms of this agreement as outlined above in regard to voltages will be maintained.

22. Trouble truck drivers, who have been one year in the service of the employer, will receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay, and will work in shifts of eight hours, seven days a week.

23. All present conditions not herein provided for shall continue as heretofore.

24. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employee now receiving a higher rate of pay for work classified below.

25. Mr. Frank W. Wegenast, the representative of the employer on the Board, does not agree with the undersigned members of the Board, and does not therefore join in this report.

Wage Schedule.

	Per hour.	Per month.
Foreman lineman		\$105.00
Foreman trouble department.....		110.00
Sub-foreman		95.00
Journeyman lineman and trolley man	40c	
Journeyman mechanic	43c	
Journeyman wireman	41c	
Journeyman cableman	43c	
Cableman's helper	28c	
Journeyman meter installer		75.00
Journeyman troubleman		100.00
Journeyman first operator		90.00
Other operators to receive three per cent. increase.		
Patrolmen and repairmen		83.00
Trouble truck driver.....	16.00 per week	
Drivers	16.00 per week	
Groundsman	26c	

APPRENTICES.

	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
	per hour.	per hour.	per hour.
Line and trolley men..	30c	31c	36c
Mechanics	27c	32c	35c
Wiremen	20c	25c	28c
	per month.	per month.	per month.
Metermen	\$55	\$60	\$70
Meter readers, minimum rate	\$50.00 per month.		

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Hamilton, June 13, 1914.

COLIN G. SNIDER, *Chairman.*

For the Employees:

FRED BANCROFT.

THE ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

THE new Workmen's Compensation Act, which was introduced in the Ontario Legislature March 17, was assented to May 1, and awaits only the naming of a date by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to become operative.*

*See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1913, pp. 696, and for April, 1914, p. 1192.

The Old Act.

The present measure is an entire departure from the legislation heretofore existing in the Province of Ontario upon the subject of Workmen's Compensation. The former Act, which is repealed by the new measure, followed the lines of the British Employers' Liabil-

ity Act of 1880, with some modifications. In order to better show the change in principle which the new Act establishes, it may perhaps be of interest to refer briefly to the British Act of 1880, and to some of the circumstances which lead up to the passing of that measure.

The British Act of 1880.

Up to the passing of the Employers' Liability Act in 1880, workmen in England had to rely for compensation for injuries under the common law, which provided for compensation only in the case of personal negligence of an employer. Under the common law of England, however, it was held, in the celebrated case of *Priestly v. Fowler*, a suit brought to recover compensation owing to the negligence of a fellow-employee, that a servant when he engaged to serve a master, undertook as between himself and his master, to run all the ordinary risks of the service, including the risk of negligence on the part of a fellow-servant, and this principle, under the name of "the Doctrine of Common Employment," became established and stood for many years in the path of efforts on the part of workmen and others to secure adequate compensation for injuries. The history of the attempt to improve in the interest of the workmen the common law situation as above described is the history of the movement for "employers' liability" or "workmen's compensation" legislation.

The British Act of 1880, upon which, as has been stated, the old Ontario measure was largely modelled, while it did not entirely abolish the doctrine of common employment, secured its practical abolition in a number of special cases, namely, where the injury was due to any defect in plant or machinery, for which the employer or some person in his service was responsible; the neglect of any person engaged in superintendence; the neglect of any person whose orders the workmen were bound to obey when the injury took place; the act of any fellow-servant done in obedience to

any improper or defective rule or instruction of the employer or delegate; and the negligence of any signal men or person in charge of a locomotive and a railway.

The New Ontario Act.

The new Act passed by the Ontario Legislature is a complete reversal of the principle embodied in the old measure, in that whereas in the previous Act the doctrine of common employment obtained to some extent at least and it was necessary to show negligence on the part of the employer personally or on the part of those of his officers or employees engaged in the work of superintendence, leaving the onus of showing this negligence upon the person injured through an action in the courts or under arbitration proceedings, in the new measure the employer is presumed to be liable in all cases of injury in occupations to which the Act applies, the only exception being in cases where the accident does not disable the workman for the period of at least seven days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or in case the accident is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman, and even in this latter event, where the injury results in serious disablement or death, the workman or his heirs are entitled to compensation.

Main Provisions.

The main provisions of the new Act may be briefly summed up as follows:—

Any workman, except farm labourers, domestic or menial servants or their employers, and except those known as "out-workers," which is taken to mean a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up in his own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the articles or materials, and except persons whose employment is of a casual nature, may receive compensation for injuries under the Act.

No employer can deduct, either directly or indirectly, any sum from the wages of any of his workmen or require or permit any of his workmen to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer against liability incurred under the Act.

No sum allowed as compensation or any periodical payments as such can be assigned, charged or attached.

Compensation may be made in a lump sum or in periodical payments.

The scale of compensation provides, amongst other things, where the injury results in death (a) for the payment of \$75 for burial expenses; (b) \$20 per month to the widow if the sole dependent, and (c) where there are children as well \$20 per month to the widow and \$5 to each child under 16; (d) \$10 per month to each child under 16, where children are the sole dependents, payments in both cases not to exceed in the whole \$40. Where total disability results from the injury the amount of the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months or for any less period during which he may have been employed. Where permanent partial disability results from the injury the compensation shall be a weekly payment of 55 per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

Provision is also made for the pay-

ment of compensation in cases of a workman suffering from an industrial disease and thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or where death is caused by such industrial disease and the disease is due to the employment in which he was engaged.

Other Provisions.

There are many other important provisions relating to the constitution of the Board which is to administer the Act, its powers, procedure and methods, the formation of associations and committees of employers, accident fund and assessments. Schedules showing what industries shall contribute to an accident fund and in what industries employers are individually liable to pay compensation, and giving a description of the industrial diseases covered by the Act are also included.

Text of the Act.

In a measure of the extent of the present Workmen's Compensation Act it would be difficult within the limits of an article of this kind to deal in detail with many sections of the Act, every part of which will be of more than ordinary interest to workingmen and others, not only in Ontario, but in other provinces as well. In order, therefore, that readers of the *Labour Gazette* may be fully acquainted with the Act in its entirety and be in a position to refer if necessary to specific sections, the full text of the measure is reproduced herewith.

An Act to provide for Compensation to Workmen for Injuries sustained and Industrial Diseases contracted in the course of their Employment.

Assented to 1st May, 1914.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Workmen's Compensation Act*.

2.—(1) In this Act:—

- (a) "Accident" shall include a wilful and an intentional act, not being the act of the workman and a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause;
- (b) "Accident Fund" shall mean the fund provided for the payment of compensation under this Act;
- (c) "Board" shall mean Workmen's Compensation Board;
- (d) "Construction" shall include re-construction, repair, alteration and demolition;
- (e) "Dependants" shall mean such of the members of the family of a workman as were wholly or partly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death or who but for the incapacity due to the accident would have been so dependent;
- (f) "Employer" shall include every person having in his service under a contract of hiring or apprenticeship, written or oral, express or implied, any person engaged in any work in or about an industry, and where the services of a workman are temporarily let or hired to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into such a contract the latter shall be deemed to continue to be the employer of the workman whilst he is working for that other person;
- (g) "Employment" shall include employment in an industry or any part, branch or department of an industry;
- (h) "Industrial disease" shall mean any of the diseases mentioned in Schedule 3, and any other disease which by the Regulations is declared to be an industrial disease;
- (i) "Industry" shall include establishment, undertaking, trade and business;
- (j) "Invalid" shall mean physically or mentally incapable of earning;

- (k) "Manufacturing" shall include making, preparing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, printing, finishing, packing, assembling the parts of and adapting for use or sale any article or commodity;
 - (l) "Medical Referee" shall mean medical referee appointed by the Board;
 - (m) "Member of the Family" shall mean and include wife, husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, stepson, stepdaughter, brother, sister, half-brother and half-sister, and a person who stood *in loco parentis* to the workman or to whom the workman stood *in loco parentis*, whether related to him by consanguinity or not so related, and where the workman is the parent or grandparent of an illegitimate child, shall include such child, and where the workman is an illegitimate child shall include his parents and grandparents;
 - (n) "Outworker" shall mean a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired, or adapted for sale in his own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the articles or materials;
 - (o) "Regulations" shall mean regulations made by the Board under the authority of this Act;
 - (p) "Workman" shall include a person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, express or implied, whether by way of manual labour, or otherwise, but shall not include an outworker, or a person engaged in clerical work and not exposed to the hazards incident to the nature of the work carried on in the employment.
- (2) The exercise and performance of the powers and duties of:—
- (a) a municipal corporation;
 - (b) a public utilities commission;
 - (c) any other commission having the management and conduct of any work or service owned by or operated for a municipal corporation;
 - (d) the board of trustees of a police village; and
 - (e) a school board,

shall for the purposes of Part I be deemed the trade or business of the corporation, commission, board of trustees or school board, but the obligation to pay compensation under Part I shall apply only to such part of the trade or business as, if it were carried on by a company or an individual, would be an industry for the time being included in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2, and to workmen employed in or in connection therewith.

PART I.

COMPENSATION.

3.—(1) Where in any employment to which this Part applies, personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is after a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, caused to a workman his employer shall be liable to provide or to pay compensation in the manner and to the extent hereinafter mentioned except where the injury:—

- (a) does not disable the workman for the period of at least seven days from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or
- (b) is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workman unless the injury results in death or serious disablement.

(2) Where the accident arose out of the employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it occurred in the course of the employment, and where the accident occurred in the course of the employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it arose out of the employment.

(3) Where compensation for disability is payable it shall be computed and be payable from the date of the disability.

(4) This section shall not apply to a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business.

4. Employers in the industries for the time being included in Schedule 2 shall be liable individually to pay the compensation.

5. Employers in the industries for the time being included in Schedule 1, shall be liable to contribute to the accident fund as hereinafter provided, but shall not be liable individually to pay the compensation.

6.—(1) Where the place or chief place of business of an employer is situate in Ontario and an accident happens while the workman is employed elsewhere than in Ontario which would entitle him or his dependants to compensation under this Part if it had happened in Ontario the workman and his dependants shall be entitled to compensation under this Part if the usual place of employment of the workman is in Ontario and his employment out of Ontario has lasted less than six months.

(2) Except as provided by subsection I no compensation shall be payable under this Part where the accident to the workman happens out of Ontario unless it happens on a steamboat, ship or vessel, or on a railway, and the nature of the employment is such that in the course of the work or service which the workman performs it is required to be performed both within and without Ontario

7.—(1) Where by the law of the country or place in which the accident happens the workman or his dependants are entitled to compensation in respect of it they shall be bound to elect whether they will claim compensation under the law of such country or place or under this Part and to give notice of such election, and if such election is not made and notice given it shall be presumed that they have elected not to claim compensation under this Part.

(2) Notice of the election, where the compensation under this Part is payable by the employer individually, shall be given to the employer, and where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund to the Board and shall be given in both cases within three months after the happening of the accident, or in case it results in death, within three months after the death or within such longer period as either before or after the expiration of such three months the Board may allow.

8.—(1) Where a dependant is not a resident of Ontario he shall not be entitled to compensation unless by the law of the place or country in which he resides the dependants of a workman to whom an accident happens in such place or country if resident in Ontario would be entitled to compensation and where such dependants would be entitled to compensation under such law the compensation to which the non-resident dependant shall be entitled under this Part shall not be greater than the compensation payable in the like case under that law.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 the Board may make such allowances in lieu of compensation to any such non-resident dependant as may be deemed proper and may pay the same out of the accident fund.

9.—(1) Where an accident happens to a workman in the course of his employment under such circumstances as entitle him or his dependants to an action against some person other than his employer the workman or his dependants if entitled to compensation under this Part may claim such compensation or may bring such action.

(2) If an action is brought and less is recovered and collected than the amount of the compensation to which the workman or his dependants are entitled under this Part the difference between the amount recovered and collected and the amount of such compensation shall be payable as compensation to such workman or his dependants.

(3) If the workman or his dependants elect to claim compensation under this Part the employer, if he is individually liable to pay it, and the Board if the compensation is payable out of the accident fund shall be subrogated to the rights of the workman or his dependants and may maintain an action in his or their names against the person against whom the action lies and any sum recovered from him by the Board shall form part of the accident fund.

(4) The election shall be made and notice of it shall be given within the time and in the manner provided by section 7.

10.—(1) Where the compensation is payable by the employer individually and a person, in this section referred to as the principal, in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business contracts with any other person, in this section referred to as the contractor, for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work the compensation which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him.

(2) Where compensation is claimed from the principal in this Part reference to the principal shall be substituted for reference to the employer, except that the amount of the compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed.

(3) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section he shall be entitled to be indemnified by any person who would have been liable to pay compensation to the workman independently of this section and all questions as to the right to and the amount of any such indemnity shall be determined by the Board.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent a workman claiming compensation under this Part from the contractor instead of the principal.

(5) This section shall not apply where the accident happens elsewhere than on or in or about premises on which the principal has undertaken to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management.

11. Where compensation is payable out of the accident fund, a member of the family of an employer shall not be entitled to compensation unless he was at the time of the accident carried on the pay roll of the employer and his wages were included in the then last statement furnished to the Board under section 78 nor for the purpose of determining the compensation shall his earnings be taken to be more than the amount of his wages, as shown by such pay roll and statement.

12. Where compensation is payable out of the accident fund an employer who is carried on his pay-roll at a salary or wages which the Board deems reasonable but not exceeding the rate of \$2,000 per annum, shall if such salary or wages were included in the then last statement furnished to the Board under section 78, be deemed to be a workman within the meaning of this Act and shall be entitled to compensation accordingly, but for the purpose of determining the compensation his earnings shall not be taken to be more than the amount of his salary or wages as shown by such pay roll and statement.

13. No action shall lie for the recovery of the compensation whether it is payable by the employer individually or out of the accident fund, but all claims for compensation shall be heard and determined by the Board.

14. If a workman receiving a weekly or other periodical payment ceases to reside in Ontario he shall not thereafter be entitled to receive any such payment unless a medical referee certifies that the disability resulting from the injury is likely to be of a permanent nature and if a medical referee so certifies and the Board so directs the workman shall be entitled quarterly to the amount of the weekly or other periodical payments accruing due if he proves in such manner as may be prescribed by the Regulations his identity and the continuance of the disability in respect of which the same is payable.

15. The right to compensation provided for by this Part shall be in lieu of all rights and rights of action, statutory or otherwise, to which a workman or his dependants are or may be entitled against the employer of such workman for or by reason of any accident which happens to him while in the employment of such employer, and after the day named by proclamation as mentioned in section 3, and no action in respect thereof shall thereafter lie.

16. It shall not be competent for a workman to agree with his employer to waive or to forego any of the benefits to which he or his dependants are or may become entitled under this Part and every agreement to that end shall be absolutely void.

17.—(1) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually no agreement between a workman or dependant and the employer for fixing the amount of the compensation or by which the workman or dependant accepts or agrees to accept a stipulated sum in lieu or in satisfaction of it shall be binding on the workman or dependant unless it is approved by the Board.

(2) Subsection 1 shall not apply to compensation for temporary disability lasting for less than four weeks, but in such cases the Board may, on the application of the workman or dependant, set aside the agreement on such terms as may be deemed just.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the making of any such agreement except with respect to an accident that has happened and the compensation to which the workman or dependant has become entitled because of it.

18.—(1) It shall not be lawful for an employer, either directly or indirectly, to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of any sum which the employer is or may become liable to pay to the workman as compensation under this Part or to require or to permit any of his workmen to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer against any liability which he has incurred or may incur under this Part.

(2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall for every such contravention incur a penalty not exceeding \$50 and shall also be liable to repay to the workman any sum which has been so deducted from his wages or which he has been required or permitted to pay in contravention of subsection 1.

19. Unless with the approval of the Board no sum payable as compensation or by way of commutation of any weekly or other periodical payment in respect of it shall be capable of being assigned, charged or attached, nor shall it pass by operation of law except to a personal representative nor shall any claim be set off against it.

20.—(1) Subject to subsection 5 compensation shall not be payable unless notice of the accident is given as soon as practicable after the happening of it and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured and unless the claim for compensation is made within six months from the happening of the accident or in case of death within six months from the time of death.

(2) The notice shall give the name and address of the workman and shall be sufficient if it states in ordinary language the cause of the injury and where the accident happened.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering it at or sending it by registered post addressed to the place of business or the residence of the employer, or where

the employer is a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, by delivering it at or sending it by registered post addressed to the employer at the office or if there are more offices than one at any of the offices of such body of persons.

(4) Where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund the notice shall also be given to the Board by delivering it to or at the office of the Secretary or by sending it to him by registered post addressed to his office.

(5) Failure to give the prescribed notice or any defect or inaccuracy in a notice shall not bar the right to compensation if in the opinion of the Board the employer was not prejudiced thereby or where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund if the Board is of opinion that the claim for compensation is a just one and ought to be allowed.

21.—(1) A workman who claims compensation, or to whom compensation is payable under this Part shall if so required by his employer submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid for by the employer and shall if so required by the Board submit himself for examination by a medical referee.

(2) A workman shall not be required at the request of his employer to submit himself for examination otherwise than in accordance with the Regulations.

22.—(1) Where a workman has upon the request of his employer submitted himself for examination, or has been examined by a duly qualified medical practitioner selected by himself, and a copy of the report of the medical practitioner as to the workman's condition has been furnished in the former case by the employer to the workman and in the latter case by the workman to the employer the Board may, on the application of either of them, refer the matter to a medical referee.

(2) The medical referee to whom a reference is made under the next preceding subsection or who has examined the workman by the direction of the Board under subsection 1 of section 21, shall certify to the Board as to the condition of the workman and his fitness for employment, specifying where necessary the kind of employment and his certificate unless the Board otherwise directs shall be conclusive as to the matters certified.

(3) If a workman does not submit himself for examination when required to do so as provided by subsection 1 of section 21, or on being required to do so does not submit himself for examination to a medical referee under that subsection or under subsection 1 of this section, or in any way obstructs any examination, his right to compensation or if he is in receipt of a weekly or other periodical payment his right to it shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

23. Any weekly or other periodical payment to a workman may be reviewed at the request of the employer or of the workman, if the compensation is payable by the employer individually, or, if the compensation is payable out of the accident fund, of the Board's own motion or at the request of the workman and on such review the Board may put an end to or diminish or may increase such payment to a sum not beyond the maximum hereinafter prescribed.

24. Where the workman was at the date of the accident under twenty-one years of age and the review takes place more than six months after the accident the amount of a weekly payment may be increased to the sum to which he would have been entitled if his average earnings had at the date of the accident been equal to what if he had not been injured he would probably have been earning at the date of the review.

25.—(1) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually, the employer may, with the consent of the workman or dependant to whom it is payable and with the approval of the Board, but not otherwise, and where it is payable out of the accident fund the Board may commute the weekly or other periodical payments payable to a workman or a dependant for a lump sum.

(2) Where the lump sum is payable by the employer individually it shall be paid to the Board.

(3) The lump sum may be:—

- (a) applied in such manner as the workman or dependant may direct;
- (b) paid to the workman or dependant;
- (c) invested by the Board and applied from time to time as the Board may deem most for the advantage of the workman or dependant;
- (d) paid to trustees to be used and employed upon and subject to such trusts and for the benefit of such persons as, in case it is payable by the employer individually, the workman or dependant directs and the Board approves, or, if payable out of the accident fund, as may be desired by the workman or dependant and approved by the Board;
- (e) applied partly in one and partly in another or others of the modes mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d),

as the Board may determine.

26.—(1) Where a weekly or other periodical payment is payable by the employer individually and has been continued for not less than six months, the Board may on the application of the employer allow the liability therefor, to be commuted by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, if the disability is permanent, would purchase an immediate annuity from a life insurance company approved by the Board, equal to seventy-five per cent of the annual value of the weekly or other periodical payments, and in other cases of such an amount as the Board may deem reasonable.

(2) The sum for which a payment is commuted under subsection 1, shall be paid to the Board and shall be dealt with in the manner provided by section 25.

27. —(1) Where an employer insured by a contract of insurance of an insurance company or any other underwriter is individually liable to make a weekly or other periodical payment to a workman or his dependants and the payment has continued for more than six months the liability shall, if the Board

so directs before the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of the disability of the workman or his death, if the accident resulted in death, be commuted by the payment of a lump sum in accordance with the next preceding section, and the company or underwriter shall pay the lump sum to the Board, and it shall be dealt with in the manner provided by section 25.

(2) This section shall not apply to a contract of insurance entered into before the passing of this Act.

28. The Board may require an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation to pay to the Board a sum sufficient to commute in accordance with section 26, any weekly or other periodical payments which are payable to the workman during his life or to his widow during her widowhood and such sum shall be applied by the Board in the payment of such weekly or other periodical payments as they from time to time become payable, but if this sum paid to the Board is insufficient to meet the whole of such weekly or other periodical payments the employer shall nevertheless be liable to make such of them as fall due after the sum paid to the Board is exhausted, and if the sum paid is more than sufficient for that purpose the excess shall be returned to the employer when the right to compensation comes to an end.

29. The Board may require an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation to insure his workmen and keep them insured against accidents in respect of which he may become liable to pay compensation in a company approved by the Board for such amount as the Board may direct and in default of his doing so the Board may cause them to be so insured and may recover the expense incurred in so doing from the employer.

30.—(1) Where an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation is insured against his liability to pay compensation, the Board may require the insurance company or other underwriter to pay the sum which under the contract of insurance such company or underwriter would be liable to pay to the employer in respect of an accident to a workman who becomes, or whose dependants become entitled to compensation under this Part, directly to the Board in discharge or in discharge *pro tanto* of the compensation to which such workman or his dependants are found to be entitled.

(2) In any case to which subsection 1 applies where a claim for compensation is made notice of the claim shall be given to the insurance company or other underwriter and to the employer and the Board shall determine not only the question of the right of the workman or dependant to compensation but also the question whether the whole or any part of it should be paid directly by the insurance company or other underwriter as provided by subsection 1.

(3) Section 25 shall apply to the compensation payable to the Board under subsection 1.

31.—(1) Where the accident causes permanent disability, either total or partial or the death of the workman and the compensation is payable by the employer individually the Board may require the employer to pay to the Board such sum as in its opinion will be sufficient with the interest thereon if invested so as to earn interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to meet the future payments to be made to the workman or his dependants, and such sum when paid to the Board shall be invested by it and shall form a fund to meet such future payments.

(2) The Board, instead of requiring the employer to make the payment provided for by subsection 1, may require him to give such security as the Board may deem sufficient for the future payments.

32. Where a right to compensation is suspended under the provisions of this Part no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

SCALE OF COMPENSATION.

33.—(1) Where death results from an injury the amount of the compensation shall be:—

- (a) The necessary expenses of the burial of the workman not exceeding \$75.
- (b) Where the widow or an invalid husband is the sole dependant a monthly payment of \$20.
- (c) Where the dependants are a widow or an invalid husband and one or more children, a monthly payment of \$20, with an additional monthly payment of \$5 for each child under the age of 16 years, not exceeding in the whole \$40.
- (d) Where the dependants are children a monthly payment of \$10 to each child under the age of 16 years, not exceeding in the whole, \$40.
- (e) Where the workman was under the age of 21 years, and the dependants are his parents or one of them, a monthly payment of \$20, ceasing when the workman would have attained the age of 21 years or at such later period as the Board may deem just.
- (f) Where the sole dependants are persons other than those mentioned in the foregoing clauses a sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss to such dependants occasioned by the death, to be determined by the Board, but not exceeding in the whole \$40 per month.

(2) In the case provided for by clause (f) of subsection 1, the payments shall continue only so long as in the opinion of the Board it might reasonably have been expected had the workman lived he would have continued to contribute to the support of the dependants.

(3) Where there are both total and partial dependants the compensation may be allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependants.

(4) Where the Board is of opinion that for any reason it is necessary or desirable that a payment in respect of a child should not be made directly to its parent, the Board may direct that the payment be made to such person or be applied in such manner as the Board may deem most for the advantage of the child.

(5) The compensation payable as provided by subsection 1, shall not in any case exceed 55 per cent. of the average monthly earnings of the workman men-

tioned in section 37, and if the compensation payable under that subsection would in any case exceed that percentage it shall be reduced accordingly, and where several persons are entitled to monthly payments the payments shall be reduced proportionately.

34.—(1) If a dependant widow marries the monthly payments to her shall cease, but she shall be entitled in lieu of them to a lump sum equal to the monthly payments for two years and such lump sum shall be payable within one month after the day of her marriage.

(2) Subsection 1 shall not apply to payments to a widow in respect of a child.

35. A monthly payment in respect of a child shall cease when the child attains the age of 16 years or dies.

36. Where a workman leaves no dependants such sum as the Board may deem reasonable for the expenses of his medical attendance and of his burial shall be paid to the persons to whom such expenses are due.

37. Where permanent total disability results from the injury the amount of the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of his employer.

38.—(1) Where permanent partial disability results from the injury the compensation shall be a weekly payment of 55 per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

(2) Where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman does not exceed 10 per cent. of his earning capacity instead of such weekly payment the Board shall, unless in the opinion of the Board it would not be to the advantage of the workman to do so, direct that such lump sum as may be deemed to be the equivalent of it shall be paid to the workman.

39. Where temporary total disability results from the injury the compensation shall be the same as that prescribed by section 37, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts.

40. Where temporary partial disability results from the injury the compensation shall be the same as that prescribed by section 38, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts and subsection 2 of that section shall apply.

41. —(1) Average earnings shall be computed in such a manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week or month at which the workman was remunerated but not so as in any case to exceed the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

(2) Where owing to the shortness of the time during which the workman was in the employment of his employer or the casual nature of his employment

or the terms of it, it is impracticable to compute the rate of remuneration as of the date of the accident regard may be had to the average weekly or monthly amount which during the twelve months previous to the accident was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer, or if there is no person so employed then by a person in the same grade employed in the same class of employment and in the same locality.

(3) Where the workman has entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers under which he worked at one time for one of them and at another time for another of them his average earnings shall be computed on the basis of what he would probably have been earning if he had been employed solely in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident.

(4) Employment by the same employer shall mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(5) Where the employer was accustomed to pay the workman a sum to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment that sum shall not be reckoned as part of his earnings.

42.—(1) In fixing the amount of a weekly or monthly payment regard shall be had to any payment, allowance or benefit which the workman may receive from his employer during the period of his disability, including any pension, gratuity or other allowance provided wholly at the expense of the employer.

(2) Where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund any sum deducted from the compensation under subsection 1 may be paid to the employer out of the accident fund.

43. Where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund the Board may wherever it is deemed advisable provide that the payments of compensation may be fortnightly or monthly instead of weekly.

44. Where a workman or a dependant is an infant under the age of 21 years or under any other legal disability the compensation to which he is entitled may be paid to such person or be applied in such manner as the Board may deem most for his advantage.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD.

45. There is hereby constituted a Commission for the administration of this Part to be called "The Workman's Compensation Board," which shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be a body corporate.

46.—(1) One of the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be the Chairman of the Board and he shall hold that office while he remains a member of the Board and another of the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council Vice-Chairman of the Board.

(2) In the absence of the Chairman or in case of his inability to act or if there is a vacancy in the office, the Vice-Chairman may act as and shall have all the powers of the Chairman.

47.—(1) In the case of the death, illness or absence from Ontario of a Commissioner or of his inability to act from any cause the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint some person to act *pro tempore* in his stead and the person so appointed shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of a Commissioner.

(2) Subsection 1 shall apply in the case of the Chairman of the Board as well as in the case of any other member of it.

48. Where the Vice-Chairman appears to have acted for or instead of the Chairman it shall be conclusively presumed that he so acted for one of the reasons mentioned in the next preceding subsection.

49. Each Commissioner shall, subject to section 50, hold office during good behaviour but may be removed at any time for cause.

50. Unless otherwise directed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a Commissioner shall cease to hold office when he attains the age of 75 years.

51. Each of the Commissioners shall devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties under this Part.

52. The salary of the Chairman shall be \$10,000 per annum, the salary of the Vice-Chairman shall be \$8,500 per annum, and the salary of the other Commissioner shall be \$7,500 per annum, and such salaries shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

53. The presence of two Commissioners shall be necessary to constitute a quorum of the Board.

54. A vacancy in the Board shall not if there remain two members of it impair the authority of such two members to act.

55. The Board shall have the like powers as the Supreme Court for compelling the attendance of witnesses and of examining them under oath, and compelling the production of books, papers, documents and things.

56.—(1) A Commissioner shall not directly or indirectly:—

- (a) Have, purchase, take or become interested in any industry, to which this Part applies or any bond, debenture or other security of the person owning or carrying it on;
- (b) be the holder of shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company which carries on the business of employers' liability or accident insurance;
- (c) have any interest in any device, machine, appliance, patented process or article which may be required or used for the prevention of accidents.

(2) If any such industry, or interest therein, or any such share, bond, debenture, security, or thing comes to or becomes vested in a Commissioner by will or by operation of law and he does not within three months thereafter sell and absolutely dispose of it he shall cease to hold office.

57. The offices of the Board shall be situated in the city of Toronto and its sittings shall be held there, except where it is expedient to hold sittings elsewhere, and in that case sittings may be held in any part of Ontario.

58. The Commissioners shall sit at such times and conduct their proceedings in such manner as they may deem most convenient for the proper discharge and speedy despatch of business.

59.—(1) The Board shall appoint a Secretary and a Chief Medical Officer and may appoint such auditors, actuaries, accountants, inspectors, medical referees, officers, clerks and servants as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Part and may prescribe their duties and, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may fix their salaries.

(2) Every person so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board.

60. —(1) The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under this Part and as to any matter or thing in respect to which any power, authority or discretion is conferred upon the Board, and the action or decision of the Board thereon shall be final and conclusive and shall not be open to question or review in any court and no proceedings by or before the Board shall be restrained by injunction, prohibition or other process or proceeding in any court or be removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any court.

(2) Without thereby limiting the generality of the provisions of subsection 1, it is declared that such exclusive jurisdiction shall extend to determining:

- (a) Whether any industry or any part, branch or department of any industry falls within any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, and if so which of them.
- (b) Whether any industry or any part, branch or department of any industry falls within any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 2, and if so which of them.
- (c) Whether any part of any such industry constitutes a part, branch or department of an industry within the meaning of Part 1.

(3) Nothing in subsection 1 shall prevent the Board from reconsidering any matter which has been dealt with by it or from rescinding, altering or amending any decision or order previously made, all which the Board shall have authority to do.

61. The Board may award such sum as it may deem reasonable to the successful party to a contested claim for compensation or to any other contested matter as compensation for the expenses he has been put to by reason of or inci-

dental to the contest and an order of the Board for the payment of an employer of any sum so awarded when filed in the manner provided by section 63 shall become a judgment of the Court in which it is filed and may be enforced accordingly.

62.—(1) The Board may act upon the report of any of its officers and any enquiry which it shall be deemed necessary to make may be made by any one of the Commissioners or by an officer of the Board or some other person appointed to make the enquiry, and the Board may act upon his report as to the result of the inquiry.

(2) The person appointed to make the inquiry shall for the purposes of the inquiry have all the powers conferred upon the Board by section 55.

63. An order of the Board for the payment of compensation by an employer who is individually liable to pay the compensation or any other order of the Board for the payment of money made under the authority of this Part, or a copy of any such order certified by the Secretary to be a true copy may be filed with the clerk of any county or district court and when so filed shall become an order of that court and may be enforced as a judgment of the court.

64.—(1) The Board may make such Regulations as may be deemed expedient for carrying out the provisions of this Part and to meet cases not specially provided for by this Part, and a certified copy of every regulation so made shall be transmitted forthwith to the Provincial Secretary and any regulation may within one month after it has been received by the Provincial Secretary be disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

(2) Every regulation which is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall immediately after approval or on the day named by him for that purpose become effective, and after the period for disallowance has expired every other regulation which has not been disallowed shall become effective and every regulation which has become effective shall be forthwith published in the *Ontario Gazette*.

(3) Every person who contravenes any such regulation after it has become effective or any rule of an association formed as provided by section 101, which has been approved and ratified as provided by that section shall for every contravention incur a penalty not exceeding \$50.

(4) Where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependant the Board shall have jurisdiction upon the application of the employer to determine whether the workman or dependant is entitled to maintain the action or only to compensation under Part I, and if the Board determines that the only right of the workman or dependant is to such compensation the action shall be forever stayed.

65. The accounts of the Board shall be audited by the Provincial Auditor or by an auditor appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for that purpose and the salary or remuneration of the last mentioned auditor shall be paid by the Board.

66.—(1) The Board shall on or before the 15th day of January in each year make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor of its transactions during the next preceding calendar year and such report shall contain such particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe.

(2) Every such report shall be forthwith laid before the Assembly if the Assembly is then in session and if it is not then in session within fifteen days after the opening of the next session.

67. The Superintendent of Insurance or an officer of his Department named by him for that purpose shall once in each year and oftener if so required by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council examine into the affairs and business of the Board for the purpose of determining as to the sufficiency of the accident fund and shall report thereon to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE PROVINCE.

68. To assist in defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this Part there shall be paid to the Board out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such annual sum not exceeding \$100,000 as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct.

ACCIDENT FUND.

69.—(1) An accident fund shall be provided by contributions to be made in the manner hereinafter provided, by the employers in the classes or groups of industries, for the time being included in Schedule 1, and compensation payable in respect of accidents which happen in any industry, included in any of such classes or groups, shall be payable and shall be paid out of the accident fund.

(2) Notwithstanding the generality of the description of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 none of the industries included in Schedule 2 shall form part of or be deemed to be included in any of such classes, unless it is added to Schedule 1 by the Board under the authority conferred by this Part.

70. Where at any time there is not money available for payment of the compensation which has become due, without resorting to the reserves the Board may pay such compensation out of the reserves and shall make good the amount withdrawn from the reserves by making a special assessment upon the employers liable to provide the compensation or by including it in a subsequent annual assessment, or where it is for any reason deemed inexpedient to withdraw the amount required from the reserves that Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that the same be advanced out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in that case the amount advanced shall be collected by a special assessment and when collected shall be paid over to the Treasurer of Ontario.

71. It shall be the duty of the Board at all times to maintain the accident fund so that with the reserves, exclusive of the special reserve, it shall be sufficient to meet all the payments to be made out of the fund in respect of compensation as they become payable and so as not unduly or unfairly to burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have previously happened.

72.—(1) Subject to Section 91 it shall not be obligatory upon the Board to provide and maintain a reserve fund which shall at all times be equal to the capitalized value of the payments of compensation which will become due in future years unless the Board shall be of opinion that it is necessary to do so in order to comply with the provisions of Section 71.

(2) It shall not be necessary that the reserve fund shall be uniform as to all classes but subject to Sections 71 and 91 it shall be discretionary with the Board to provide for a larger reserve fund in one or more of the classes than in another or others of them.

73. If any trade or business connected with the industries of:—

Lumbering, mining, quarrying, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation, operation of electric power lines, waterworks and other public utilities, navigation, operation of boats, ships, tugs and dredges, operation of grain elevators and warehouses; teaming, scavenging and street cleaning; painting, decorating and renovating, dyeing and cleaning;

or any occupation incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith, not included in Schedule 2, is not included in any of the classes mentioned in Schedule 1, the Board shall assign it to an appropriate class or form an additional class or classes embracing the trades or businesses not so included, and until that is done except in so far as it may be otherwise provided by the Regulations such trades and businesses shall together constitute a separate group or class and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule 1.

74.—(1) The Board shall have jurisdiction and authority to:—

- (a) re-arrange any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, and withdraw from any class any industry included in it and transfer it wholly or partly to any other class or form it into a separate class, or exclude it from the operation of Part I.
- (b) establish other classes including any of the industries which are for the time being included in Schedule 2, or are not included in any of the classes in Schedule 1;
- (c) add to any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1, any industry which is not included in any of such classes.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Board the hazard to workmen in any of the industries embraced in a class is less than that in another or others of such industries, or where for any other reason it is deemed proper to do so, the Board may sub-divide the class into sub-classes and if that is done the Board shall fix the percentages or proportions of the contributions to the accident fund which are to be payable by the employers in each sub-class.

(3) Separate accounts shall be kept of the amounts collected and expended in respect of every class and sub-class, but for the purpose of paying compensation the accident fund shall, nevertheless, be deemed one and indivisible.

(4) Where a greater number of accidents has happened in any industry than in the opinion of the Board ought to have happened if proper precautions had been taken for the prevention of accidents in it, or where in the opinion of the Board the ways, works, machinery or appliances in any industry are defective, inadequate or insufficient the Board may so long as such condition in its opinion continues to exist add to the amount of any contribution to the accident fund for which an employer is liable in respect of such industry such a percentage thereof as the Board may deem just and may assess and levy the same upon such employer, or the Board may exclude such industry from the class in which it is included, and if it is so excluded the employer shall be individually liable to pay the compensation to which any of his workmen or their dependants may thereafter become entitled and such industry shall be included in Schedule 2.

(5) Any additional percentage levied and collected under the next preceding subsection shall be added to the accident fund or applied in reduction of the assessment upon the other employers in the class or sub-class to which the employer from whom it is collected belongs as the Board may determine.

75.—(1) The Board may in the exercise of the powers conferred by the next preceding section withdraw or exclude from a class industries in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed and may afterwards add them to the class or classes from which they have been withdrawn, and any industry so withdrawn or excluded shall not thereafter be deemed to be included in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2.

(2) Where industries are withdrawn or excluded from a class under the authority of subsection 1, an employer in any of them may, nevertheless, elect to become a member of the class to which but for the withdrawal or exclusion he would have belonged, and if he so elects he shall be a member of that class and as such liable to contribute to the accident fund, and his industry shall be deemed to be embraced in Schedule 1.

(3) Notice of the election shall be given to the Secretary of the Board and the election shall be deemed to have been made when the notice is received by him.

76. The powers conferred by the next preceding two sections may be exercised from time to time and as often as in the opinion of the Board occasion may require.

77. A regulation or order made by the Board under the authority of clause (d) or clause (b) of subsection 1 of section 74, shall not have any force or effect unless approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and when so approved it shall be published in the *Ontario Gazette* and shall take effect on the expiration of one month from the first publication of it in the *Ontario Gazette*.

STATEMENTS TO BE FURNISHED BY EMPLOYERS.

78.—(1) Subject to the Regulations every employer shall not later than three months before the day named by proclamation as mentioned in section 3 and yearly thereafter on or before such date as shall be prescribed by the Board prepare and transmit to the Board a statement of the amount of the wages earned by all his employees during the year then last paid and an estimate of the amount which will be expended for wages during the then current year, and

such additional information as the Board may require, both verified by the statutory declaration of the employer or the manager of the business, or where the employer is a corporation by an officer of the corporation having a personal knowledge of the matters to which the declaration relates.

(2) Where the business of the employer embraces more than one branch of business or class of industry the Board may require separate statements to be made as to each branch or class of industry, and such statements shall be made, verified, and transmitted as provided by subsection 1.

(3) If any employer does not make and transmit to the Board the prescribed statement within the prescribed time the Board may base any assessment or supplementary assessment thereafter made upon him on such sum as in its opinion is the probable amount of the pay roll of the employer and the employer shall be bound thereby, but if it is afterwards ascertained that such amount is less than the actual amount of the pay roll the employer shall be liable to pay to the Board the difference between the amount for which he was assessed and the amount for which he would have been assessed on the basis of his pay roll.

(4) If an employer does not comply with the provisions of subsection 1 or subsection 2, or if any statement made in pursuance of their provisions is not a true and accurate statement of any of the matters required to be set forth in it the employer for every such non-compliance and for every such statement shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500.

79.—(1) The Board and any member of it, and any officer or person authorized by it for that purpose shall have the right to examine the books and accounts of the employer and to make such other enquiry as the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether any statement furnished to the Board under the provisions of section 78 is an accurate statement of the matters which are required to be stated therein or of ascertaining the amount of the pay-roll of any employer, and for the purpose of any such examination and enquiry the Board and the person so appointed shall have all the powers which may be conferred on a commissioner appointed under *The Public Inquiries Act*.

(2) An employer and every other person who obstructs or hinders the making of the examination and inquiry mentioned in subsection 1 or refuses to permit it to be made shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500.

80.—(1) If a statement is found to be inaccurate the assessment shall be made on the true amount of the pay roll as ascertained by such examination and enquiry or if an assessment has been made against the employer on the basis of his pay-roll being as shown by the statement the employer shall pay to the Board the difference between the amount for which he was assessed and the amount for which he would have been assessed if the amount of the pay-roll had been truly stated, and by way of penalty a sum equal to such difference.

(2) The Board if satisfied that the inaccuracy of the statement was not intentional and that the employer honestly desired to furnish an accurate statement, may relieve him from the payment of the penalty provided for by subsection 1 or any part of it.

81.—(1) The Board and any member of it and any officer or person authorized by it for that purpose shall have the right at all reasonable hours to enter into the establishment of any employer who is liable to contribute to the accident fund and the premises connected with it and every part of them for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ways, works, machinery or appliances therein are safe, adequate and sufficient and whether all proper precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents to the workmen employed in or about the establishment or premises and whether the safety appliances or safeguards prescribed by law are used and employed therein, or for any other purpose which the Board may deem necessary for the purpose of determining the proportion in which such employer should contribute to the accident fund.

(2) An employer and every other person who obstructs or hinders the making of any inspection made under the authority of subsection 1, or refuses to permit it to be made, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$500.

82.—(1) No officer of the Board and no person authorized to make an inquiry under this Part shall divulge or allow to be divulged except in the performance of his duties or under the authority of the Board any information obtained by him or which has come to his knowledge in making or in connection with an inspection or inquiry under this Part.

(2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50.

....83. The penalties imposed by or under the authority of this Part shall be recoverable under *The Ontario Summary Convictions Act* and when collected shall be paid over to the Board and shall form part of the accident fund.

ASSESSMENTS.

84.—(1) The Board shall before the day named by proclamation as mentioned in section 3 make a provisional assessment on the employers in each class of such sum as in the opinion of the Board will be sufficient to meet the claims for compensation which will be payable by that class for the first year after the day so named and to meet the expenses of the Board in the administration of this Part for the year, and also to provide a reserve fund to pay the compensation payable in future years in respect of claims in that class for accidents happening in that year, of such an amount as the Board may deem necessary to prevent the employers in future years from being unduly or unfairly burdened with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have previously happened.

(2) The sums to be so assessed may be either a percentage of the pay-rolls of the employers or a specific sum as the Board may determine.

(3) The amount raised by such provisional assessment shall be retained by the Board as a special reserve to provide for paying the compensation which becomes payable in future years for which assessments are to be made after the close of the year, and whenever the amount of such special reserve is not equal to the amount of the estimated expenditure of the Board for the current year the Board shall make a special assessment on all the employers in each class sufficient to bring the amount of the special reserve up to such estimated amount, and whenever the amount of the special reserve is greater than such estimated

amount the Board shall deduct the excess from the amount for which the next annual assessment is to be made.

85.—(1) The Board shall in every year thereafter assess and levy upon the employers in each of the classes a sum sufficient to pay the compensation which was paid in the next preceding calendar year in respect of injuries to workmen in the industries within the class, and to provide and pay the expenses of the Board in the administration of this Part for that year and also to provide a similar reserve fund to that mentioned in subsection 1 of section 84, and such assessments may be based upon the payrolls of the employers.

(2) Where the assessment is based on the payroll of the employer and there is included in it the wages or salary of a workman who has been paid more than at the rate of \$2,000 per annum the excess shall be deducted from the amount of the payroll and the assessment shall be based on the amount of it as so reduced.

(3) It shall not be necessary that the assessment upon the employers in a class or sub-class shall be uniform, but they may be fixed or graded in relation to the hazard of each or of any of the industries included in the class or sub-class.

86.—(1) The Board shall determine and fix the proportion or part of the sum for which a class is so assessed under the provisions of either of the next preceding two sections which is to be paid by the employers within the class or within any sub-class and every employer shall pay to the Board the sum payable by him within 15 days after notice of the assessment and of the amount so payable has been given to him.

(2) The notice may be sent by registered post to the employer and shall be deemed to have been given to him on the day on which the notice was posted.

87. If the amount intended to be provided for by the assessment in any year is by reason of the failure of an employer to pay his proportion of it or from any other cause insufficient for the purpose for which it was made, the Board may make supplementary assessments to make up the deficiency and section 86 shall apply to such assessments but the Board may defer assessing for such deficiency until the next annual assessment is made and then include it in such assessment.

88. Where the payments made by the employers in any class are insufficient to meet the amount of any assessment upon the employers embraced in it the deficiency shall be made up by supplementary assessments upon the employers in all the classes and the provisions of section 86 shall apply to such assessments but the Board may defer assessing for such deficiency until the next annual assessment is made and then include it in such assessment.

89.—(1) If and so far as any deficiency mentioned in the next preceding two sections is afterwards made good wholly or partly by the defaulting employer the amount which shall have been made good shall be apportioned between the other employers in the proportions in which the deficiency was made up by them by the payment of supplementary assessments upon them and shall be credited to them in making the next assessment.

(2) If for any reason an employer liable to assessment is not assessed in any

year he shall nevertheless be liable to pay to the Board the amount for which he should have been assessed, and payment of that amount may be enforced in the same manner as the payment of an assessment may be enforced.

(3) Any sum collected from an employer under subsection 2 shall be taken into account by the Board in making an assessment in a subsequent year on the employers in the class or subclass to which such employer belonged.

90. Notwithstanding that the deficiency arising from a default in the payment of the whole or part of any assessment has been made up by a special assessment a defaulting employer shall continue liable to pay to the Board the amount of every assessment made upon him or so much of it as remains unpaid.

91. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is of opinion that the condition of the accident fund is such that with the reserves, exclusive of the special reserve, it is not sufficient to meet all the payments to be made in respect of compensation as they become payable and so as not unduly or unfairly to burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of accidents which have happened in previous years, he may require the Board to make a supplementary assessment of such sum as in his opinion is necessary to be added to the fund, and when such a requirement is made the Board shall forthwith make such supplementary assessment and it shall be made in like manner as is hereinbefore provided as to other special assessments and all the provisions of this Part as to special assessments shall apply to it.

92. In order to maintain the accident fund as provided by section 71 the Board may from time to time and as often as may be deemed necessary include in any sum to be assessed upon the employers and may collect from them such sums as may be deemed necessary for that purpose and the sums so collected shall form a reserve fund and shall be invested in securities in which a trustee may by law invest trust moneys.

93. If an assessment or a special assessment is not paid at the time when it becomes payable, the defaulting employer shall be liable to pay and shall pay as a penalty for his default such a percentage upon the amount unpaid as may be prescribed by the Regulations or may be determined by the Board.

94. Where default is made in the payment of any assessment, or special assessment, or any part of it the Board may issue its certificate stating that the assessment was made, the amount remaining unpaid on account of it and the person by whom it was payable and such certificate or a copy of it certified by the Secretary to be a true copy may be filed with the clerk of any county or district court and when so filed shall become an order of that court and may be enforced as a judgment of the court against such person for the amount mentioned in the certificate.

95.—(1) If an assessment or a special assessment or any part of it remains unpaid for 30 days after it has become payable, the Board, in lieu of or in addition to proceeding as provided by the next preceding section, may issue its certificate stating the name and residence of the defaulting employer, the amount unpaid on the assessment, the establishment in respect of which it is payable, and upon the delivery of the certificate to the clerk of the municipality in which

the establishment is situate he shall cause the amount so remaining unpaid as stated in the certificate to be entered upon the collector's roll as if it were taxes due by the defaulting employer in respect of such establishment, and it shall be collected in like manner as taxes are levied and collected and the amount when collected shall be paid over by the collector to the Board.

(2) The collector shall be entitled to add five per cent. thereof to the amount to be collected and to retain such percentage for his services in making the collection.

96.—(1) Where an industry coming within any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 is established or commenced after an assessment has been made it shall be the duty of the employer forthwith to notify the Board of the fact and to furnish to the Board an estimate of the probable amount of his payroll for the remainder of the year, verified by a statutory declaration, and to pay to the Board a sum equal to that for which he would have been liable if his industry had been established or commenced before such assessment was made or so much thereof as the Board may deem reasonable.

(2) The Board shall have the like powers and be entitled to the like remedies for enforcing payment of the sum payable by the employer under sub-section 1 as it possesses or is entitled to in respect of assessments.

(3) For default in complying with the provisions of subsection 1 the employer shall incur the like penalty as is provided with respect to defaults by section 78.

97.—(1) Where an employer engages in any of the industries for the time being included in Schedule 1 and has not been assessed in respect of it, the Board, require the employer to pay or to give security for the payment to the Board if it is of opinion that the industry is to be carried on only temporarily, may of a sum sufficient to pay the assessment for which the employer would have been liable if the industry had been in existence when the next preceding assessment was made.

(2) The Board shall have the like powers and be entitled to the like remedies for enforcing payment of any such sum as it possesses or is entitled to in respect of assessments.

(3) An employer who makes default in complying with the provisions of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$200 and an additional penalty not exceeding \$20 per day for every day on which the default continues.

98. In the case of a work or service performed by an employer in any of the industries for the time being included in Schedule 1 for which the employer would be entitled to a lien under *The Mechanics and Wage Earners Lien Act* it shall be the duty of the owner as defined by that Act to see that any sum which the employer is liable to contribute to the accident fund is paid and if any such owner fails to do so he shall be personally liable to pay it to the Board, and the Board shall have the like powers and be entitled to the like remedies for enforcing payment as it possesses or is entitled to in respect of an assessment.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS.

99.—(1) Every employer shall within three days after the happening of an accident to a workman in his employment by which the workman is disabled from earning full wages notify the Board by registered post of the:—

- (a) happening of the accident and nature of it;
- (b) time of its occurrence;
- (c) name and address of the workman;
- (d) place where the accident happened;
- (e) name and address of the physician or surgeon, if any, by whom the workman was or is attended for the injury.

(2) For every contravention of subsection 1 the employer shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$50.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

100.—(1) Where a workman suffers from an industrial disease and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed or his death is caused by an industrial disease and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which he was engaged at any time within twelve months previous to the date of his disablement, whether under one or more employments the workman or his dependants shall be entitled to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident and the disablement were the happening of the accident, subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned, unless at the time of entering into the employment he had wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease.

(2) Where the compensation is payable by an employer individually it shall be payable by the employer who last employed the workman during such twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due.

(3) The workman or his dependants if so required shall furnish the employer mentioned in the next preceding subsection with such information as to the names and addresses of all the other employers by whom he was employed in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due during such twelve months as such workman or his dependants may possess, and if such information is not furnished or is not sufficient to enable that employer to take the proceedings mentioned in subsection 4 that employer upon proving that the disease was not contracted while the workman was in his employment shall not be liable to pay compensation.

(4) If that employer alleges that the disease was in fact contracted while the workman was in the employment of some other employer he may bring such employer before the Board and if the allegation is proved that other employer shall be the employer by whom the compensation shall be paid.

(5) If the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process any other employers who during such twelve months employed the workman in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due shall be liable to make to the employer by whom the compensation is payable such contributions as the Board may determine to be just.

(6) The amount of the compensation shall be fixed with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom the compensation is payable and the notice provided for by section 20 shall be given to the employer who last employed the workman during such twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due and the notice may be given notwithstanding that the workman has voluntarily left the employment.

(7) If the workman at or immediately before the date of the disablement was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of Schedule 3 and the disease contracted is the disease in the first column of the schedule set opposite to the description of the process the disease shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment unless the contrary is proved.

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of a workman to compensation in respect of a disease to which this section does not apply if the disease is the result of an injury in respect of which he is entitled to compensation under this Part.

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS AND COMMITTEES.

101.—(1) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may form themselves into an association for accident prevention and may make rules for that purpose.

(2) If the Board is of opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in the class, the Board may approve such rules, and when approved by the Board and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council they shall be binding on all the employers in industries included in the class.

(3) Where an association under the authority of its rules appoints an inspector or an expert for the purpose of accident prevention, the Board may pay the whole or any part of the salary or remuneration of such inspector or expert out of the accident fund or out of that part of it which is at the credit of any one or more of the classes as the Board may deem just.

102.—(1) The employers in any of the classes for the time being included in Schedule 1 may appoint a Committee of themselves, consisting of not more than five employers, to watch over their interests in matters to which this Part relates.

(2) Where a claim is for compensation for an injury for which the employers in any such class would be liable, if the Board is of the opinion that the Committee sufficiently represents such employers, and the Committee certifies to the Board that it is satisfied that the claim should be allowed, the Board may act on the certificate and may also act upon the certificate of the Committee as to the proper sum to be awarded for compensation if the workman or dependant is satisfied with the sum named in the certificate.

(3) The Committee may be the medium of communication on the part of the class with the Board.

CONTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYERS IN SCHEDULE 2.

103. Employers in industries for the time being included in Schedule 2 shall pay to the Board such proportion of the expenses of the Board in the administration of this Part as the Board may deem just and determine, and the sum payable by them shall be apportioned between such employers and assessed and levied in like manner as in the case of assessments for contributions to the accident fund, and the provisions of this Part as to making such assessments shall apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to assessments made under the authority of this section.

104. This Part shall apply only to the industries mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2 and to such industries as shall be added to them under the authority of this Part and to employments therein.

PART II.

105. Subject to section 109 sections 106 and 108 shall apply only to the industries to which Part I. does not apply and to the workmen employed in such industries.

106.—(1) Where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected with, intended for or used in the business of his employer or by reason of the negligence of his employer or of any person in the service of his employer acting within the scope of his employment the workman or if the injury results in death the legal personal representatives of the workman and any person entitled in case of death shall have an action against the employer, and if the action is brought by the workman he shall be entitled to recover from the employer the damages sustained by the workman by or in consequence of the injury, and if the action is brought by the legal personal representatives of the workman or by or on behalf of persons entitled to damages under *The Fatal Accidents Act* they shall be entitled to recover such damages as they are entitled to under that Act.

(2) Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and the person for whom the work is done owns or supplies any ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises, and by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of them personal injury is caused to a workman employed by the contractor or by any sub-contractor, and the defect arose from the negligence of the person for whom the work or any part of it is done or of some person in his service and acting within the scope of his employment, the person for whom the work or that part of the work is done shall be liable to the action as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act, but any such contractor or sub-contractor shall be liable to the action as if this sub-section had not been enacted but not so that double damages shall be recoverable for the same injury.

(3) Nothing in sub-section 2 shall affect any right or liability of the person for whom the work is done and the contractor or sub-contractor as between themselves. See R.S.O. 1914, cap. 146, s. 4.

(4) A workman shall not by reason only of his continuing in the employment of the employer with knowledge of the defect or negligence which caused his injury be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury. See R.S.O. 1914, cap. 146, s. 6, last part.

710. A workman shall hereafter be deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow workman and contributory negligence on the part of a workman shall not hereafter be a bar to recovery by him or by any person entitled to damages under *The Fatal Accidents Act* in an action for the recovery of damages for an injury sustained by or causing the death of the workman while in the service of his employer for which the employer would otherwise have been liable.

108. Contributory negligence on the part of the workman shall nevertheless be taken into account in assessing the damages in any such action.

109. This Act shall not apply to farm labourers or domestic or menial servants or their employers.

110. *The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act*, being Chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, is hereby repealed.

111. This Part shall take effect on, from and after the day named in the proclamation mentioned in section 3.

SCHEDULE 1.

INDUSTRIES THE EMPLOYERS IN WHICH ARE LIABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACCIDENT FUND.

Class 1.—Lumbering; logging, river-driving, rafting, booming; saw-mills, shingle-mills, lath-mills; manufacture of veneer and of excelsior; manufacture of staves, spokes, or headings.

Class 2.—Pulp and paper mills.

Class 3.—Manufacture of furniture, interior woodwork, organs, pianos, piano actions, canoes, small boats, coffins, wicker and rattan ware; upholstering; manufacture of mattresses, or bed-springs.

Class 4.—Planing mills, sash and door factories, manufacture of wooden and corrugated paper boxes, cheese boxes, mouldings, window and door screéns, window shades, carpet sweepers, wooden toys, articles and wares or baskets.

Class 5.—Mining; reduction of ores and smelting; preparation of metals or minerals.

Class 6.—Quarries; sand, shale, clay or gravel pits, lime kilns; manufacture of brick, tile, terra-cotta, fire-proofing, or paving blocks, manufacture of cement, asphalt or paving material.

Class 7.—Manufacture of glass, glass products, glassware, porcelain or pottery.

Class 8.—Iron, steel or metal foundries; rolling mills; manufacture of castings, forgings, heavy engines, locomotives, machinery, safes, anchors, cables, rails, shafting, wires, tubing, pipes, sheet metal, boilers, furnaces, stoves, structural steel, iron or metal.

Class 9.—Car shops.

Class 10.—Manufacture of small castings or forgings, metal wares, instruments, utensils and articles, hardware, nails, wire goods, screens, bolts, metal beds, sanitary, water, gas or electric fixtures, light machines, typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, carriage mountings, bicycles, metal toys, tools, cutlery, instruments, sheet metal products, buttons of metal, ivory, pearl or horn.

Class 11.—Manufacture of agricultural implements, threshing machines, traction engines, waggons, carriages, sleighs, vehicles, automobiles, motor trucks, toy waggons, sleighs or baby carriages.

Class 12.—Manufacture of gold or silverware, platedware, watches, watch-cases, clocks, jewellery, or musical instruments.

Class 13.—Manufacture of chemicals or explosives, corrosive acids or salts, ammonia, calcium carbide, gasoline, petroleum, petroleum products, celluloid, gas, charcoal, artificial ice, gunpowder or ammunition.

Class 14.—Manufacture of paint, color, varnish, oil, japans, turpentine, printing ink, printers' rollers, tar, tarred, pitched or asphalted paper.

Class 15.—Distilleries, breweries; manufacture or spirituous or malt liquors, alcohol, wine, vinegar, mineral water or soda waters.

Class 16.—Manufacture of non-hazardous chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, soaps, candles, perfumes, non-corrosive acids or chemical preparations; shoe-blackening or polish.

Class 17.—Milling; manufacture of cereals or cattle foods, warehousing or handling of grain or operation of grain elevators.

Class 18.—Packing houses, abattoirs, manufacture or preparation of meats or meat products or glue.

Class 19.—Tanneries.

Class 20.—Manufacture of leather goods and products, belting, saddlery, harness, trunks, valises, boots, shoes, gloves, umbrellas, rubber goods, rubber shoes, tubing, tires or hose.

Class 21.—Manufacture of dairy products, butter, cheese, condensed milk or cream.

Class 22.—Canning or preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish or food stuffs; pickle factories and sugar refineries.

Class 23.—Bakeries; manufacture of biscuits or confectionery, spices or condiments.

Class 24.—Manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products.

Class 25.—Manufacture of cordage, ropes, fibre, brooms or brushes; work in manilla or hemp.

Class 26.—Flax mills; manufacture of textiles or fabrics, spinning, weaving and knitting manufactories; manufacture of yarn, thread, hosiery, cloth, blankets, carpets, canvas, bags, shoddy or felt.

Class 27.—Manufacture of men's or women's clothing, white wear, shirts, collars, corsets, hats, cape, furs or robes.

Class 28.—Power laundries; dyeing, cleaning or bleaching.

Class 29.—Printing, photo-engraving, engraving, lithographing, embossing; manufacture of stationery, paper, cardboard boxes, bags or wall-paper; and book-binding.

Class 30.—Heavy teaming or cartage; safe-moving or moving of boilers, heavy machinery, building stone and the like; warehousing, storage.

Class 31.—Stone-cutting or dressing; marble works; manufacture of artificial stone.

Class 32.—Steel building and bridge construction; installation of elevators, fire-escapes, boilers, engines or heavy machinery.

Class 33.—Brick-laying, mason work, stone-setting, concrete work, plastering; and manufacture of concrete blocks.

Class 34.—Structural carpentry.

Class 35.—Painting, decorating or renovating; sheet metal work and roofing.

Class 36.—Plumbing, sanitary or heating engineering, operation of passenger or freight elevators, theatre stage or moving pictures, including the operation of passenger or freight elevators used in connection with an industry to which this schedule does not apply or in connection with a warehouse or shop or an office or other building or premises.

Class 37.—Sewer construction, deep excavation, tunnelling, shaft-sinking and well-digging.

Class 38.—Construction, installation or operation of electric power lines or appliances, and power transmission lines.

Class 39.—Construction or operation of telegraph or telephone lines.

Class 40.—Road-making or repair of roads with machinery.

Class 41.—Construction or operation of railways.

Class 42.—Shipbuilding.

Class 43.—Navigation.

Class 44.—Dredging, subaqueous construction or pile driving.

SCHEDULE 2.

INDUSTRIES THE EMPLOYERS IN WHICH ARE INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE TO PAY THE COMPENSATION.

1. The trade or business, as defined by subsection 3 of section 2, of a municipal corporation, a public utilities commission, any other commission having the management and conduct of any work or service owned by or operated for a municipal corporation, a board of trustees of a police village and a school board.

2. The construction or operation of railways operated by steam, electric or other motive power, street railways and incline railways, but not their construction when constructed by any person other than the company which owns or operates the railway.

3. The construction or operation of car shops, machine shops, steam and power plants and other works for the purposes of any such railway or used or to be used in connection with it when constructed or operated by the company which owns or operates the railway.

4. The construction or operation of telephone lines and works for the purposes of the business of a telephone company or used or to be used in connection with its business when constructed or operated by the company.

5. The construction or operation of telegraph lines and works for the purposes of the business of a telegraph company or used or to be used in connection with its business when constructed or operated by the company.

6. The construction or operation of steam vessels and works for the purposes of the business of a navigation company or used or to be used in connection with its business when constructed or operated by the company.

7. The operation of the business of an express company which operates on or in conjunction with a railway, or of sleeping, parlor or dining cars, whether operated by the railway company, or by an express, sleeping, parlor or dining car company.

SCHEDULE 3.

Description of Disease.	Description of Process.
Anthrax.	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides, and skins.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ.	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
Ankylostomiasis.	Mining.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA, 1913.*

THE third annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the year 1913, was issued by the Department during June. The main features of the report deal with the general scheme of organization which has developed in the federations, district councils and trades and labour councils to be found in the leading industrial centres, and particulars of these various bodies are given. An interesting chapter is devoted to a discussion of some leading features of the chief railway brotherhoods and orders, the schemes of organization which have been evolved by these bodies being dealt with at some length.

The feature introduced in the report for 1912 showing disbursements made during the year on account of beneficiary work of central labour organizations operating in Canada is continued

in the present report. Of the 101 international organizations having local branches in the Dominion, 72 have benefit features of varying extent. The grand total of the disbursements made on account of benefits by these organizations for the last fiscal year is \$14,962,705. Nearly one-half of this account amounted to \$7,566,876.

The report also serves as a directory of trade unions for the Dominion for 1914, including as it does particulars not only of every known local trade union in Canada, but also a list of all international and non-international central organizing bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers.

Figures are given showing the relative strength of organized labour in 1913, both in regard to the number of unions in existence and the membership embraced within these unions, and the national or international character

*A. great many copies of this report have already been distributed, but additional requests for copies will be filled as far as possible.

of their affiliation. At the close of 1913 the numerical strength of organized labour in Canada stood approximately at 176,000, an increase of nearly 16,000 over the figures at the close of 1912. The estimated membership for each of the three years during which reports on organized labour in Canada have been issued has been as follows:—1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799.

Figures given in the report indicate that the growth of union membership has been distributed between international bodies and those not international in character, the bulk of Canadian trades union membership being attached to international organizations. Of the total numerical strength of organized labour for 1913, the membership owing allegiance to international organizations reached the large proportions of 149,577, leaving for all other organized bodies a membership of 26,222. There were in Canada at the close of 1913 2,017 local trade union branches of all classes, 1,792 having international affiliation, 199 of a non-international character, and 34 local independent bodies. These figures show an increase of 154 in international local union branches, a

decrease of 26 in non-international and an increase of six in independent bodies. The international organizations having in Canada at the end of 1913 one or more local branches numbered 101, an increase of two during the year. There are thirteen non-international organizing bodies in the Dominion, an increase of three as compared with 1912.

The relative strength of organized labour in Canadian cities is shown, and an interesting chapter is devoted to the subject of unionism in the different countries of the world. The total trades union membership of the world for 1912 stood at 12,094,490, a slight increase over the number reported for 1911, which was 11,435,498. Union membership during 1912 increased more rapidly in Great Britain than in Germany, the first named country having an increase of over 800,000 and the latter slightly over 256,000, giving Great Britain nearly half a million more of a trades union membership than Germany. The United States stands third, but especially having regard to its much larger population, considerably below Great Britain and Germany. Australia is shown to be the most highly unionized country in the world.

WOMEN IN DEPARTMENT STORES AT WINNIPEG.

ON November 6, 1913, the Women's University Club of Winnipeg, Man., formed a civic committee comprising fifteen members, with Mrs. L. B. Copeland as convener. The instructions to the committee were to make a study of some form of women's work, and for the first year it was decided to limit their investigations to the four department stores of Winnipeg, which employ together from 2,432 to 3,200 women and girls, according to the season. The results of the investigation have been recently published in a pamphlet of twenty-one pages, which forms an interesting contribution to the study of this phase of women's work in Canada.

The plan of the report is based on a study of the mercantile stores of Baltimore, Md., published by the Russell Sage Foundation under the title of "Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores." The subject is treated under the following headings: Store Construction, Seats for Saleswomen, Arrangements for Comfort of Employees, Hours of Employment, Organization of Working Force, Salaries, and Hardships of the Occupation. With regard to store construction, conditions were found to be fairly satisfactory. The chief defect lay in the inadequate depth of the vestibules, endangering the health of the em-

ployees who work near the entrances in the winter.

Working Conditions.

In all the stores seats are provided for the employees, in accordance with the law, but it is observed that sitting during business hours is not a prevailing custom in these stores, and the opinion is expressed that the customer as well as the employer needs education on this point. Only one of the stores provides a rest room for its saleswomen. This store also maintains a small hospital, and permits any woman who feels incapacitated to go home after eleven o'clock in the morning or four o'clock in the afternoon without losing a half day's pay. In the other stores, their treatment depends on the head of the department, but they appear to be generally well treated in this respect. The need of the floor cashiers for periodic relief is suggested, as they are compelled to send a messenger to the office for a substitute. Since the issuing of this report, however, one store has already adopted the suggestion. Only the largest store carries on any organized welfare work. This one maintains three nurses, of whom one has charge of the store hospital, and the other two visit the homes of employees who have been absent two days, or as soon as their illness has been reported. The nurses report any cases needing assistance, and there are many stories of the generosity of the firm. This store has also put into effect a pension system within the last two years. To any women employee who has been in its service fifteen consecutive years and who has reached the age of forty, the firm will give a retiring pension ranging from four to eight dollars weekly according to the term of service and amount of salary. The pension will be paid for life, so long as the pensioner does not marry, does not enter any employment similar to that which the company gives, and leads a moral life.

Hours of work.

The regular working day in three of the stores is from 8.20 a.m. to 6 p.m., in one the hours are from 8.20 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. One store closes for Saturday afternoons during June, July and August. Two others close on Saturday afternoons during July and August, and the fourth, while remaining open on Saturdays, gives each employee a half day every week, or, if preferred, a full day every second week. The dull seasons are in January, February and July. The employees in the workrooms who are laid off at these times are summoned back as soon as there is work to do, but the dismissed saleswomen have no assurance that they will be re-employed. It is estimated that the variation in the sales staff between December and February runs from 25 to 33 per cent. of the maximum figure.

Salaries.

In the three largest stores, each department is a unit, being charged with a fixed share of the overhead expenses, and required to make a profit on its own sales. At the head of one or more departments is the manager, who is also the head buyer, and is responsible only to the general management. Next to him is the assistant buyer, who is generally the senior saleswoman in her department. In two of the stores this is the highest position occupied by a woman, but in the third one woman is the real head of a department, and in the fourth, which is one of a chain of stores, there are four departments with women at the head. Next below come the saleswomen, whose earnings vary according to their length of employment and ability, and below them again come the juniors, who are first cash, or messenger girls, then wrappers, then stock girls, and lastly cashiers, who operate the cash registers in the departments. No children under fourteen were found in any of the stores. One of the stores may employ a younger child during the holiday season on the special request of a parent

customer, but the other three require all young employees to bring a signed statement from their parents as to age. All the stores require that the girl employees between fourteen and eighteen years of age should live at home or with friends who will be responsible for them. The young girls when they first begin work receive \$5.00 a week. In one store, which has adopted a minimum wage scale, this sum is paid to girls of fourteen and fifteen. At sixteen years of age they get \$6.00, at seventeen \$7.00 or \$8.00, and at eighteen \$9.00 a week. The only women eighteen years of age or over earning less than \$9.00 are the

waitresses, who receive \$7.00 with two meals, and millinery apprentices who are often over eighteen. In the four stores the wages of the juniors range from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week, and the wages of the saleswomen run from \$6.00 to \$15.00 in one, plus a commission of one-half of one per cent., from \$8.00 to \$15.00 in another, and from \$8.50 to \$20.00 in a third. At least one woman is earning as much as \$50.00 a week, and it is stated that there may be half a dozen others approximating this sum, but for the great mass of saleswomen the high point is probably \$20.00 a week, and the average between \$15.00 and \$18.00.

MINING DISASTER AT HILLCREST, ALTA.

WHAT is probably the most disastrous industrial accident in the history of Canada occurred on June 19 at Hillcrest, Alta., when 189 coal miners perished. The disaster considerably exceeds even that which occurred in the fall of 1901 at Coal Creek, when more than 100 lives were lost.

The accident at Hillcrest appears to have been the result of an explosion, the origin or cause of which, however, has not been learned up to the present. At the time the accident occurred it is understood there were 237 miners below the surface, and of that number 189 fell victims to the disaster.

It is not intended here, nor is it necessary, to set forth at length the details of the disaster. The municipal authorities as well as the officers of the company appear to have taken such action as was possible to meet the appalling emergency. A large proportion of the victims were of foreign birth, and the Department of Labour received requests from the Consuls of the different countries requesting information as to the persons concerned. By direction of the Minister of Labour, Mr. J. D. McNiven, the western fair wages officer of the

Department, was ordered immediately to the scene of the disaster to report on the situation for the information of the Government. Among the information forwarded by Mr. McNiven was the following appeal to the press of Canada:—

"Fellow citizens,—Once again a terrible calamity has fallen upon a portion of our people, by which nearly two hundred families have been bereft of those upon whom they depended for support. One hundred and ninety miners, nearly all of whom were heads of families, have been killed by the explosion on Friday last in the Hillcrest collieries. The consequent suffering and destitution is beyond the realization of those of our people who have never witnessed or experienced the effects of such a disaster, but who nevertheless will sympathize with them in their unfortunate position. On behalf of those destitute families I appeal to the people of this country for assistance to alleviate their wants. At the request of those most nearly interested, I have appointed a committee composed of the Judge of the District Court of Macleod, Mr. A. J. Carter, secretary

of District 18 of the U.M.W.A., and Mr. Colin MacLeod, barrister. All monetary contributions should be forwarded to the Union Bank, Bellevue, Alta., to the credit of the Hillcrest widows' and orphans' relief committee as constituted, and any food or clothing addressed to the same committee and handed to any Canadian Pacific Railway agent will be forwarded free of charge, acknowledgements of which will be made through the press. Believing that the citizens of Canada, now, as in the past, will come to the assistance of the sufferers, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) ROBERT E. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.,
Rocky Mountain."

Mr. McNiven secured from the company as soon as possible a list of names of those who perished in the disaster. These were telegraphed to the Department at Ottawa, and information taken

therefrom as to the different nationalities of the victims was forwarded to the different Consuls-General, also to the High Commissioner's office in London, England, as to those of British origin, and to the Canadian Commissioner in Paris as to those of French birth.

The list furnished showed many British victims, and many who had belonged to Austria-Hungary, a smaller number from Italy, and a few from France and Belgium. A good many of the English-speaking miners who lost their lives came from Nova Scotia.

Mr. McNiven reported that the chief inspector of miners for Alberta took such preliminary official action as seemed necessary. A coroner's inquest was held and adjourned until July 7. Shortly after the accident the Provincial Government appointed Judge Carpenter of Alberta a Royal Commissioner to enquire into the cause of the disaster, etc., and the enquiry was taken up forthwith.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JUNE, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

June, 1914.....	136.2
May, 1914.....	136.2
June, 1913.....	136.4

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number showed no change in the general level of wholesale prices; advances in grains, animals and meats, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides and tallow, being offset by declines in metals, lumber, miscel-

laneous building materials, furs, and sundries.

Compared with the same month last year, increases appear in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides and Leathers, Implements, Kitchen Furnishings, while decreases appear in Dairy Products, Fish, Miscellaneous Groceries, Metals, Fuel, Building Materials, Furs, and Sundries.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for June, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1914,
MAY, 1914, AND JUNE, 1913:

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		June, 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1913.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	149.4	148.9	135.4
" Western.....	4	135.8	131.3	121.3
Fodder.....	5	164.6	165.3	131.9
All.....	15	150.8	149.7	132.2
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	225.4	223.0	194.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	170.4	170.2	186.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	166.1	162.4	185.4
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	184.7
All.....	17	199.0	197.5	188.8
III. <i>Dairy products</i>	9	133.2	132.9	137.0
IV. <i>Fish :</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	148.4	148.4	154.8
Fresh fish.....	3	157.5	150.5	169.9
All.....	9	152.0	149.1	160.8
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	†119.7	\$175.4	†121.4
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	99.7	95.6	122.8
Dried fruits.....	4	118.6	118.9	108.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	194.5	204.5	166.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	130.9	140.2	128.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	128.0	128.5	123.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	107.7	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	103.4	99.5	114.7
Condiments.....	5	101.7	101.7	99.6
All.....	25	113.4	112.8	115.2
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	145.0	142.9	134.0
Cottons.....	4	147.1	144.9	143.0
Silks.....	3	93.8	93.8	87.4
Jutes.....	2	226.1	231.1	210.3
Flax products.....	4	114.7	114.7	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	104.7	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	135.5	135.3	129.5
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	206.6	205.9	180.5
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	172.6	172.4	163.2
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.3	99.7	104.5
Other metals.....	13	119.5	119.7	131.8
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	109.4	109.7	115.3
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	121.7	123.6	131.3
Lighting.....	4	92.2	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	99.9	111.1	115.6
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	14	184.3	184.5	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	110.4	111.6	112.4
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.6	140.6	144.7
All.....	48	140.8	141.3	142.4
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	147.2	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.3	124.6	117.8
All.....	16	128.0	128.2	126.2
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals</i>	16	111.5	111.5	112.9
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Furs.....	4	230.9	241.4	325.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	137.0	137.0	134.7
Sundries.....	7	106.8	109.8	113.4
All.....	17	146.7	154.1	170.7
All commodities.....	263*	136.2	136.2	136.4

*Nine commodities off the market. fruit, vegetables, etc.

†Strawberries.

\$ Apples.

More detailed information as to the price movement during June is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat advanced to 95½¢ in the second week, but by the end of the month had declined to 88½¢. Reports of large wheat crops in United States and of favourable crop conditions in Canada caused a decline in the market. Ontario winter wheat declined from \$1.03-1.05 to 95¢-\$1.00. Western barley advanced from 49½¢ to 55½¢ by the middle of the month, but thereafter declined 2¢. Ontario malting barley eased slightly early in the month, but at the middle recovered, and advanced a cent. A demand for feed barley for export was reported, but supplies available were small. Western oats rose from 37¾¢ to 39½¢. American corn advanced during the first half of the month, but then declined. Flaxseed also advanced and later declined. Peas and rye were steady. Hay advanced at Montreal 50¢, but at Toronto was steady, deliveries being larger from the country after the spring work on the farms was over. Bran was \$1.00 lower in price, and shorts were steady.

Animals and meats.—Butcher cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$7.35-7.80 to \$7.25-7.50 in the first week, but toward the end of the month advanced to \$7.50-7.75. Demand was reported light during the month, but supplies were not large. At Toronto butcher cattle declined from \$8.25-8.50 to \$8.00-8.50 during the first half of the month, but in the last week advanced to \$8.15-8.60. Hogs eased off early in the month, declined to \$7.50, but advanced to \$7.75 at the end of the month. Dressed hogs eased off similarly in the first week and firmed slightly in the last week. Supplies of hogs from Western Canada on the markets at Toronto and Montreal eased prices. Pork products were steady, but some easiness was shown. Prices of sheep were weak at the first of the month and declined to \$5.00-6.00, but later advanced 50¢. Spring lambs were quoted at \$22.00-24.00, advanced \$1.00, but de-

clined later. Poultry was easier at Toronto, supplies being liberal.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced 1½¢ in the first week. Receipts since May 1 were reported less than during the corresponding period of 1913, and there was a renewed demand from Western Canada. At Toronto, creamery butter was steady, but dairy butter declined 1¢. June creamery butter was in good demand for storage, on account of its high quality. Cheese advanced ¾¢, the production in Canada being less than a year ago. The English market, however, was not strong, supplies being larger than in the previous year from New Zealand and other countries. Milk declined at Winnipeg from \$1.75 per cwt. to \$1.50. Eggs advanced at Montreal from 26¢ to 26-27¢ for selects. At Toronto prices were also upward.

Fish.—Canned salmon, B. C. sockeye, was higher, 50¢ per case, at Montreal. Pink salmon was also firm and Cohoe salmon was advancing. Fresh whitefish were on the market at Toronto at 13¢, and salmon trout were unchanged at 12¢ per pound.

Fruits and vegetables.—Canadian strawberries came on the market toward the middle of the month, but receipts were small on account of the dry weather. Prices were down to 10-13¢ in the third week. Canned peaches advanced, following a frost which destroyed the blossoms and curtailed the crop for the current season. Lemons and oranges were firmer. Evaporated apples were upward, as stocks were getting low. Prunes were also firm, supplies being short and the crop reports not favourable. Potatoes advanced 10¢ per bag at Montreal and Toronto, having declined at the end of the previous month, and demand was good. New potatoes were getting cheaper, but the demand for old stock was still strong. Beans advanced from \$2.15-2.25 to \$2.40. Canadian onions were off the market. An upward tendency was reported in canned tomatoes and canned corn, stocks in the latter being depleted.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour was quiet, but winter wheat flour was somewhat firm as a result of the high prices of winter wheat and demand from Eastern Canada. Tapioca was quoted slightly lower. Brazil coffees were slightly lower, but the market was unsettled, pending crop reports. Sugar advanced 30c per cwt. as a result of higher prices for Cuban raw sugar, the large supplies having been considerably decreased. Glucose advanced 15c per cwt.

Textiles.—Canadian wool was on the market, 2c to 3c higher than a year ago, washed wool being quoted at 26½-28½c, and unwashed at 18-21c. Supplies were reported good and there was a satisfactory demand from United States mills. In England wool was upward and it was reported that the higher cost might cause an advance in prices of goods. Raw silk market was easier, and Japan silk declined slightly, crop reports from Yokohama being favourable. Jute was steady in price, but little business was reported, and hessians were reported lower.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Beef hides were ½c upward, the quality being good and receipts small. Tallow was ¼c lower.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron, Canadian foundry, No. 1, was 50c lower. Brass was down ¼c. Tin declined 2c at Montreal. Quicksilver was easier at New York. The silver market was quiet and declining, the demand from India being less. Lead advanced 10c at Montreal, and 15c at Toronto.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton at Montreal. Connellsville coke was 5c lower at the ovens. Gasoline declined 1½c per gallon, and business was reported particularly good.

Building materials.—The lumber trade was reported quiet at Monoreal and Toronto, but some improvement was expected. At Toronto the retail trade was reported fair, but the wholesale trade was quiet because retailers had good stocks. At St. John, N.B., local demand was only fair as money was scarce and not much building was being car-

ried on, and prices were being shaded. The English market was also reported weak and spruce deals advanced 25c. Business with United States was also small. The drives on the St. John river were coming on well, but the price of logs was high. Shingles were in fair demand. Demand for lath was reported good in New Brunswick, and also Ontario, where stocks were light. Cement was reported to be in very good demand. Wire nails were reported higher, but cut nails declined 10c at Montreal. Plaster of Paris was 10c lower. Sash weights declined 5c and sash cord 2c. Copper wire was ¼c per lb. lower, and wire fencing declined from \$2.42½ to \$2.35. Benzine declined 1½c, but shellac was quoted higher. Turpentine was 2c lower. Demand for white lead was reported good in common with the demand for all other lines of paints. Linseed oil was steady.

House furnishings.—Iron beds were quoted 15c lower. Woodenware was reported firm.

Drugs and chemicals.—Trade was reported active. The opium market was firm as a result of higher prices on the primary market on account of drought.

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs were lower, mink and skunk having declined 25c. Bohemian hops advanced 2c at Montreal, choice qualities being pretty well sold out. The demand for newsprint paper was reported better in many centres, and the price was advanced by one company. The market for pulp was weak, but it was reported that water was beginning to get low in United States, and this would tend to firm the market. Raw rubber was quoted lower.

■ Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	83.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	.....	81.2	8.6214	.....	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

The *Economist*, London, June 6, 1914, reports:—

The steady fall in our index number, which has been going on since the end of last summer, has received a check, and the May figure shows a rise of 10 points, raising the percentage from 117.5 to 118.0 per cent. The latter figure compares with 122.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1913. . . . The chief rises are in the cereals and meat and the textiles groups. In the first case, both British and

foreign wheat are higher, not because the news as to the crops is in any way bad, but it is felt that the favourable conditions have been fully discounted, and only moderate shipments are to be expected from exporting countries, while Europe continues to be a buyer on a large scale. Beef and mutton are practically unchanged, but pork, after a sharp fall at the end of April, has recovered to a more normal figure. In the second group of foodstuffs slight rises in tea, beet sugar, and butter, are the only changes. The rise in the textile group is almost entirely accounted for by American cotton. . . . Wool prices were

unchanged, but the market has continued in a very firm condition. In the mineral group, iron prices have not altered, but steam coal is again slightly higher. In the speculative class, tin has continued to fall away, and now stands lower than for some years past. . . . The copper market has been stagnant, and it is stated that business on the Metal Exchange during the past few weeks has been among the smallest recorded in recent years. The principal alterations in the miscellaneous sections are falls in petroleum and oil seeds.

The *Sauerbeck* index number, as continued in the *Statist*, London, was reported in the *New York Journal of Commerce* as lower at the end of June than at the end of May, the groups, vegetable food, animal food, sugar, etc., minerals and textiles, being lower, especially the last two, but sundries averaged higher.

Bradstreet's, New York, June 13, 1914, reports:—

Though many commodities exhibited noteworthy strength during the month of May, a sufficient number of articles worked in the opposite direction, the net result being another drop in *Bradstreet's* index number, the sixth within as many months. The significant features of the month comprehend the rise in breadstuffs, the advance in wool, and the decline in metals as well as in live stock. . . . The current index number for this country is the lowest registered since July of 1911, and it indicates a descent of 4.9 per cent. from June 1 last year, when prices were at the lowest point touched in the fifteen months preceding the date given. Comparison with June 1, 1912, reveals a loss of 5.3 per cent., but contrast with that time in 1911 shows an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 articles of general consumption in the United States, stood at 59.7 on June 20 as against 59.5 the previous week, and an average of 57.9 for May, 1914, and 57.3 for June, 1913.

The index number of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, stood at 112.6 for May as compared with 113.2 in April, and 116.4 in May, 1913. Wine, alcohol, coal oil, copper, tin, silk and nitrate of soda were lower, but wheat, meat, sugar, coffee, lead, wool and cotton were higher.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were the general advance in potatoes and the continued decline in butter. Several declines in mutton,

lard and fish occurred, but eggs were higher in many localities and sugar began to advance.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was higher in price at Sydney, N.S., at Montreal, Que., and Orillia, Ont. At Ottawa, Ont., the price was lower, good pasture having lowered the price of cattle. Medium shoulder roast was higher at Orillia, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., but was cheaper at Nelson, B.C.

Veal advanced at Moncton, N.B., on account of scarcity, at Montreal, Que., as a result of better demand during the tourist season, at Orillia and Chatham, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Prices were lower at London, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Mutton declined at Halifax, N.S., supplies being larger; at Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, London and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Prices advanced at Newcastle, N.B., following higher prices for live stock in the warm weather. At Chatham, Ont., the price advanced on account of scarcity, and also at Vancouver, B.C.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was higher in price at St. John's, Que., and Orillia, Ont. Salt pork declined at Halifax, N.S., Medicine Hat, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. At St. John's, Que., and Chatham, Ont., the price advanced.

Bacon declined at Moncton, N.B., Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, and London, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta. Prices were higher at St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Fish.—Halibut advanced at Sydney, N.S., being somewhat scarce, but cod declined as a result of increased supplies. Salmon was lower in price at Halifax, N.S. Haddock declined at Ottawa, Ont. Salmon advanced at Belleville, Ont. At London, Ont., fish prices were higher. The opening of the season at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., caused a decline in the price of fish. At Victoria, B.C., prices were also lower. Halibut and salmon advanced at Prince Rupert, B.C.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																			
1— Sydney.....	25	17	..	..	20	20	23	5-20	20	32	28	10	30	35	20	..	1	5	3½ 4
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	20	7-15	18	25	..	8	30	34	20	..	3	4½	3½ 5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	25	23	7	28	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½ 4
4— Halifax.....	24	18	12	20	18	17	25	10-20	17	25	23	8	28	32	..	18	1½	4½	3½ 5
5— Truro.....	22	15	15	20	20	20	25	10-25	20	25	..	7	25	30	33	20	..	1½	4½
<i>Prince Edward—</i>																			
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	24	5	18	19	18	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3½ 4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	24	16	16	..	20	18	24	7	18	25	22	6-8	25	30	20	..	2	4	3½ 4
8— St. John.....	26	16	12	20	20	18	25	5-25	20	24	..	8	24-27	28	24	20	1½	5½	3½ 4
9— Newcastle....	20	14	10	15	16	17	24	16-20	18	23	..	7	28	30	20	18	2	4	4 4
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	18	16	16	20	8-16	20	25	22	8	22	28	25	19	2	4	4 4
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
11— Quebec.....	16	14	15	16	18	19	20	8	23	25	22	10	24	28	20	18	6	3½	3½ 5
12— Three Rivers.	18	15	16	18	20	20	22	25	25	30	25	7	26	30	20	20	2-4	3½-4	2½ 5
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	18	22	9-12	20	22	..	7	25	30	20	..	1	5	3½ 5
14— Sorel.....	22	15	15	20	18	18	25	10	19	24	..	7	23	27	20	15	6	2½	3 4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	12	18	17	15	22	10-15	18	25	..	7	..	28	20	20	6	2½	3 5
16— St. Johns.....	20	15	13	18	18	17	21	12	18	27	24	7	25	28	25	18	3	2½	3 5½
17— Montreal.....	24	15	10	16	18	18	23	8-20	20	30	..	8	30	33	20	18	1½	5½	3½ 5
18— Full.....	20	18	12½	18	18-20	18	21	8-15	18	24	20	8	30	30	18	17	3	3½	3 5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 54.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.65	10	10	..	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.20	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00
6	6	13	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.05	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	9.00 — 2
5	5	12	15	5	4½	30	50	40-60	1.65	10	10	7.50	5.75	5.50	4.00	22	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	5	13	13	5	4½	25	..	40	1.10	10	10	8.00	5.50	5.50	4.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	1.00	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	15.00	10.00 — 5
5	5	13	13	5	5	35	40	40	0.90	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	20.00	12.00
6	6	15	15	5½	5	40	50	40	1.50	10	12	*7.50	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	8.00	7.00
5	5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	6.00	5.00	3.00	25	12.50	8.00 — 6
6	6	13	12	5	5	35	50	40	a 1.00	10	10	8.00	6.75	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 7
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	0.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	11.00 — 8
5	6	12	12	6	5½	30-50	25-50	30-40	0.90	15	8	6.75	5.50	7.00	5.50	20	20.00	12.00 — 9
6	6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	6.50	4.75	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 10
4	5	12	12	5	4½	30	30	40	0.90	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00 — 11
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.90	5-7	8	7.00	5.50	7.50	6.00	18	13.00	9.00 — 12
6	5	13	13	5½	5	30-40	40-50	40	1.00	10	8	6.50	5.50	8.00	6.50	20	13.00	10.00 — 13
6	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	b 1.35	15	8	8.00	6.25	c 9.00	5.00	25	12.00	8.00 — 14
5	6	12	12	4½	4½	35-40	35	40	1.35	10	8	8.00	3.75	5.50	4.00	20	15.00	12.00 — 15
				5	5							8.50				20	17.00	15.00 — 16

* Scotch anthracite, \$8.50.

a. \$1.75 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

b. Per bag of 80 lbs.

c. Cut or split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	28	18	12½	20	20	20	23	8	18	25	25	8	25	28	22	19	3-1½	3½-4	3½	4½
20— Brockville....	32	16	15	20	20	22	25	8	18	25	25	8	27	30	22	18	1½	4	3½	4½
21— Kingston	25	18	15	20	20	17	20	12½	17	20	..	7	..	30	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville	22	15	18	20	15	17	28	13	18	22	..	6	25	27	20	18	3	3½	2½	4
23— Peterborough..	25	16	18	20	20	17	23	16	20	22	..	7	22	24	20	18	1½	5½	2½	4½
24— Orillia	30	20	22	18	18	..	28	12½	18	20	..	8	18	25	20	18	3	3½-4	2½	3½
25— Toronto.....	25	16	16	21	18	12	20	10	16	27	..	10	20	25	20	17	3	3½-4	2½	2½
26— Niagara Falls.	30	18	18	24	22	14	22	12	17	..	..	8	23	30	22	20	1½	4	2½	4
27— St. Catharines.	23	17	21	21	17	16	24	15	18	27	..	8	26	28	22	18	3	4	2½	4
28— Hamilton	25	15	15	20	20	20	22	12½	17	25	..	8	23	27	20	18	1½	3½	3	4
29— Brantford	25	17	15	22	20	20	25	15	18	25	..	7	25	28	22	20	1½	3½	3	4½
30— Guelph	25	18	18	23	22	16	23	17	18	23	..	7	22	28	20	18	3	4	2½	4
31— Berlin	25	20	20	18	22	18	25	15	18	22	..	8	24	27	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½
32— Woodstock ...	22	13	15	22	20	20	25	10	18	22	..	7	23	28	25	18	1½	4	3	3½
33— Stratford	22	16	16	18	22	20	27	15	18	20	..	7	23	25	18	18	1½	3½	3	4
34— London.....	25	18	18	30	20	20	24	20	18	23	..	7	23	28	21	19	1½	4	3	5
35— St. Thomas....	25	16	16	22	20	..	23	18	20	24	..	7	23	28	20	20	1½	3½	3	3
36— Chatham.....	22	17	20	25	23	20	24	10	18	20	..	8	23	25	20	20	1½	3½-4	3	3½
37— Windsor	23	14	15	18	20	16	28	15	20	25	..	9	28	32	24	20	1½	4	3	5
38— Owen Sound..	25	15	15	15	20	18	23	12	17	22	..	7	22	..	20	..	1½	4	2½	3½
39— Cobalt	28	18	15	22	20	18	25	12	17	35	30	10	..	35	20	..	3	3½	3½	5
40— Sault Ste Marie	28	18	23	22	22	17	24	14	18	30	23	10	27	30	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5
41— Port Arthur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42— Fort William ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba—																				
43— Winnipeg	28	20	18	24	22	18	35	15	18	25	..	10	30	35	23	20	1	5	3½	5
44— Brandon	25	18	18	22	20	..	35	12½	20	25	..	10	25	30	22	..	1½	3½	3	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45— Regina	25	18	22	25	25	22	32	15	20	25	..	10	25	35	20	20	1½	4½	3½	3½
46— Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	18	18	25	..	10	25	30	20	..	2	3½	3½	4½
47— Moosejaw	30	20	20	25	20	20	25	18	18	20	..	10	25	35	20	..	1	5	3½	3½
48— Saskatoon.....	28	18	20	25	20	20	30	15	20	27½	20	10	22	35	..	22½	1½	5	3½	4
Alberta—																				
49— Medicine Hat..	30	15	25	25	20	15	25	12½	12½	25	20	10	25	35	25	25	1½	6½	3½	5
50— Calgary	23	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	25	..	10	22½	30	22½	20	1½	3½	3½	3
51— Edmonton	25	15	30	25	20	20	28	15	20	30	..	10	25	35	20	22½	1	6½	3½	4½
52— Lethbridge	25	16	18	22½	18	18	25	15	15	25	..	10	32	35	20	20	1½	6½	3½	5
British Columbia																				
53— Nelson	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	35	35	15	30	40	20	20	1	6½	4	5
54— New Westminster	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	15	20	35	..	10	..	35	30	25	1	6½	3½	6
55— Vancouver ...	25	18	22	25	22	18	31	15	15	40	30	10	35	37½	25	20	1½-1	6½	3½	3
56— Victoria	30	25	25	25	25	18	35	10	18	35	..	10	35	40	25	22	1	6½	4	6
57— Nanaimo	25	20	23	28	25	20	27	10	17	35	12	..	30	35	25	25	1½	6½	3½	5
58— Prince Rupert	30	20	25	30	30	20	30	10	18	35	30	20	..	45	30	25	1	6½	4	5

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k ngm ns' quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	5	10	10	4½	4½	40	30	40	1.35	12½	8	8.25	9.00	6.50	4.50	25	24.00	17.00 —19
5	8	12½	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	1.75	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	11.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00 —21
5	7	..	10	5	4½	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.00	5.50	20	18.00	15.00
5	7	12½	12½	5	4½	60	60	40	1.60	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00 —22
5	5	..	8½	5	4½	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.25	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	15.00	12.00 —23
5	5	..	8½	5	4½	30	30	35	1.65	10	7	6.95	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	11.00	8.00 —24
5	5	12½	14	4½	4½	25	35	25	1.40	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00
5	7	12½	13	5½	5	35	40	40	1.50	10	10	6.25	5.00	f	f	23	27.00	21.00 —25
5	6	..	12	5-5½	4½	50	50	28	1.35	13½	10	6.25	5.00	f	f	20	15.00	12.00 —26
5	5	12½	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.55	10	7	7.50	8.50	7.50	....	20	20.00	15.00
5	5½	12	13	5	4½	25	25	30	1.50	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	14.00 —27
5	5	.....	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	15.00	11.00 —28
5	5	.....	12½	5½	5	25	25	25	1.25	10	8	7.00	5.50	8.50	5.00	18	13.00	10.00 —29
5-10	5	8	7	5	4½	25	30	22	1.50	10	8	7.50	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	15.00	14.00 —30
5	5	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.60	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00	8.00 —31
5	5	10	8	5½	4	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.00	7.25	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —32
5	6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	1.30	10	8	7.40	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	18.00	12.00 —33
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5	30	30	30	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.50	....	18	15.00	12.00 —34
5	5	12½	12	5½	5	35	30	40	1.60	10	8	7.50	5.25	...	.....	15	21.00	16.00 —35
8	7	12½	12½	6	6	30	30	30	1.35	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	18.00	12.00 —36
5	6	12½	8-10	5½	5	30	30	40	1.50	10	10	7.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	15.00	8.00 —37
6	5	10	13	6½	6½	30	30	45	1.50	10	10	9.50	6.00	7.50	4.00	25	12.00	8.00 —38
7	6	10	12	5½	5½	30-40	30-40	30-45	1.25	10	10	8.75	5.00	5.00	4.00	22	15.00	12.00 —39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	16.00 —40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. —41
6½	5	12	10	6½	6½	35	35	35	2.00	10	8	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	30.00	25.00 —42
8½	8½	12	8½	6½	6	35	35	40	2.40	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	6.00	30	20.00	15.00 —43
6½	5	15	12½	6½	5½	35	35-40	35-40	1.90	15	10	13.75	10.00	e9.00	8.50	30	45.00	30.00 —44
8½	7	12	12½	6	6½	40	35-40	35	1.87	10	10	13.50	11.00	5.00	4.50	30	25.00	15.00 —45
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.75	15	15	13.50	8.50	...	8.00	30	30.00	20.00 —46
7	6½	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.10	25	15	13.50	10.00	7.25	6.25	30	30.00	15.00 —47
7	8	17½	12½	5½	5	40	40	30	1.85	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	25.00	20.00 —48
6	6	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	1.80	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	15.00 —49
8	7	12½	11	6	5½	40	40	40	1.80	15	12½	6.75	5.50	5.00	4.50	30	50.00	25.00 —50
8	7	15	12½	6	6	40	40	40	2.25	20	10	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	30	35.00	25.00 —51
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	2.00	25	12½	12.00	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00 —52
8	6	20	12½	5½	6	40	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.50	40	20.00	12.00 —53
5	6	15	12½	5½	4½	25	30	25	1.75	12½	8	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	35	20.00	17.00 —54
8	8	20	15	5½	5½	40	50	40	2.00	15	10	12.50	8.50	.....	3.50	40	25.00	20.00 —55
8	6	14	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.75	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	5.00	30	25.00	12.00 —56
7½	7½	15	15	6½	6	40	40	40	2.00	20	10	.....	11.00	7.50	5.00	50	15.00	15.00 —57
																	30.00	25.00 —58

i. Per wagon load.

j. Delivery extra.

g. Lignite.

e. Jack pine.

h. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

f. Natural gas used.

Lard declined at Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B., at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C. Supplies were reported larger and prices of hogs were lower. At Chatham, Ont., the price of lard was higher, as a result of the warm weather, and quotations were also higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced in price in twenty of the cities, but declined in ten. Packed eggs advanced in six cities and declined in two. Good supplies were reported in some of the localities, and in others scarcity was reported.

Milk.—Prices were lower in Halifax, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., St. John's, Que., Cobalt, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter declined in sixteen of the cities. Dairy butter alone declined in seven cities, but advanced in two, while creamery butter was lower in four cities and advanced in two. Increased production and good supplies were reported.

Cheese.—Both new and old cheese declined at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Old cheese was higher at Woodstock, Ont., being scarce, but was down at Prince Rupert, B.C., while new cheese was lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Bread was higher at Peterborough, Ont., the price having been raised to 11c for 2 lb. loaf, or 6c for a 1½ lb. loaf. The increased cost of manufacture and other overhead charges were reported as the cause.

Flour was higher at Newcastle, N.B., the wholesale prices being reported higher. The price also advanced at Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Orillia, Ont.

Rolled oats advanced at Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

Beans declined at St. John's, Que., Ottawa, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Evaporated apples advanced at Truro, N.S., St. John, N.B., and were firm in price at Moncton, N.B. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C., quotations were lower.

Prunes advanced at Halifax, N.S., and Lethbridge, Alta., but declined at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Sugar was higher at Brockville, Orillia, St. Catharines, Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C. Wholesale prices had advanced considerably. At Stratford, Ont., prices were lower as a result of a previous decline in wholesale prices, and a decline occurred at New Westminster, B.C.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes advanced in twenty-seven of the cities, scarcity being reported. Prices were lower at Fredericton, N.B., Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at London, Ont.

Vinegar was higher in price at Ottawa, Ont., the higher standard required by the Food Inspection Act being reported as the cause.

Starch.—The price was quoted higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal declined in price at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., and London, Ont., but the price advanced at Peterborough and Orillia, Ont. Bituminous coal was reported lower at Three Rivers, Que.

Wood.—Soft wood was lower at Halifax, N.S., supplies being better.

Coal oil was higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals.—At Brockville, Ont., rents were higher as a result of scarcity of houses and increased taxation. Rates declined at New Westminster, B.C., a number of houses being reported empty.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

DREDGING OUTER ENTRANCE CHANNEL,
GODERICH, ONT.

Dredging the outer entrance channel (the channel between piers and inner harbour), Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Jennings & Ross, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 1, 1914. Contract price: Class "B," 16 cents per cubic yard (*scow measure*).

DREDGING THE ENTRANCE CHANNEL, MA-
QUAPIT LAKE, N.B.

Dredging the entrance channel, Maquapit Lake, N.B. Name of contractor, The New Brunswick Construction Company, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June 5. Contract price: Class "B," 20 cents per cubic yard (*place measure*).

DREDGING IN HARBOUR AND ENTRANCE,
NANAIMO, B.C.

Dredging in harbour and its entrance, Nanaimo, B.C. Name of contractor, Pacific Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 9, 1914. Contract price: Class "B," 23½ cents per cubic yard (*place measure*).

*The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the

*This proviso is inserted in each of the three immediately preceding dredging contracts.

work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

WHARF, PRITCHARD, B.C.

Wharf, Pritchard, B.C. Name of contractor, H. S. Beharrell and Sam. Mills, of New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, May 26, 1914. Amount of contract, \$4,850.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman Carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.00 " 9 "

INTERIOR WORK ON THE IMMIGRATION
BUILDING, PRINCESS LOUISE WHARF,
QUEBEC, QUE.

Interior work on Immigration Building, Princess Louise wharf, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, Nap. Gignac, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, June 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,730.83.

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district,

then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

WHARF, CHEVRIE, N.S.

Wharf, Chevrle, N.S. Name of contractor, Mortimer Parsons, Chevrle, N. S. Date of contract, June 4, 1914. Amount of contract, \$12,800.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "

DRILL HALL, PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

Drill hall, Prince Albert, Sask. Name of contractor, Pigott & Healy, Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, June 6, 1914. Amount of contract, \$108,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Stonecutters.....	65c. per h. 8 hrs. p. day
Masons.....	70c. " 9 "
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	55½c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c. " 10 "
Carpenters and joiners.....	50c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	70c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	55c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	40c. " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	45c. " 10 "
Steam hoist engineers.....	45c. " 10 "
Builders labourers.....	30c. " 10 "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per M.
Ordinary labourers.....	27½c. per h. 10 hrs. p. day.
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	40c. " 10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	55c. " 10 "

All trades work 5 hours on Saturdays.

PUBLIC BUILDING, EAST ANGUS, QUE.

Public building, East Angus, Que. Name of contractor, Loomis, Dakin, Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que. Date of contract, June 10, 1914. Amount of contract \$32,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	30c. per h. 10 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 10 "
Masons.....	45c. " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	45c. " 10 "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	32c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c. " 10 "
Electricians.....	30c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	17½c. " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	40c. " 10 "

FIRST CLASS DETENTION BUILDING, WILLIAM HEAD, B.C.

First class detention building, William Head, B.C. Name of contractor, R. Montrieff, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$32,045.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	70c. per hour, 8 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	75c. " 8 "
Masons.....	75c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	53½c. " 8 "
Joiners.....	53½c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c. " 8 "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per day.
Painters and glaziers.....	53½c. per h. 8 hrs. p. day.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	62½c. " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	50c. " 8 "
Bricklayers and masons' Labourers.....	43¾c. " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Driver, with 1 horse and cart.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	\$7.00 " 9 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, MILTON, ONT.

Public building, Milton, Ont. Name of contractor, Sam. Henson, Milton, Ont. Date of contract, June 15, 1914. Amount of contract, \$19,990.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Stonecutters.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Joiners.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal wrokers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' Labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	3.00 " 10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	4.50 " 10 "
Driver, two horses & scraper.....	4.50 " 10 "
Foreman, mixing concrete.....	4.00 " 10 "
Foreman, laying concrete.....	4.00 " 10 "

PILE WORK PROTECTION AT THE MOUTH OF THE RAINY RIVER, ONT.

Pile work protection at the mouth of Rainy River, Ont. Name of contractor, W. J. Sims and R. A. Bingham, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 16, 1914. Schedule of Prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman Carpenter.....	50c. per. h, 10 hrs. p. day.
Carpenters.....	40c. " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	40c. " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	30c. " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	40c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	35c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c. " 10 "

DRILL HALL, GALT, ONT.

Drill hall, Galt, Ont. Name of contractor, P. H. Secord & Sons, Ltd.,

Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, June 17, 1914. Amount of contract, \$61,246.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	35c. per. h, 10 hrs. p. day.
Stair builders.....	40c. " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	50c. " 8 "
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 8 "
Masons.....	50c. " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c. " 10 "
Plasterers.....	50c. " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 10 "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	35c. " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	35c. " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c. " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	35c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and scraper.....	50c. " 10 "

Carpenters only work 5 hours on Saturday.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, KEMPTVILLE, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Kemptville, Ont. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, June 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,081.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, AYLMER, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Aylmer, Ont. Name of contractor, J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, June 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,637.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, MIDLAND, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Midland, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,195.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This clause is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council,

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the three immediately preceding contracts.

dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the person entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of money so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

INSTALLATION OF OIL-BURNING APPARATUS
AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN OIL FUEL
TANK IN THE TUG "PETREL."

Installation of oil-burning apparatus and construction of an oil fuel tank in the tug "Petrel." Name of contractor, British Columbia Marine Railways Com-

pany, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, May 27, 1914. Amount of contract, \$4,825.

SUPPLY OF 200 FOUR CAP-DRAWER VERTICAL FILING CABINETS, DOMINION GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

Supply of 200 four cap-drawer vertical filing cabinets for Dominion Government Buildings generally. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 24, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,400.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*58. The contractor shall comply with and be subject to all terms, stipulations and conditions contained in the following fair wages clauses:—

(1.) No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient to do so.

(2.) The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be at the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

(3.) The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and if there is no such statute then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the two immediately preceding contracts.

of life or property, or in case the other emergency, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

(4.) In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

(5.) The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

(6.) The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and if any amounts should then be due and

unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each, such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such person on behalf of the contractor as the Minister may approve.

(7.) The Minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to their satisfaction the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

(8.) Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrears or unpaid or fail to pay any accounts for material or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or other settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor, in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default, as aforesaid, shall be stopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid at once by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

(9.) The Minister or the engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they may deem requisite, of any claim under the said Fair Wages

Schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears or of accounts for materials, or other things unpaid.

(10.) The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the said Fair Wages Schedule for the protection of the workmen employed, and also keep a proper record of all payments made to workmen in his employ, and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of His Majesty at any time that it may seem expedient to the Minister of Labour of Canada to have the same inspected.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of June, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Dredging in connection with protection works at upper entrance of Soulanges Canal. Date of contract, June 17, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, General Improvement and Contracting Company, Ltd., of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

General Clauses.

Manufacture, erection and completion of Barney's River west bridge on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 10, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario.

General Clauses.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the following steel railway bridges: Nepisiguit bridge, Tete a Gouche bridge, Moffet's bridge, Metis bridge, Rimouski River bridge, etc., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 10, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, Dominion Bridge

Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

General Clauses.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the following steel railway bridges: South Cocaigne bridge, North Coal Branch bridge, Rictibucto River bridge, etc., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 10, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

General Clauses.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the following steel railway bridges: Kamouraska bridge, Mill Creek bridge, Ste. Anne bridge, Ferree River bridge, etc., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 10, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Quebec.

General Clauses.

Manufacture, erection and completion of Bras St. Nicholas bridge on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 17, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, The Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ontario.

General Clauses.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the following steel railway bridges: Bridge 4 M. W. Riviere du Loup, bridge 2 M. W. Ste. Helene, Poivrier River bridge, etc., on the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, June 17, 1914. Amount of contract, Schedule rates. Contractors, Rhodes Curry Company, Limited, of the Town of Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, Nova Scotia.

General Clauses.

Extension of line of railway from point (31.34 mi., from St. George) in parish of St. Sabine, County of Bellechasse, to point in Township of Dionne, County of L'Islet; not exceeding 50 miles. Date of subsidy agreement, June 17, 1914. Amount of subsidy, \$3,200 per mile, not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

Railway Company, Quebec Central Railway Company.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than		
Stonecutters.....	\$3.60 per day of 8 hours		
Masons.....	4.00	"	10 "
Quarrymen.....	2.00	"	10 "
Rock drillers.....	2.00	"	10 "
Steam drillers.....	2.50	"	10 "
Blasters.....	2.50	"	10 "
Tracklayers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Carpenters.....	3.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	3.00	"	10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.00	"	10 "
Steam shovel engineers.....	3.50	"	10 "
Steam shovel cranemen.....	3.00	"	10 "
Steam shovel firemen.....	2.00	"	10 "
Locomotive engineers.....	4.10	"	10 "
Locomotive brakemen.....	2.25	"	10 "
Locomotive firemen.....	2.25	"	10 "
Steam derrick engineers.....	3.00	"	10 "
Steam derrick firemen.....	2.00	"	10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	"	10 "
Driver 1, horse and cart.....	2.50	"	10 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00	"	10 "

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the months of May and June, 1914, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE, DWELLING AND BOATHOUSE AT BEAVER HARBOUR, HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, Oliphant J. O'Brien, lumberman and contractor, Noel, N.S. Amount of contract, \$4,340. Date of contract, May 8, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than:		
Masons.....	40c. per hour, 10 hrs. p. day.		
Carpenters.....	35c.	"	10 "
Joiners.....	35c.	"	10 "
Painters.....	30c.	"	10 "
Iron workers.....	33½c.	"	10 "
Bricklayers.....	40c.	"	10 "
Plumbers.....	35c.	"	10 "
Labourers.....	18c.	"	10 "

A WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWER TO BE ERECTED ON THE WHARF AT MARIA, BONAVENTURE COUNTY, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name of contractor, John J. LeBlanc, carpenter and contractor, Carleton, P.Q. Amount of contract, \$490. Date of contract, June 6, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:		
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.		
Joiners.....	2.25	"	10 "
Painters.....	2.25	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	10 "
Labourers.....	1.50	"	10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of May payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 132 62
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	95 94
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	401 50
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	113 10
Repairing Mail Bags.....	595 06
Repairing Mail Bags.....	595 06
Making and repairing Mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	10,082 75
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	121 23
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	6,511 98

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

THE following is a copy of an agreement entered into between Local Union No. 354 of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America and the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, which went into effect the first day of May, 1914, and binding upon both contracting parties until May 31, 1915:—

Agreement.

Between Local Union No. 354 of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America and the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, to go into effect the first day of May, 1914.

Section 1. Any competent man in his branch of brewery work may be hired in the brewing, malting, bottling and engineering department or as a cooper and teamster, such man to be allowed to work fourteen (14) days before being compelled to join the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America.

Section 2. No member shall be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles. The member who works on a committee, or under the instructions of the union, shall not lose his position or be discriminated against for doing so.

Section 3. A day's work in each department (except teamsters) shall consist of eight (8) hour shifts. One hour allowed for dinner (except engineers). All work performed after regular hours, on Sundays, or legal holidays, or Labour Day of the American Federation of Labour, shall be considered as overtime and paid as such, at the rate of time and one-half.

Engineering Department.

Section 4. The chief engineer to receive not less than one hundred and

fifty dollars (\$150) per month. Operating engineers not to receive less than one hundred and fifteen dollars (\$115) per month. Machinists not to receive less than fifty cents (50 cents) per hour.

Brewing Department.

Section 5. First cellar man not to receive less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) per week.

Wash house, kettle men and cellar helpers not to receive less than three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$3.75) per day after first year. Men starting in brewery not to receive less than three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day for first year, and not less than three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$3.75) per day after first year.

First tight barrel cooper not to receive less than twenty-five dollars per week. Other tight barrel coopers to receive not less than four dollars (\$4) per day.

Malsters to receive not less than three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day.

Bottling Department.

Section 6. Packers to receive not less than three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day.

First aerated water bottler not to receive less than three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day.

All other men working in bottling department not to receive less than two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day for first year; two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$2.75) per day for second year; and three dollars (\$3.00) per day after second year.

Employees from the bottling department taken to the brewery to work shall be paid at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day, providing they are kept there a day.

Slack barrel coopers not to receive

less than three dollars and seventy-five (\$3.75) per day; if contract work, following rate to be paid per barrel, for worked off, fifteen cents (15c), for knocked down, eleven cents (11c), and for repairs ten cents (10c).

Teamsters.

Section 7. Teamsters not to receive less than ninety dollars (\$90) per month.

Teamsters to work nine (9) hours.

Apprentices.

Section 8. The company to have the right to put in two apprentices, one in each department.

Apprentices shall serve for the term of two (2) years, they not to receive less than two dollars (\$2) per day for the first year, and two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) per day for the second year.

Wages.

Section 9. All wages to be paid semi-monthly up to the 15th and end of the month.

Sickness.

Section 10. Sickness shall be no excuse for discharge. Upon recovery the man shall receive his former position provided his illness has not lasted longer than three months.

Lay Off.

Section 11. In case it should become necessary at any time (because of stagnation of business) to reduce the number of steady men employed in the respective departments, each of the under-

signed employees agree that the man so laid off shall be laid off for equal periods at a time. The lay off clause shall not apply to the first men of each department. No union man shall be laid off while non-union men are employed. Company to be allowed three men in brewery and three in bottling shop during busy season who will not be required to become members of the union.

Section 12. No foreman shall perform the work of an employee, the brewery master is allowed to make only his brew.

Section 13. When help is needed, if competent union men cannot be obtained locally, the employers shall endeavour to secure the same from the nearest local union; but the employer may employ such help as is accessible until such time as competent man (union) may be obtained.

Section 14. That all employees of the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, to receive their beer and soft drinks at wholesale price, which is given by other wholesale houses and manufacturers, except one-eighth kegs of beer, which are to be same price as heretofore.

Section 15. Differences that may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement shall be referred to a board of arbitrators, consisting of two (2) members of the union and two (2) of the firm concerned. Should these fail to agree they shall together elect a fifth disinterested party, and the decision of the majority of the whole shall be binding upon both parties.

Section 16. All material used in all respective departments should be made by union men if possible.

Section 17. The use of the union label shall be allowed only to such brewery firms and bottling establishments that employ members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, such as brewers, coopers, engineers, firemen, bottlers, etc. The said union label shall appear on all cooperage and packages.

Section 18. This agreement to be binding upon both contracting parties up to the date of May 31, 1915.

For the Union:

JOHN ALEXANDER, *President.*
MAURICE ATTWOOD, *Secy.-Treas.*

The Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company, Limited:

KRITZ SICK, *President.*
W. S. FAIRFIELD, *Secy.-Treas.*

Endorsed by the International Executive Board United Brewery Workmen of America, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1914.

ADAM HUEBNER,
Secy.-Treas.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1914.

THE total number of strikes in existence was twenty-two, as compared with fifteen during May. The number of new disputes reported in the Department for June was nine, one less than for the previous month, and two less than the corresponding month of the previous year. The largest disputes of the month were those of carpenters of Montreal, in which 1,000 employees were concerned; carpenters at London affecting some 200 men, and miners at Nordegg, Alta., to the number of 300 directly and 600 indirectly.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during June.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported in existence in Canada during June was twenty-two, seven more than in the preceding month, and seven less than during June of last year. One hundred and forty-five firms and 3,980 employees were involved in these disputes, and 116 firms and 2,631 employees in the new disputes of the month. During May 1,369 employees were involved in trade disputes; during June, 1913, the number was 11,175.

Time Losses in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during June was approximately 69,432 working days, compared with a loss of 33,492 days in May, and 186,287 days during June, 1913.

Trades Affected by New Disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Mining.....	1	900
Building.....	4	1457
Metal.....	3	252
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	22
Total.....	9	2631

Localities Affected by New Disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month occurred in New Brunswick, two in Quebec, three in Ontario, one in Manitoba and two in Alberta.

Causes of New Disputes.—Four of the new disputes of the month were for higher wages, one was for higher wages and shorter hours, two were for a minimum rate of wages, shorter hours and

the recognition of the union. Another was caused through a dispute as to whether sheet metal workers or carpenters should do certain work, and one arose out of questions concerning the giving of a bonus for efficiency.

Results of Disputes.—Seven of the twenty-two disputes in existence during the month were definitely settled, five being in favour of the employers, one in favour of the employees and one left to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Disputes beginning before June.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence during June were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island; carpenters, sheet metal workers and plumbers, Halifax; marble setters, Toronto; painters and paperhangers, Brantford; machinists, Smith's Falls; structural steel workers, Quebec; garment workers, Toronto, and cigarmakers, Montreal.

Coal Miners, Vancouver Island.—There was no change in the situation since last month. A proposal for settlement made by the Premier of the province was voted on by the men on strike and rejected by a large majority.

Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers and Plumbers, Halifax.—No settlement of these strikes were reported at the end of the month, but in the case of the plumbers, one master plumber reached an agreement with the plumbers' union and about twenty-five men returned to work at 42½ cents per hour, an increase of 7½ cents per hour over the old scale. Apart from this there was no change in the deadlock between the master and journeymen plumbers.

Marble Setters, Toronto.—This dispute, which was really a disagreement between the bricklayers' and masons' union regarding the rights of the representative unions to do certain work was adjusted on April 25 by the men returning to work pending a final settlement at headquarters of the unions concerned. The Department, however, only received

advice to this effect during the month of June.

Painters and Paperhangers, Brantford.—While this dispute was not actually adjusted, the painters on strike were taking contracts and doing work on their own account, and owing to many factory workers being out of employment employers were able to secure sufficient help for their purposes.

Machinists, Amherst.—No settlement of this difficulty was reported to the Department by the end of the month.

Moulders, Smith's Falls.—No settlement was reported.

Structural Steel Workers, Quebec.—The men who had struck work on the Quebec Bridge on May 23 obtained work elsewhere a few days afterwards.

Garment Workers, Toronto.—Of the three strikes under this heading carried in the table on trade disputes, that of the garment workers in the employ of the Evans Tailoring Company was settled during May, the strikers securing work elsewhere. No settlement was reported in the others.

Cigarmakers, Montreal.—No definite settlement of this dispute was received at the end of the month.

Disputes beginning during June.

Disputes beginning during June affected coal miners, Nordegg, Alta.; bricklayers, Edmonton; carpenters at London and Montreal, plumbers at Winnipeg, electrical workers at Hamilton, nail makers, St. John; sheet metal workers, Toronto, and brewery workers, Montreal.

Coal Miners, Nordegg.—A dispute affecting 300 miners directly and 600 other employees indirectly, of the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, occurred on June 10. The employees were negotiating for an agreement and suspended operations pending an adjustment. The dispute was terminated on July 1 by the signing of an agreement between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, dated July 1, 1914,

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Estab-lishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of com-mencement	Date of termi-nation	Result
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JUNE.											
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Building—</i> Carpenters.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Called out by Building Trades Council owing to employment of a non- union plumber.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	May 9	.....	" " "
Sheet metal work's Plumbers.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	" 9	.....	" " "
Marble setters.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Re classification of work.....	15	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	April 9	April 23	Men returned to work pending final settlement at headquarters
Painters and Paper hangers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	2	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	May 1	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	" 11	.....	" " "
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont	" " " " " "	1	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	" 1	.....	" " "
Structural steel workers.....	Quebec, Que.....	For increased wages.....	1	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	" 23	May 27	Men secured work elsewhere
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.....	Against introduction of con- tract labour system.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Alleged non-payment of wages.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	April 28	May 9	Strikers secured work elsewhere
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Against introduction of con- tract labour system.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13 '13	.....	" " "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JUNE.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners....	Norddegg, Alta....	For higher wages	1	.....	300	.....	640	.....	June	10 July	1 Men returned to work on receipt of agreement
<i>Building—</i> Bricklayers..... Carpenters.....	Edmonton, Alta. London, Ont.....	" Demand for a minimum wage rate, shorter hours, and recognition of union...	6	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	"	16 June	2 Men returned to work at 70c. per hour
"	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages and shorter hours	40	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	"	3	Unsettled at end of the month
Plumbers.....	Winnipeg, Man..	For increased wages	65	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	"	1 June	15 Referred to Arbitration Board
				.....	140	.....	.....	.....	"	8	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Metal—</i> Electrical workers.	Hamilton, Ont....	For higher wages	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	"	27	"
Nail makers.....	St. John, N.B....	Dispute regarding bonus for efficiency	1	.....	12	.....	68	.....	"	2	"
Sheet metal workers.....	Toronto, Ont....	Dispute as to whether sheet metal workers or carpenters should do certain work	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	"	25	"
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Brewery workers...	Montreal, Que....	Demand for a minimum wage rate, shorter hours and recognition of union...	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	"	15 June	16 Places of strikers filled

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

and to continue in effect until March 31, 1915. The agreement followed practically the lines of the present agreement between District No. 18 and the Western Coal Operators' Association, with some amendments.

Bricklayers, Edmonton.—On June 16 117 members of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Unions went on strike for recognition of a scale of 75 cents per hour, for permission for representatives of the unions to visit all works under construction by the Edmonton Builders' Exchange, and to enforce a number of other conditions, such as the payment of wages by certified cheque or cash, the providing of a water boy, an accommodation shed and stove in winter months, and the payment of time and one half for overtime. The strike was concluded on June 24 by an agreement between the unions and the Builders' Exchange, by which the men gained their demands, but agreed that the 75-cent wage would not come into effect until September 15, 1914, the men continuing at the former rate of 70 cents per hour until that date, the agreement to remain in force until July 1, 1915.

Carpenters, London.—On June 1 about 200 carpenters in the employ of most of the large contractors in the city went on strike for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, a nine-hour day, union recognition, and re-establishment of the apprentice system. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Carpenters, Montreal.—On June 1 about 1,000 carpenters went on strike for an increase in wages from 40 cents to 42½ cents per hour and a reduction in hours from nine to eight. Mr. Victor Dubreuil, Fair Wage Officer, of the Department of Labour, visited the locality and both parties to the dispute were induced to submit the matter of making a new agreement for a term of three years to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In the meantime the men returned to work on the old terms.

Plumbers, Winnipeg.—Plumbers to the number of 260 struck work on June 8 for an increase in wages from 55 to 60 cents an hour and for recognition of the union. No settlement was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

Electrical Workers, Hamilton.—On June 27 some fifty-two linemen and wiremen in the employ of the Hamilton Hydro. Electric. Commission discontinued work owing to being refused an increase in wages from 37 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour. No settlement was reported.

Nail Makers, St. John.—About seventy-eight employees of the Maritime Nail Company, Limited, at St. John, N.B., were affected by a dispute of nail-makers on June 2, owing to a difficulty with the management in regard to a bonus system for efficiency in the payment of wages. It appears that the men received a bonus for all nails turned out above a certain amount each day. A dispute regarding this arrangement resulted in the men refusing to work and the company closing down the mills. The company stated that business throughout the winter had been very quiet, and that the mill was likely to remain closed for some time.

Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto.—Sheet metal workers to the number of 123 employed by the A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, went on strike June 26 owing to the employment by the company of carpenters to hang doors made of steel trim and finished to represent mahogany. The sheet metal workers claimed that this was work which should have been given to them. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Brewery Workers, Montreal.—On June 15 about twenty-two employees of the Frontenac Breweries, Limited, members of Local 307 of the International Union of the Brewery Workmen of Am-

erica went on strike for increased wages and recognition of the union, also for a nine-hour day, and demanding a minimum of \$12.00 a week in the bottling department and of \$16.00 a week in the cellar and brewing department. Al-

though no adjustment was reached between the parties the employers claimed that the places of their employees who had ceased work had been filled, and that operations were progressing as usual.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

more than in June, 1913. Of the non-fatal accidents there were 59 less injured in June than in May and 90 less than in June, 1913.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	4	7	11
Fishing and Hunting.....	15	.....	15
Lumbering.....	5	10	15
Mining.....	200	27	227
Railway construction.....	.....	2	2
Building Trades.....	11	42	53
Metal Trades.....	15	59	74
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	2	12
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	3	3
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	.....	.....	.....
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	2	2
Leather.....	.....	1	1
Transportation—	.....	.....	.....
Steam Railway Service.....	17	63	80
Electric Railway Service.....	1	9	10
Navigation.....	9	2	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	15	19
Public Employees.....	2	3	5
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	8	11	19
Unskilled Labour.....	8	26	34
Total.....	299	294	593

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 593 workpeople were affected by industrial accidents during the month of June. Of this number 299 were killed and 294 seriously injured. In May there were 101 workpeople killed and 353 injured, a total of 454, and in June, 1913, there were 117 workpeople killed and 384 injured, a total of 501. The number of workpeople fatally injured during June was 198 more than in May and 182

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer.....	Poplar Grove, Ont.....	June 6	1	Thrown from and run over by wagon
".....	Derby, N.B.....	" 24	1	Kicked by a horse
Farm hand.....	Jordan, Ont.....	" 19	1	Struck by lightning
".....	St. Dav ds, Ont.....	" 22	1	Kicked by a horse
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fishermen.....	Caraquet, N.B.....	" 5	13	Perished in a storm
".....	Devil's Island, N.S.....	" 11	1	Drowned
".....	Pictou, N.B.....	" 6	1	Drowned; dory capsized
Lumbering—				
Sawmill employee.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 7	1	Mangled by machinery
".....	Espanola, Ont.....	" 22	1	Drowned
Logger.....	Waldo, B.C.....	" 1	1	Run over by a car
River driver.....	Buckingham, Que.....	" 27	1	Drowned
".....	St. Fulgence, Que.....	" 4	1	"
Mining :—				
Miners.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	" 19	189*	Explosion of fire damp
".....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 2	1	By a blast
".....	Anwar, B.C.....	" 13	4	Crushed by a falling rock
".....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 10	1	Fall of coal
Drill runner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 25	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 24	1	Fall of rock
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 3	1	Struck by loaded mine car
".....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 22	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Mining engineer.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 25	1	Mangled by machinery
Building Trades :—				
Bricklayer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	"
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 23	1	By a fall
".....	Brooks, Alta.....	" 11	1	Crushed by a falling mass of concrete
".....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 15	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Struck by falling timoer
Painter.....	Camrose, Alta.....	" 15	1	Fall; scaffold collapsed
".....	Maisonneuve, Que.....	" 5	1	Fell from a scaffold
Ironworker.....	Emerson, Man.....	" 20	1	Drowned; fell from a bridge
".....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 19	1	Crushed by falling steel
".....	Vancouver B.C.....	" 27	1	By a fall
Metal Trades—				
Machinist.....	Amherst, N.S.....	" 5	1	Struck by a falling piece of machinery
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Electrocuted
".....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 4	1	Fatally burned
Steelworker.....	Longue Point.....	" 29	1	Struck by falling timber
".....	St. Henry, Que.....	" 30	1	Burned by molten metal
".....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 14	1	By a fall
".....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 2	1	Run over by car of steel
".....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by falling piece of steel
Lineman.....	Ridgetown, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell from a tower
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from a pole
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 25	1	"
".....	Cartierville, Que.....	" 23	1	Electrocuted
".....	Montréal, Que.....	" 26	1	"
".....	Melville, Sask.....	" 10	1	"
Power Company emp.	Buckingham, Que.....	" 26	1	Drown
Steam Railway Service				
Engineer.....	Cote, Sask.....	" 6	1	Head-on collision
".....	Point du Bois, Que.....	" 3	1	Derailment of locomotive
Firemen.....	Kinburn, Ont.....	" 21	2	Head-on collision
Brakeman.....	Komoka, Ont.....	" 9	1	Run over by a locomotive
".....	Waldo, B.C.....	" 1	1	Run over by cars
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	"
".....	Metiskow, Alta.....	" 12	1	Fell from train

*See page 103.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service</i> (continued)				
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	June 2	1	Run over by cars
".....	St. Remi, Que.....	" 8	1	Struck by a locomotive
".....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 5	1	" " "
".....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 9	1	" " "
".....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 10	1	Hand-car struck by a train
Railway mail clerk.....	Stair.....	" 13	1	Struck by a train
Express messenger.....	Cote, Sask.....	" 6	2	Head-on collision
Railway constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Struck by a locomotive
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Incline railway emp.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by falling railway tie
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 29	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	4	Drowned; fell from wharf
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	" " "
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	" " "
Boatman.....	Montmagny, Que.....	" 9	1	Drowned; collision with another vessel
Dredgehand.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 16	2	Drowned; dredge sank
".....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 23	1	Drowned; fell from dredge
Diver.....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 21	1	Suffocated as the result of a fall
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport—</i>				
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a wagon
".....	Melfort, Sask.....	" 13	1	Fell from wagon
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Thrown from and run over by wagon
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 16	1	" " " " " " " "
<i>Public and Civic</i>				
<i>Employees—</i>				
County engineer.....	Alliston, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell from a bridge
Provincial constable.....	Kamloops.....	" 13	1	Fatally shot by fugitives
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades—</i>				
Chemist.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	Explosion of gas
Pulp mill employee.....	Gaspé, Que.....	" 20	1	Struck by flying piece of broken machinery
Night watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Overcome by the heat
Well diggers.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	2	Asphyxiated in a well
".....	Vonda, Sask.....	" 15	2	" " "
Factory employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	1	Explosion of a tank
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Point au Chene, Que.....	" 19	1	Fell from roof of box car
".....	Longue Point, Que.....	" 29	1	Struck by a falling beam
".....	Bury, Que.....	" 26	1	Mangled by machinery
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21	1	Struck by a falling plank
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Overcome by the heat
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	" " "
".....	Saint Coeur, Que.....	" 30	1	By a fall
".....	Morris, Man.....	" 4	1	Crushed by falling coal

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES														
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Flying material.	Falling from crushed and run over by wagons.	Derailments	Collision	Run over by cars	Struck by locomotives and cars	Cave-in of earth	Falling from cars and locomotives	Premature explosion of dynamite.	Burned, electricity sparks and molten metal	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture...			1		2										7
Lumbering.....	2	2	4	2											10
Mining.....		6	9								1	10		1	27
Railway Con- struction.....															2
Building Trades..	20		14									4		4	42
Metal Trades....	4	12	15	6									14	8	59
Woodworking Trades.....			2	3											12
Printing & Allied Trades.....		3													3
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....		2													2
Leather.....		1													1
Steam Railway Service.....		5		5		3	7		4		11		1	11	63
Electric Railway Service.....	1		1			2	4							1	9
Navigation.....			2												2
Miscellaneous.....			4		10										15
Public Employees														3	3
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	2	2	2	3										2	11
Unskilled Labour	3	1	9	1						7				5	26
Total.....	35	40	74	20	12	5	11	4	4	7	12	14	15	41	294

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹Agriculture.—Two farmers were kicked by horses; one was injured in a runaway, and another was bitten by a hog.

²Mining.—A driller was scalded by steam.

³Building Trades.—Two painters were injured by the explosion of varnish; and two workmen were injured in the handling of tools.

⁴Metal Trades.—Three workmen were injured in the handling of tools; two were overcome by heat; one was injured by the explosion of gas; another by stepping on nail; and one by getting cut with glass.

⁵Woodworking Trades.—A workman was overcome by heat.

⁶Steam Railway Service.—Two railway employees were scalded by steam; two by the explosion of a torpedo; two by tools; two stepped on nails; one was overcome by heat; and one was cut by glass; and one was crushed between cars.

⁷Electric Railway Service.—A motorman was badly cut by glass.

⁸Miscellaneous Transport.—A driver was injured in a runaway.

⁹Public and Civic Employees.—A civic fireman was kicked by a horse; another had his feet crushed by an elevator, and another was cut with glass.

¹⁰Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.—Two factory employees were injured by the explosion of chemicals.

¹¹Unskilled Labour.—Two labourers were injured by handling wire; one was scalded; one stepped on a nail; and one was crushed by an elevator.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of May, 1914, was 32,719, as compared with 73,158 for May, 1913, the decrease being fifty-five per cent. of the total arrivals. During May, 1914, 10,343 immigrants arrived from Great Britain, as compared with 31,374 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during May, 1914, there was a decrease as compared with the same month of the previous year, the

numbers being 8,965 and 14,247 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during May, 1914, numbered 13,411, as compared with 27,517 for May, 1913. For the two months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 68,153, as compared with 146,423 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease being fifty-three per cent. Of the total arrivals 20,375 were from Great Britain, 20,713 from the United States, and 27,065 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during June:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING MAY, 1914, COMPARED WITH THAT OF MAY, 1913.

May, 1913.					May, 1914.				
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Decrease.
April.....	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	10,032	11,748	13,654	35,432	52%
May.....	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10,343	8,965	13,411	32,719	55%
Totals.....	56,940	33,507	55,971	146,423	20,375	20,713	27,065	68,153	53%

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MAY, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	May, 1914		May, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	8	2,576.32	3	582.80
British Columbia Homesteads.....	15	2,215.44	21	3,007.58
British Columbia sales.....	38		18	215.87
Coal lands sales.....			2	217.60
Coal surface sales.....	1	11.50		
Homesteads.....	1,481	251,599.341	2,410	414,246.93
Hudson's Bay Co.....	3	56.23	26	19,185.26
Leases.....			2	150.20
License of Occupation.....	6	6. 0	12	.13
Military bounty grants.....	1	160. 0		
Military homesteads.....			1	320.00
Mining lands sales.....	2	3,685.60		
Mineral rights (352 acres).....	2		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	3	363.76	2	322.00
Pre-emption sales.....	54	5,452.40		
Purchased homesteads.....	56	8,897.62		
Quit claim, special grants.....			3	
Railways:—				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....	1	4.76	2	27.74
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	16	815.36		
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....			7	135.77
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	3	1,292.8	10	81.73
Canadian Northwestern Railway Co.....			2	25.50
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	4	19.48	3	171.74
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	11.19		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....			7	67.26
Manitoba Railway Co.....	1	6.38		
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	1	2.83		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	7	1,275.61	4	28.83
Sales.....	72	6,889.73	125	20,545.01
School lands sales.....	14	1,745.84	25	2,883.02
Special grants.....	15	806.24	22	1,315.39
Total.....	4,785	287,895.08	2,710	463,530.37

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			141	212				
Brandon.....	3	9						
Calgary.....					116	189		
Dauphin.....	74	58						
Edmonton.....					599	529		
Estevan.....			3	41				
Grand Prairie.....								
Humboldt.....			68	72	8	83		
Kamloops.....							39	261
Lethbridge.....					23	30		
Maple Creek.....			176	386				
Medicine Hat.....					85	142		
Moose Jaw.....			111	199				
New Westminster.....							10	320
Peace River.....					187	76		
Prince Albert.....			111	235				
Regina.....			16	20				
Red Deer.....					94	90		
Revelstoke.....							3	
Saskatoon.....			65	110				
Swift Current.....			105	193				
Weyburn.....			36					
Winnipeg.....	241	160						
Yorkton.....			42	64				
Total.....	318	227	875	1,523	1,193	1,	52	581

Number of entries for May, 1913..... 3479

Number of entries for May, 1914..... 2438

Net decrease for May, 1914..... 1041

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	1166	1637	1331	1332	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	581
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1311	877	4639	5187	4565	4376	305	887

Net decrease for five months, 1107.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	7	90	169	5	211
“ Quebec.....	4	26	33	1	64
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	9	10	.....	19
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	4	5	1	10
“ Prince Edward Island.....	2	1	8	2	13
“ Manitoba.....	59	14	8	1	81
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	31	7	1	39
“ Alberta.....	.....	5	68	.....	73
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	35	154	149	7	345
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Americans.....	33	197	307	8	545
English.....	28	78	119	13	238
Scotch.....	9	11	44	2	66
Irish.....	3	12	12	1	28
French.....	6	8	12	.....	26
Belgians.....	5	2	3	.....	10
Swiss.....	2	2	7	.....	8
Italians.....	.....	2	5	2	11
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Syrians.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	3	14	44	2	63
Austro-Hungarians.....	83	72	98	2	255
Hollanders.....	.....	5	3	.....	8
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	.....	10	.....	14
Icelanders.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Swedes.....	7	16	36	3	62
Norwegians.....	3	49	25	.....	77
Russians.....	23	65	56	.....	144
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chinese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africans.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	318	875	1193	52	2438

Number of souls represented by above entries 5,881.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JUNE, 1914.

	JUNE, 1914.	JUNE, 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	21,585	77,241	(-) 55,656
Halifax.....	25,620	135,207	(+) 109,587
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	50,050	49,825	(+) .225
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	177,000	466,250	(-) 289,250
Three Rivers.....	140,550	54,450	(+) 86,100
Maisonneuve.....	176,600	241,750	(-) 65,150
Montreal.....	1,943,596	2,278,424	(-) 334,838
Westmount.....	212,680	128,940	(+) 83,740
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	535,575	583,650	(-) 48,080
Brockville.....	1,350	6,294	(-) 4,944
Kingston.....	16,797	49,960	(-) 33,163
Belleville.....	13,452	13,275	(+) 177
Peterborough.....	113,950	94,806	(+) 19,144
Toronto.....	2,935,054	2,036,928	(+) 898,126
St. Catharines.....	135,155	55,720	(+) 79,435
Welland.....	46,686	34,976	(+) 10,290
Hamilton.....	372,100	550,000	(-) 177,900
Brantford.....	26,035	103,770	(-) 77,735
Galt.....	18,485	31,810	(-) 13,325
Preston.....	1,000	49,700	(-) 48,700
Guelph.....	66,170	33,385	(+) 32,785
Berlin.....	122,960	42,675	(+) 80,285
Woodstock.....	13,307	4,287	(+) 9,020
Stratford.....	78,645	45,230	(+) 33,415
London.....	187,165	155,653	(+) 31,512
St. Thomas.....	32,735	27,100	(+) 5,635
Chatham.....	22,225	10,400	(+) 11,825
Windsor.....	67,900	183,175	(-) 115,475
Owen Sound.....	6,650	6,330	(+) .320
North Bay.....	65,060	114,015	(-) 48,955
Sudbury.....	121,200	100,225	(+) 20,975
Port Arthur.....	140,417	511,895	(-) 371,478
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	1,560,200	1,843,350	(-) 283,150
St. Boniface.....	427,350	161,000	(+) 266,350
Brandon.....	64,200	182,769	(-) 118,569
Dauphin.....	5,300	12,600	(-) 7,300
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	175,150	810,995	(-) 635,845
Moose Jaw.....	81,900	551,610	(-) 470,290
Weyburn.....	61,200	8,800	(+) 52,400
Prince Albert.....	28,630	34,600	(-) 275,970
Saskatoon.....	106,700	249,310	(-) 142,610
North Battleford.....	15,110	352,600	(-) 337,490
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	1,001,885	245,755	(+) 756,130
Edmonton.....	740,750	1,428,650	(-) 687,900
Red Deer.....	575,000	12,500	(-) 11,925
Lethbridge.....	108,200	24,110	(+) 84,090
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Nelson.....	2,500	900	(+) 1,600
Vernon.....	9,250	37,742	(-) 28,492
Kelowna.....	11,600	46,613	(-) 35,013
Kamloops.....	10,651	14,600	(-) 3,949
New Westminster.....	25,170	139,875	(-) 114,705
Vancouver.....	572,265	908,881	(-) 336,616
Point Grey.....	92,665	216,105	(-) 23,450
South Vancouver.....	27,729		
North Vancouver.....	150,630	11,660	(+) 38,970
Victoria.....	229,740	365,895	(-) 136,155
Nanaimo.....	7,500	11,000	(-) 3,500
Oak Bay.....	21,650	56,000	(-) 34,350
Prince Rupert.....	31,915	10,250	(+) 21,665

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during June, 1914:

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Factory Inspection.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Office Buildings for the Province of Ontario, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 77.

IN the Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories of Ontario for the ten months ending October 31, 1913, it is stated that during this period 410 cities, towns and villages were visited, and 7,348 inspections were made, covering about 5,084 industries having about 209,195 employees. There were made by the inspectors 4,389 recommendations with reference to sanitation, boiler inspection, child labour, fire protection, hours of labour, guarding machinery and elevators, etc. Fourteen employers were prosecuted and fined for failure to comply with orders of the inspectors. There were reported five boiler explosions and one gas explosion, and 1,459 industrial accidents, of which 54 were fatal. The report contains instructions for resuscitation from electric shock, and a list of harmful trades in the Province.

Public Roads and Highways Commission.

Report of the Public Roads and Highways Commission of Ontario, 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 277.

The Public Roads and Highways Commission of Ontario, which was appointed on July 31, 1913, and comprised Messrs. C. A. Magrath, W. A. McLean and A. M. Rankin, has issued a report, which contains proposals for preliminary organization and investigation with regard to roads and highways, and other recommendations for their improvement. In eighteen appendices accompanying the report information is given on var-

ious matters bearing on the subject, including a compendium of highway organization in Canada and the United States, an historical sketch of road development in Ontario, statute labour and expenditures on township roads, memorandum on assessment in Ontario, data for chart of farm production.

The recommendations of the commissioners may be summarized as follows:

1. The committing of the actual control and management of the roads, so far as possible, to local bodies, county councils, etc.

2. The blocking out of a definite amount of work to be begun in 1915 and to be completed about 1930, to be financed by bond issues totalling \$30,000,000, apportioned as follows: to the province, \$12,000,000; to the counties, \$12,000,000, and to the cities, \$6,000,000.

3. The provision from current revenues for the proper maintenance of all permanent road work.

4. The devoting of special attention to the improvement of township roads.

5. The taxation of motor vehicles on a systematic basis, to produce about \$400,000 in the earlier years.

6. The development of a central highways department under a Minister of the Crown, with a Deputy Minister and a Chief Engineer, and in addition an unpaid Advisory Commission. There should be a sufficient organization to carry on the following investigations this summer:—

- (a) A motor survey of the principal roads to determine their physical condition.

- (b) A traffic census to determine the present road needs of the province.

- (c) An investigation of main township road conditions.

- (d) An investigation of the Hamilton-Toronto and Ottawa-St. Lawrence roads.

- (e) An investigation designed to outline a plan of market roads for coun-

ties not now operating under the Highway Improvement Act.

(f) A determination of suburban areas about principal centres.

BRITISH REPORT.

Railway Accidents.

Returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1914. Pages, 41. Price, 4½d.

The returns of railway accidents in the United Kingdom for the year 1913 show that there were 1,131 persons killed and 9,054 persons injured on railways in the course of public traffic, an increase of 120 killed and 355 injured compared with 1912. Of the fatal accidents to passengers, 32 were due to collisions between passenger trains, 29 to falling from moving trains, and 25 to falling between trains and platforms when entering or alighting from trains. Of the railway servants, 73 lost their lives when working on the permanent way, sidings, etc., 72 when walking or standing on the line while on duty at the stations, and 33 when going to or from work. With regard to persons other than passengers or railway servants, 187 were suicides, 174 were killed when trespassing on the line, and 48 while passing over railways at level crossings.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPORT.

Labour and Industries.

Union of South Africa. Department of Mines and Industries. Annual Reports, 1913. Part I. Labour and Industries. Cape Town: Government Printers, 1914. Pages, 78. Price, 2s. 6d.

Part I of the Report of the Department of Mines and Industries of the Union of South Africa contains reports of the Secretary for Mines and Industries, and of the labour bureaus of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban. The Report of the Secretary of the Department deals largely with the industrial unrest which prevailed to so

great an extent in South Africa during 1913, especially in the mines of the Transvaal and Natal. The trouble in the mines was attributed to dissatisfaction with the working of the Industrial Disputes Act, the prevalence of miners' phthisis, frequent changes in the management of the mines, the underground contract system, and long hours in the Natal collieries. In many of the other industries conditions were reported to have been good during the year, the demand for labour exceeding the supply in some cases.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913. (Subject to correction).

Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Memoir 43. St. Hilaire (Beloeil) and Rougemont Mountains, Quebec. By J. J. O'Neill.

Department of Mines. Geological Survey, Memoir 44. Clay and Shale Deposits of New Brunswick. By J. Keele.

Compiled Reports of the International Waterways Commission, 1905-1913.

Ontario.—Twenty-first Report on Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario.

Eighth Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1913.

Report on the Preparation and Cost of Text-books in the Province of Ontario, 1914.

Algonquin Park. Estimates, Reports, etc.

Great Britain.—Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31, 1913.

Memorandum summarizing the regulations in force in British India, British self-governing dominions, the crown colonies and protectorates, and in foreign countries with regard to British commercial travellers.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions. 1913, compared with the four preceding years. Compiled in the statistical office of the Customs and Excise Department. Volume I.

Australia.—Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Production. Bul-

letin No. 7. Summary of Commonwealth Statistics for the years 1903 to 1912.

Transport and Communication. Bulletin No. 7. Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication for the years 1903 to 1913.

France.—Ministère du travail et de la prévoyance sociale. Statistique internationale du mouvement de la population. Second volume. Années 1901 à 1910.

Italy.—Ufficio del lavoro. Statistica degli scioperi avvenuti in Italia nell'anno 1912.

Sweden. — Byggnadsverksamheten i rikete stadssamhallen ar 1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workingmen's Compensation Act.—Compensation not part of the estate of the dead workman.—Who may claim compensation.

IN a recent case heard before Mr. Justice Poulriot, of the Superior Court, at Arthabaska, it was recently held that, according to Article 7323 of the Quebec Revised Statutes, 1909, if a workman is killed under circumstances giving rise to an application of the Workingmen's Compensation Act, the right of claiming the indemnity belongs (1) to his widow; (2) to his children, and (3) to his parents, each class excluding the next one. In this case, an action to recover compensation for the death of a workman, was taken by his widow, and another action, through his guardian, by the minor child of the deceased. The Court held that the right to the indemnity is a personal one and is no part of the deceased workman's estate. The action taken on behalf of the minor child was

accordingly dismissed with costs. (*Roberge v. Jacobs Asbestos Mining Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant—Injury to servant—No liability at common Law.

In the February, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*,* a summary was given of a case brought by a yardman in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for personal injuries caused by being run down by a shunting car while engaged in such employ. The plaintiff was barred by lapse of time from an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the action was brought at Common Law.

The plaintiff claimed that the cars were shunted along the tracks where he was working without any warning to him of their approach, and that this failure was a "defect in the ways, works, machinery, plant, or in the condition or arrangement thereof, and was negligence," which entitled him to recover. The defendants maintained that the man in charge of the shunting gave ample

* See *Labour Gazette*, February, 1914, p. 1004.

warning by word of mouth to the man on the track.

Accepting the finding of the jury who were of the opinion that the warning had not been actually given, the trial judge held there was no Common Law liability and held the defendants were not liable at Common Law as the system operation of the railway was entirely satisfactory. It was held that the work was subsidiary to the operation of the road, and that if there was a failure to discharge any duties it was the negligence of a fellow-servant, and therefore did not constitute a Common Law liability.

The plaintiff appealed from the above decision to the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and was granted a new trial, with leave to amend pleadings. (*Kreuzsynicki v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company*.)

Negligence—Injury to Servant of Sub-contractor—Workmen's Compensation Act.

In an action before Mr. Justice Lennox at Toronto, a carpenter brought suit for damages for injuries sustained owing to a fall from the roof of a house upon which he was working for one Fisher. Although the plaintiff was in the employment of Fisher, the negligence alleged was against one Abraham, who was said to be the contractor for the work which the plaintiff was engaged upon.

The judge found there was no ground upon which he could direct judgment against Fisher, but gave judgment for \$2,500 with costs against the defendant Abraham, who as contractor and architect in exclusive control of the work, was held to be the person owning and supplying the "ways, works, machinery, plant, etc., for the purpose of executing the work," as set out in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and consequently liable in respect of injuries sustained by the plaintiff. The action as against Fisher was dismissed. (*Hallet v. Abraham and Fisher*.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Master and Servant—Injury to Servant—Building Operation.

The British Columbia Lumber Corporation were erecting a mill, including a circular refuse-burner, the walls of which were being constructed of concrete. Forms or skeleton walls of planks were erected and between these the concrete was dumped. Across the forms scantling was placed and on the scantling planks were laid, making a gangway about two feet wide in the centre between the skeleton walls. The concrete was wheeled in barrows up an incline bridge and along this gangway and dumped into the cavity beneath. A workman employed by the lumber corporation was engaged on this gangway cleaning out the barrows and adjusting the concrete in the forms. When he stepped upon one of the planks it tipped up and he fell to the ground and was injured. An action was brought at Common Law to recover damages for the injury, the negligence alleged being the neglect or failure of the employers to nail the planks to the cross-pieces. The original action was tried without a jury and the trial judge found in favour of the workman.

The company, however, appealed, and the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the trial judge, holding that the construction and raising of the forms from time to time was intrusted to a competent foreman and competent workmen who were supplied by the employing company with suitable materials and appliances with which to do the work properly. The gangway was a temporary structure which had to be removed and replaced each time the walls were raised in height. The defendant company was not bound to do more than put the work in competent hands, and supply the necessary materials and resources to do it. The gangway was not

part of a system; it was something that the defendants necessarily left to the care of their foreman and workmen. Two of the Appeal Court judges held that the trial judge was right and that the appeal should be dismissed. (*Liset v. British Columbia Lumber Corporation.*)

Employer's Liability Act—Injury to Iron Worker—Negligence of Foreman.

An appeal by a contractor against the judgment of a Superior Court judge upon the findings of a jury in favour of an iron worker in an action for damages sustained while working for the defendant contractor was dismissed.

An iron worker, while doing work for a contractor, who was erecting fire escapes on the walls of a building, was ordered by the contractor's foreman to

go upon a grating with another man (both being inexperienced) and drive out the rivets which fastened an upright post; while the other man was driving out the rivets the grating fell and the workman who brought the action for damages was injured. At the trial action, brought under the Employers' Liability Act for damages for injuries, the jury found that the defendant contractor was negligent "through his foreman not seeing that the platform was properly secured."

The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the trial judge and dismissed the appeal, it being held there was no negligence on the part of the workman who had sustained the injuries. He was inexperienced and had received no warning from the skilled foreman, who was presumed to have known of the danger, but had taken no means to remedy it. (*McGraw v. Hall.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE industrial situation during July showed little, if any, improvement over the preceding month. Business was affected adversely by the usual mid-summer lull, and this condition was not improved by the war situation in Europe as it developed at the close of the month. The crop outlook was, on the whole, favourable, and the prospects were that an average crop would be harvested. In the southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, the crop was expected to be poor, owing to the exceptionally dry weather. The hay crop, generally, turned out better than was expected. The army worm did much damage to standing crops in Ontario and Quebec, and in some localities it was found necessary to harvest oats a little prematurely in order to save the crop. Farm help in the West was fairly plentiful owing to the number of unemployed in the cities. Fishing in the Maritime Provinces was well up to the average. The run of sock-eye salmon in northern British Columbia rivers was exceptionally large, although the big run in southern waters had not commenced. Saw mills generally were busy, and owing to higher water in some of the streams bringing down quantities of logs which had been hung up, sawing in some localities was expected to continue until fairly late in the season.

There was a noticeable improvement in coal mining in Alberta and British

Columbia, and metal mining in the latter province was also active. Manufacturing continued quiet, and the number of plants shut down and men laid off was added to in various localities. Wholesale and retail business showed little change from the comparatively dull condition of last month. The unemployment situation was improved to some extent by the exodus of many army reservists called home for service towards the end of the month by Austria and Servia.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 135.5 for July, as compared with 136.2 in June and 134.1 for July, 1913. Grains and fodder, fresh fruit, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, metals, fuel and lighting, and building materials were lower, but prepared fish, potatoes, lead, turpentine, white lead and mink fur were higher.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was but little interruption to industry from trade disputes, there being but three strikes reported in the Department during July, and these were of comparatively little importance, affecting few employees. The total number of trade disputes in Canada during July was 18, four less than in the preceding month and eight less than during July of last year.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of July, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Undertaking establishment at Barrington, loss \$1,000; barn at Chegoggin, loss \$3,000.

New Brunswick.—Sawmill on the Jacquet River; Dalhousie Lumber Company's mill at Dalhousie, loss \$25,000; *Gleaner* newspaper plant at Fredericton, loss \$15,000; Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station, also a warehouse, at Florenceville, loss \$5,000; two hundred thousand feet of lumber at Newcastle, loss \$5,000; at St. John: Jones Bros.' sawmill and mill dam, loss \$20,000; the St. John Milling Company's plant, loss \$45,000; Murray & Gregory's sawmill engine house, loss \$20,000.

Quebec.—Six million feet of lumber belonging to Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson at Gatineau Point, loss \$250,000; drying plant of the Canada Cement Company at Hull, loss \$25,000; pulpwood, property of Union Bag & Paper Company, at Cape Madeleine, loss \$75,000; at Montreal: *Fashion Craft* premises, loss \$40,000; Eisental Bros. tailoring establishment, loss \$4,000; Waxman's Ladies' Fashion Store, loss \$4,500; jewellery store, loss \$3,000; feather and down company's plant, loss \$2,000; fur and leather establishment; Shamrock Athletic Association's grand stand, loss \$10,000; Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, loss \$25,000; barn at St. Lambert, loss \$15,000; portion of village of St. Celestin, loss \$11,000; barns on the Lennoxville road, near Sherbrooke; village of Val Brilliant wiped out, loss \$100,000.

Ontario.—Business area of Bancroft, loss \$75,000; Schultz planing mill, loss \$5,000; National Mfg. Company's plant at Brockville, loss \$65,000; foundry at Bolton, loss \$20,000; barns at Doon, loss \$30,000; boot and shoe store at Deserton, loss \$2,000; village of Hearst on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway wiped out; Freeman's boathouse at Hamilton, loss \$4,000; undertaking and wheelwright establishment at Havelock, Trenton Cooperage Company's mill at Marmora, loss \$10,000; general store at New Dundee, loss \$30,000; Watson carriage factory at Ottawa, loss \$35,000; brick and tile works at Port Dover, loss \$20,000; section of Canadian Northern steel dock with 3,120 tons of steel collapsed; barns of Andrew Bryden at Ridgetown, loss \$2,500, and also those of John McKenzie, loss \$3,000; garage, eight automobiles and quantity of gasoline at Sudbury, loss \$10,000; hat and cap factory at Toronto, loss \$5,000.

Manitoba.—Barns of insane asylum at Brandon, loss \$50,000; Northern Elevator Company's elevator at Harding; Knetchel Furniture Company struck by lightning and burned at Winnipeg, loss \$25,000.

Saskatchewan.—Barns containing implements, stock and season's crop, at Bladworth, loss \$10,000; flour mill and elevator at Langham, loss \$40,000; business block at Prince Albert, loss \$70,000; general store at Manville, loss \$10,000.

Alberta.—Flour mill and elevator at Magrath, loss \$40,000.

British Columbia.—Oil warehouse, Chinese laundry and stables at Chilliwack, loss \$12,000; sawmill at Nanaimo, loss \$30,000; sawmill at Sperling Station, loss \$40,000; sawmill at Vancouver, loss \$10,000; shingle mill at Yarrow, loss \$6,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Employees of the Ottawa Street Railway received increases of from 1½ to 2 cents per hour. Plasterers at St. Catharines were advanced from 52½ to 55 cents per hour. Printers at London received an increase of one dollar per week to all classes of workers, both day and night. A general cut in wages was reported on the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, labourers being reduced from 27½ cents to 17½ cents, and carpenters from 40 cents to 35 cents per hour. Two employers at Regina who had reduced carpenters' wages from forty-five to forty cents per hour restored the original rates.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of *The Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

In the Maritime Provinces agricultural conditions on the whole were favourable, hay, which was expected to be light, proving a good crop in many localities. The outlook in the West was, on the whole, favourable, with prospects of a good average crop. In Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan, however, owing to exceptionally dry weather, the crop in many localities was reported a failure and below the average at other points. Farmers in some localities had difficulty in procuring water and feed for stock. The general condition of crops in Ontario and Quebec was favourable. In some parts grain cutting was in progress at the end of the month. In the fruit districts berries and cherries were a heavy crop, and pickers were in demand. Farm help in

most districts was fairly plentiful owing to the large number of unemployed in the cities. It was expected there would be little need for the usual harvest excursions from Eastern Canada, but in order to supply experienced farm labourers and farmers from the agricultural districts of Eastern Canada to those in the West who did not find some of the unskilled labour from the cities suitable, one or two harvesters' excursions to the West were advertised. The Western Provincial governments also were assisting in moving farm labourers and farmers from local districts where the crops had been a failure to other districts where harvesters were required.

During the month the army worm, a pest which had been practically unknown for many years, made its appearance in many parts of Ontario and Quebec and did a great deal of damage before being got under control. Wet weather produced, in low-lying parts, conditions suitable to the propagation of the worm, while at the same time destroying the parasites which usually hold it in check. In some localities it was found necessary to harvest crops a little prematurely in order to prevent their destruction by the pest. Grasshoppers, also, in a few localities, were very thick, and did considerable damage in some instances.

A fruit crop report of the Department of Agriculture calls attention to the desirability of thinning the fruit in apple orchards, stating that by its adoption the quantity of defective apples will be reduced, the grade of fruit will be much more uniform both in size and colour, and the profits to the growers will be materially increased.

A bulletin from the office of the Canadian Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture gives official estimates of the production of wheat in 1914 compared with that of 1913 for the different wheat-producing countries of the world. It is estimated that the total world's crop of 1914 will probably be smaller than that of 1913. The chief features in this year's crop

are the great increase of 166,000,000 bushels in the United States and the decrease of 150,000,000 bushels in the crop of Russia-in-Europe. Most of the other European countries also show large decreases.

A conference of the permanent staff of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture was held in Fredericton, N.B., during July. The conference discussed the agricultural interests and possibilities of New Brunswick, and gave special attention to the question of drainage and demonstration work.

Fishing.

Fishing in the Maritime Provinces was, on the whole, fair. At Charlottetown, the local market was well supplied with cod, haddock and mackerel. A number of very good catches of salmon were reported at New Brunswick points, and the catch of other fish was well up to the average. Cod were taken in considerable numbers at points close inland, in some cases being found in salmon nets. In-shore fishing on the whole was fairly satisfactory, though deep sea fishing was not so favourable in some quarters. Dog-fish were still reported troublesome. In British Columbia fishing operations were active. The run of sock-eye salmon on the Skeena and Naas Rivers was exceptionally large and canneries were working at full capacity. Fifteen cents per fish was being paid at the canneries. Salmon were also commencing to run in Southern British Columbia waters at the close of the month, though not to any extent. Large numbers of whales were being taken on the west coast of Vancouver Island. There was a considerable increase in the number of licenses issued to white fishermen on the British Columbia coast.

The fish-canning plant of Sutton Clark, Limited, situated at L'Etang and other places in Charlotte County, N.B., and all goods belonging to the company not sold were offered for sale by order of the Chancery Court on July 2, and were purchased by Mr. E. S. Crawford, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, for \$16,000.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst..	Fair				Active			Fair	Active
2—Halifax ..	Fair	Active	Active					Active	Fair
3—Sydney ..	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro ..	Fair	Quiet		Fair			Active	V active	V active
5—Westville ..	Fair			Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown ..	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton ..	Fair							V active	V active
8—Moncton ..	Fair							V active	V active
9—Newcastle ..	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active	Active
10—St. John ..	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull ..									
12—Montreal ..	Fair		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
13—Quebec ..	Fair		Fair					Fair	Quiet
14—Sherbrooke ..	Fair						Active	Active	Active
15—Sorel ..	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe ..	Fair							Fair	Fair
17—St. Johns & Iberville ..	Fair						Active	Active	Active
18—Three Rivers ..								Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville ..								Active	Active
20—Berlin ..	Fair							V active	V active
21—Brantford ..	Fair							Quiet	Fair
22—Brockville ..	Fair	Quiet	V. quiet			V quiet	Active	Active	Active
23—Chatham ..	Fair						Active	Active	Active
24—Cobalt ..	Fair							V active	V active
25—Guelph ..	Fair					Active		Active	Active
26—Hamilton ..	Fair						Active	Quiet	Quiet
27—Kingston ..	Fair	Quiet						Fair	Fair
28—London ..	Fair							V active	Active
29—Niagara Falls ..	Fair							Active	Active
30—Orillia ..	Fair							Fair	Fair
31—Ottawa ..	V active			Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
32—Owen Sound ..	Fair		Active					Active	Active
33—Peterborough ..	Fair							Active	Active
34—Port Arthur and Fort William ..								Quiet	Quiet
35—Sault Ste. Marie ..								Fair	Fair
36—Stratford ..	Fair							Active	V active
37—St. Catharines ..	Fair							Active	Active
38—St. Thomas ..	Fair							V active	V active
39—Toronto ..	Fair						Active	Active	Active
40—Windsor ..	Fair							Fair	Fair
41—Woodstock ..	Fair							V active	V active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon ..	Fair						Active	V quiet	Active
43—Winnipeg ..	Fair			Quiet			Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw ..	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert ..	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina ..	Fair							Quiet	Fair
47—Saskatoon ..								Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary ..	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
49—Edmonton ..	Fair				Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge ..	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
51—Medicine Hat ..	Fair							Quiet	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo ..	Fair	Active		Quiet			Active	V quiet	V quiet
53—Nelson ..					Active			Quiet	Active
54—New Westminster ..								V quiet	V quiet
55—Prince Rupert ..	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
56—Vancouver ..	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria ..	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipblding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coop- ers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....
3- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
2- Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4- Fair	Quiet	v active	.....	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	Active	.....
5- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
6- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fai	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
7- Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....
8- Fair	v active	v active	.....	Active	v active	v active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
9- v active	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
10- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	V quiet	.....	.....
11- v active	v active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	.....
13- v active	Active	Active	v active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	.....	.....
14- Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....
15- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
16- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
17- Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
18- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	Quiet	.....	.....
19- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
20- Fair	Active	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	v active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	.....
21- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
22- Fair	v active	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23- Fair	Active	v active	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	V quiet	.....
24- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
25- Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
26- V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....
27- Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
28- Active	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	v active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
29- Quiet	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30- Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
31- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
32- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
33- Fair	.....	Fair	.....	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet
34- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
35- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
36- v active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
37- Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
38- Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....
39- Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
40- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	air	Fair	.....	.....	.....
41- Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
42- Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43- Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
44- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
45- Quiet	.....	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
46- Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
47- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
48- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49- Quiet	Quiet	Qui-t	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
50- .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
51- Fair	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
52- V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
53- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
54- Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55- Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
56- V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
57- Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active				Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
4—Truro.....	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active				V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active			Active	Fair
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active		Active	Quiet				Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair		V active	V active				
10—St. John.....	Active			Active	Active	Quiet			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V active	V active	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
17—St. John and Iberville	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active				
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....									
20—Berlin.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V active	V active	Active	Active		
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
22—Brookford.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active		
24—Cobalt.....	V active	V active		Active	Active	Active	Active		V active
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active		
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
28—London.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—Niagara Falls.....				V active		Fair		Fair	Fair
30—Orillia.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active				
31—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				
32—Owen Sound.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
34—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair			
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	Active			Quiet	Quiet				
36—Stratford.....	Active								
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair		Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
39—Toronto.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active				
40—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		
41—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....									
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....				V quiet	V quiet				
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet			Fair	Fair				
46—Regina.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
47—Saskatoon.....	Fair	Fair							
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....									
53—Nelson.....									
54—New Westminster.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair			
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
56—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition is quiet.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Active
2— Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
4— Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
6— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
7— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
8— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
9— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	V active	Active
10— Active	Active	V active	V active	Quiet	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active
11— V active	V active	V active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
12— Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	V active	V quiet
13— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	.....	V active	V active	.....	V active	Quiet
14— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Quiet
15— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
16— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
17— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
18— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
19— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	Fair
20— Fair	Fair	V active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
21— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	V quiet
22— Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active
23— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
24— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
25— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
26— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
27— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	V quiet
28— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	Fair	V active
29— Quiet	Quiet	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	Fair	Fair
30— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
31— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
32— Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
33— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
34— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
35— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	Active
36— V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active
37— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
38— Quiet	Quiet	V active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
39— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
40— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
41— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
42— Active	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
43— Fair	Fair	V active	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
44— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet
45— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V active
46— .....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet
47— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Qui
48— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
50— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
51— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	Fair
52— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
55— Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
56— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet
57— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet
59— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet

Lumbering.

Sawmills were busily engaged, a number of mills, which had been shut down owing to lack of logs, due to low water, resuming operations. Higher water in some streams enabled these mills to get down logs, and for this reason it was expected that many mills would be running late in the season. In some districts mills were working with day and night crews.

At Nanaimo, B.C., the burning of a sawmill threw a lot of men out of work.

Preparations were being made for fall and winter logging operations, and in the Ottawa Valley District it was expected that a large number of men would soon be at work in the bush. The number, it was believed, would be considerably in excess of those employed last year, owing to the fact that storms and fires last fall did considerable damage to standing timber, so that the owners of the limits were compelled to put in extra gangs of men to cut into logs the trees which were blown down and slightly damaged by fire.

According to the annual bulletin on Pulpwood Consumption, issued by the Forestry Branch at Ottawa, the consumption of pulpwood by Canadian pulp mills has increased by 28.1 in the past year. The report states that altogether 48 firms operate 65 pulp mills in Canada.

Mining.

Coal mines in the Sydney, Springhill, Joggins and River Herbert districts of Nova Scotia were active, and in other parts of Nova Scotia, such as Westville, where the mines had not been as actively engaged, an improvement was noticeable over the previous month. Coal mining in the Lethbridge district also, which had been dull, resumed full operations, and a large number of men were given employment. In Quebec asbestos and copper mines were all running full time, and in the district around about Sandon, B.C., metal mines were also very active, many men out of work in other lines

seeking and obtaining employment at the mines.

During the month the annual report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia for the year 1913 was issued.*

A special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held at Vancouver, mainly for the purpose of considering the situation of the striking coal miners on Vancouver Island.*

Manufacturing.

In manufacturing the usual summer quiet and the work of stock-taking in many industries added to the prevailing slackness. The number of factories closing down, reducing staffs and running short time was also added to. Many factory workers were out of employment and seeking work in other lines. At Sydney, N.S., the steel industry, which was threatened with dull times, was relieved by large orders placed with both the Dominion and Nova Scotia Steel Companies. The steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie were also reported as fairly busy, with several months' orders ahead. For the most part, manufacturing industries in the Maritime Provinces did not share to the same extent in the prevailing dullness as factories in Quebec and Ontario, although in particular instances, such as cotton mills and car manufacturing companies, manufacturing was slack in the Maritime Provinces as well. While a number of textile factories were working short time, a more optimistic tone prevailed, as with a good harvest it was expected that conditions would improve at once. Great dullness was the prevailing note among practically all branches of manufacturing in Canada.

Railroad Construction.

Railway construction was fairly active, chiefly in the construction of spur

See review of this report under "Reports of Departments and Bureaus."

See special article elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

lines, ballasting and repair work in the East, and upon the construction of new lines in the West.

In the Maritime Provinces a number of men were employed in work upon the St. John Valley Railway, near Fredericton. The Miramichi Bay Shore Railway Company, Limited, was having a staff go over the road from Newcastle to Tracadie, making an estimate of the cost of the proposed new line of railway between these two points to connect with the Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway, running from Bathurst to Tracadie.

In Ontario, work was commenced on the reconstruction of the London and Port Stanley Railway. The line is being changed from a steam to an electric road, to be operated by hydro-electric energy, by the City of London, under the supervision of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, and will be the first municipally owned road in the province to be operated in this way. Work was also commenced on the Algoma Eastern Railway from Espanola to Sault Ste. Marie.

Steel-laying on the new Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was extended to the Alberta boundary line. When completed, the line will be about 410 miles long. In addition to the construction work on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, the Canadian Pacific Railway was also double-tracking the main line between Regina and Broadview, and two gangs of men were working, one between Regina and Indian Head and the other near Grenfell.

Ballasting gangs were at work on the Calgary-Stettler lines at Lyall, about 35 miles from Calgary.

Track-laying was proceeding on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia; also on branches of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island.

General Transport.

Freight traffic in many districts was reported light, but passenger traffic was good, being increased to a considerable extent by the usual summer excursions

and tourist traffic. Water shipments were heavy, and general steamboat traffic was brisk.

A large number of machinists, boiler-makers, carpenters, car repairers and labourers were discharged from the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg owing to slackness of work. The shops of the Canadian Northern Railway were fairly busy early in the month, but not sufficiently to materially affect the labour market.

Victoria has been made the chief equipment and repair centre for the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway Companies system, all the work which was formerly done at Wellington and Ladysmith has been transferred to Victoria, and about 40 workmen and their families have taken up residence in that city, the majority of the men being expert mechanics.

Although it was not expected that harvesters excursions would be run to the extent of last year, the Canadian Pacific Railway advertised that it would run two harvesters' excursions, one to Manitoba and the other to Saskatchewan points during the month of August.

The Trades.

Building.—There was a falling off in activity in the building trades at many points, both in the East and the West, owing to completion of a number of buildings which had been under construction. Building trades were particularly quiet in the West, where comparatively little building was commenced at the opening of the season.

Metal.—There was little improvement, if any, noticeable amongst metal trades, a general dullness being evident in establishments employing members of these trades.

Printing.—Printing and allied trades were on the whole fairly well engaged.

Clothing. — No improvement was noticeable amongst shoe workers, and in general clothing trades the situation was only fair.

Textile. — Conditions among textile workers remained unimproved from last month.

Woodworking.—No improvement in the dullness reported last month in woodworking establishments was recorded.

Food and Tobacco Preparation. — Bakers, confectioners and butchers were active. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fairly well engaged.

Transport.—Steam and electric railway employees were, on the whole, actively engaged. With 'longshoremen conditions were only fair.

Unskilled.—While civic work in many localities was taking care of a considerable number of unemployed, the completion of municipal undertakings at some points threw others out of work. The outbreak of war between Austria and Serbia relieved the unemployed situation in Canada to some extent through the calling home of a number of these foreigners.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During June, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being respectively \$45,597,427 and \$128,843,347. For the three months ended June 30, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$109,730,865 over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during June, 1914, amounted to \$28,000,300, a decrease of \$5,619,125 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the three months ended June 30, 1914, was \$75,759,006, as compared with \$83,520,276 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During June there was an increase in the products of the forest, animals and their produce, and manufactures, and a decrease in the domestic exports of the mine, the fisheries, agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, June, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of June		3 Months ending June	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	37,836,560	27,794,320	110,389,143	80,056,339
Free goods.....	20,120,416	17,936,473	66,570,427	47,679,106
Total.....	57,957,006	45,750,793	166,959,570	127,765,445
Coin and Bullion.....	942,103	206,634	1,670,404	1,077,902
Grand Total.....	58,899,109	45,957,427	168,629,974	128,843,347
Duty collected	9,681,724	7,414,597	28,543	21,492,614

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of June				3 Months ending June			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,721,731	15,153	3,726,599	20,796	11,694,755	46,069	10,715,573	38,671
The Fisheries.....	1,690,803	6,089	1,461,958	6,276	3,218,848	23,617	2,768,181	25,194
The Forest.....	4,323,636	15,499	4,511,249	2,428	9,232,914	16,459	9,682,445	9,717
Animals and their produce.....	3,600,360	30,370	4,734,527	72,702	7,679,887	138,459	9,891,700	291,831
Agriculture.....	18,492,137	31,512	8,032,777	1,445,247	40,124,883	634,977	26,789,065	3,558,033
Manufactures.....	3,863,596	909,842	5,639,821	741,064	11,544,573	3,158,225	15,621,497	1,639,333
Miscellaneous.....	17,332	55,083	14,069	222,796	83,016	284,619	110,492	596,248
Total merchandise.....	33,619,435	1,096,548	28,000,200	2,611,309	83,520,276	4,300,42	75,758,906	6,159,027
Coin and Bullion.....		185,770	160	671,115		1,680,179	100	2,347,015
Grand Total Exports.....	33,619,435	1,282,318	28,000,360	3,282,424	83,520,276	5,980,601	75,759,006	8,506,042

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Claring Houses for June, 1914, with percentage increase or decrease over June, 1913:—

	June, 1913	June, 1914	Change per cent.
Halifax.....	8,472,687	\$ 8,178,882	- 3.4
St. John.....	6,319,394	6,927,076	9.6
Montreal.....	242,716,771	234,782,813	-3.2
Quebec.....	14,203,076	14,682,544	3.02
Brantford.....	2,659,066	2,562,358	-3.6
Fort William.....	4,258,959	4,027,723	-5.4
Hamilton.....	15,631,911	13,245,451	-15.3
London.....	7,284,533	7,339,427	0.75
Ottawa.....	17,500,451	17,539,901	0.17
Toronto.....	175,102,536	181,904,436	3.8
Brandon.....	2,294,283	1,985,410	-13.4
Winnipeg.....	118,961,105	109,197,659	-8.2
Moose Jaw.....	4,655,554	4,607,615	-1.3
Regina.....	9,572,947	9,789,963	2.2
Saskatoon.....	7,466,978	5,110,160	-31.5
Calgary.....	19,236,218	23,079,089	19.9
Edmonton.....	18,859,991	15,135,945	-19.7
Lethbridge.....	2,207,127	2,013,539	-8.7
Medicine Hat.....	2,881,994	2,139,936	-25.7
New Westminster.....	2,486,258	97,428	-63.5
Vancouver.....	49,389,201	37,467,108	-24.1
Victoria.....	15,180,04	10,915,671	-28.0
Total.....	\$ 747,322,880	\$ 712,815,954	-4.6

The June bank statement showed an increase in paid-up capital of \$28,287, the total at the end of June being \$114,811,775. There was also an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$355,006,229 and \$340,748,488 for June and May respectively.

Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$99,138,029, as compared with \$94,819,806, an increase of \$4,318,223. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$37,260,571, and other current loans amounted to \$838,276,428. During May, 1914, the total amount of

these was \$872,152,263. The figures for June, therefore, showed an increase of \$3,384,736.

Canadian Revenue. — Canadian revenue for the month of June amounted to \$12,088,228.50, as compared with \$14,304,316.25 for the month of June, 1913. For the three months ending June 30, 1914, the total amount was \$33,660,389.91, as compared with \$41,268,690.36 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account for June, 1914, was \$2,322,204.51, as compared with \$6,412,823.91 during June, 1913. The total expenditure for the three months ending June 30, 1914, was

\$4,160,954.86, as compared with \$7,729,726.84 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$2,322,204.51 on public works, including railways and canals.

Domestic Trade. — Business on the whole was quiet during July, though a cheerful tone was noticeable in many quarters as the time for the harvest approached. Hardware was fairly active, builders' supplies being most in demand, and there was some increase of trade in summer commodities. On the whole, however, the usual mid-summer lull in business was in evidence.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Semi-annual Convention of New Brunswick Federation of Labour.

THE semi-annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton, N.B., July 1 and 2. The president of the association, Mr. James L. Sugrue, of St. John, presided, and delegates were present from St. John, Moncton, Sackville, Fredericton and other localities.

The convention named a committee to inquire into employment of women and children in connection with factory work in the province, and passed a number of resolutions dealing with various subjects affecting labour. Among these may be mentioned resolutions endorsing the eight-hour working day, declaring for the support of union-made goods, compulsory medical inspection of children attending the public schools, the inspection by a competent bricklayer or mason of all scaffolding before being used by bricklayers and masons on any building. A resolution was also passed in regard to the necessity of increased wage schedules in government contracts and the

advisability of the Federal Government communicating with presidents of local trades and labour councils respecting wages in the different localities before inserting wage scales in government contracts.

Mr. Edwin Thomas, of St. John, was elected delegate of the Federation to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, which meets in St. John during September. The election of officers was left until the next meeting of the Federation, which will be held during January, 1915, at St. John, N.B.

Annual Convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers was held in Ottawa during July. Over two hundred delegates were in attendance and were welcomed by Mayor McVeity on behalf of the City of Ottawa. The convention discussed various matters affecting the welfare of stationary engineers in Canada, and elected the following officers: President,

A. C. Culver, Hamilton; first vice-president, H. L. Peiler, Montreal; second vice-president, E. C. Peterson, Toronto; treasurer, B. G. Newton, Toronto; secretary, Gordon Keith, Toronto; assistant secretary, J. B. Faata, Buffalo. The convention was held under the auspices of Ottawa Lodge No. 7 of the Canadian Association.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

During July the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued its convention call for the thirtieth annual session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which will convene in the Armouries Building, St. John, N.B., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 21, 1914, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to article 3, section 2, governing the introduction of resolutions, which reads:—

"SEC. 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the congress shall be received by the secretary-treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the congress on a two-third vote of the delegates present. The executive shall appoint a committee on resolutions from the credentialled delegates, and said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

Among the subjects which it is stated will demand careful attention at this year's convention the following are mentioned: Dominion and provincial legislation affecting labour interests, the repeal

of the present useless alien labour law, enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the immigration laws all the year round, consideration of the proposed eight-hour bill, pronouncement on the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various provinces, amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, payment of wages on all railways fortnightly, proposed amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, abolishing the \$200 deposit now exacted, and making election day a public holiday, the case for labour on old age pensions and pensions for widows with children in Canada now pending before a special committee of the Dominion Parliament. In addition to the above, many other questions of interest to labour will be discussed.

Closing of Coal Mines at Hosmer, B.C.

During the month the coal mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Hosmer, B.C., were closed and machinery was being dismantled and taken out. A great deal of money had been spent and much development work done on these mines, but it was found by the company that results were not satisfactory and that the mine was being worked at a loss. The total output of the colliery for the year ending December, 1913, was: Coal, 217,528 tons; coke, 59,671 tons. The number of men employed underground (all white) was 460, and above ground 173, making the total number of employees 633. The value of the plant was placed at \$1,000,000.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

There was very little change in the industrial situation, the supply of labour exceeding in most cases the demand; and especially was this so in car building trades which have not been so dull for the last twelve years. The building trade was about on an average with last year, and a lot of repair work was being done.

Wholesale and retail trade was somewhat below the previous month, and same month for previous year. The cost of living remained about the same.

Farmers have commenced haying and report a very light crop, quite a quantity having been winter killed. The backward spring and early frosts have damaged fruit and garden produce which will make them very scarce in the district.

Coal mining remained about the same, Springhill, Joggins and River Hebert all working smoothly and harmoniously.

Halifax.

Labour generally was well employed during the month of July. There was some idleness among mechanics, but this was due in a large measure to the slackness of work in car manufacturing plants and other industries in Halifax and other towns throughout Nova Scotia, the men being thrown out of work seeking occupation in other lines.

Considerable building and construction work has been going on in many parts of the city, chief among these being the new city market, Dalhousie University buildings, the immigration shed on Pier 2, deep water terminals, the erection of a new Episcopal church, and large additions to two other churches. There were also a number of dwelling

houses under construction, and with the settlement of the plumbers' strike near at hand the outlook was for increased activity.

The Casino Company have called for tenders for the erection of a new theatre to be located in the north end of the city. The building will have a frontage of nearly 100 feet and a depth of about 160 feet, and will be of fireproof construction. The work is to be completed by December 1.

The big shed on Pier 2, deep water terminals, is rapidly taking shape, and will probably be completed by the end of the year. It is 685 feet long and 200 feet wide, two storeys high. It is to be used as immigration offices, and a landing room for immigrants, and will accommodate 3,000 persons without crowding.

The new city water reservoir has been completed, but has not been put in operation. The reservoir was built at a cost of \$50,000.

Work along the waterfront was about normal for the season of the year. Quiet conditions prevailed. Experienced longshoremen to the number of 92 sailed for Hudson Bay during the month, and will be away about four months. This made for better conditions, as there were fewer men to handle the work offering. The scale of wages paid to stevedores making the trip to Hudson Bay calls for \$4.00 per day of ten hours; time and one-quarter for overtime, and double time for Sunday. The men will receive pay at the ten hour day rate from the hour the ship casts off anchor at Halifax up to the hour she docks here again. Three ships have left for Hudson Bay taking in all 345 men, including mechanics, longshoremen and labourers. Two other boats were outfitting and will sail for Hudson's Bay at an early date.

The city works department has had a good force at work on sewer, water main and street paving construction, and this with the extensive terminal work going on provided an abundance of work for unskilled labour.

Quite a number of conventions have been booked for Halifax this summer, in all about 14. The largest and of most interest to labour, the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was held during the week of July 21-25. Delegates from all over Canada and the United States were in attendance. The business sessions of the convention were private, the public being excluded.*

A Housewives' League has been organized in Halifax, its purpose being to make an effort to reduce the cost of living.

The warm weather has been beneficial to the retail trade, and business was reported much brisker than a month ago.

A new union composed of Intercolonial checkers was organized July 14 under the Brotherhood of Railway Employees; 41 persons signing the charter at the inauguration meeting. At a later meeting 33 names were added to the membership.

Sydney.

Labour conditions remained unchanged from last month, the amount of work done being practically the same. The steel industry which was threatened with dull times owing to lack of orders, was relieved by orders being placed with both the Dominion and Nova Scotia Steel Companies. This has made a better feeling, and established more confidence in the minds of the public. To the Sydney Mines steel plant the orders came at an opportune time and were helpful to the coal as well as the steel trade. The general quietness, however, is still affecting the building and other allied trades.

*See special article elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The coal trade was still affected and considerable broken time occurred at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company. The Nova Scotia collieries at Sydney Mines were getting fairly steady work.

The Sydney steel works was fairly active during the month, more so than in the previous month. The Sydney Mines works continued active with fairly good prospects.

Rail transportation was light and water shipments heavy.

The wholesale and retail trades were fairly active.

Four articles, salmon, eggs, dairy and creamery butter decreased in price.

Labour of all kinds was plentiful.

Abundant rains, with warm weather, greatly aided the growth of the crops, but haying was much later than last year.

Cod were plentiful all month and good catches were taken. There was also a good run of haddock. Enough herring were caught to supply bait.

Truro.

Labour of all kinds was in good demand, everyone wanting work being able to obtain it. Carpenters, bricklayers, stone cutters, and builders' labourers were quite busy. There was good demand also for unskilled labour, which increased with the commencement of haying. Iron workers were quiet, but sheet metal workers were well employed.

All industries were running steadily, some with reduced staffs, but those laid off were finding profitable work at various occupations. Owing to the continued dull trade in the West, Stanfields Limited laid off a number of hands on July 13.

Work on the \$120,000 science school at the Agriculture College and on the erection of a large brick building for the Canada Cap Company was in progress.

The pipe foundry at Londonderry was closed owing to one of the boilers exploding, but a new one was being put

in and it was expected the concern would soon be again in full operation. The chair works at Bass River were busy.

Wholesale and retail trade was satisfactory; bank clearings also.

Westville.

There was a slight improvement in the labour market since last month, but conditions remained quieter than during July of last year. Manufacturing was quiet. In mining conditions were quiet but improving. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company was working its Drummond mine full time and the Acadia Coal Company was working about five days a week, which was a gain over last month. The McGregor mine, which is owned and operated by the Acadia Coal Company, caught fire from spontaneous combustion on July 9, and in two days it had gained such headway that it was deemed advisable to shut off the air and damp down the fire, and after being closed for nine days it was re-entered and the fire district was built by workmen wearing Draeger machines. So securely has the fire been sealed off that in a short time the usual output should be obtained. The miners employed there were given work in the company's other collieries.

Two large orders have been received by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the first for 12,000 tons of steel for the Halifax terminals and the second an order from the Canadian Northern Railway for spikes, bolts, angle bars, etc. The receipt of these orders was expected to improve trade conditions in the district.

Abundant rain has fallen during the month, and indications pointed to a fair hay crop and an excellent grain crop. Farmers were busy and reported help scarce.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour generally was well employed and compared favourably with condi-

tions for the previous month. Several large contracts were well under way, including the re-construction of the Roman Catholic church, addition to the Hotel Victoria, Prince Edward Island hospital, and several others of a smaller character gave employment to about the entire local force of skilled and unskilled labour.

Exceptional activity was noted in the trades embracing carpenters and stone masons, and these trades were rushing on several important contracts.

The fox industry has been developing gradually along safe and sane lines. The option demand has been keen, although prices have not risen. There has been a steady demand for good cross foxes and silver blacks.

Work on the car ferry terminal at Carleton Point was going forward rapidly. About sixty men were employed on the spur line and this construction was well in hand.

Grain was reported looking well. Oats gave promise of a fair yield. Hay was expected to be light though some fields were expected to cut a heavy crop. Potatoes were growing very well.

Fishermen were doing a good business and the local market was well supplied with cod, haddock and mackerel.

Lumber mills were all working to their limit filling large orders.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions, especially in the building trades, were active during July. Manufacturing concerns were all running full time, with the exception of the Marysville cotton mills, where the employees have been cut down to four days a week.

Farmers were busy. The hay crop was being gathered, and was turning out better than was expected earlier in the season. Fruit growers and market gardeners reported crops fairly good, with prices better than usual.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very good for the month.

There was still some evidence of the money scarcity, but no very serious complaints on this score.

The cost of living has not changed appreciably during the month.

The lumber mills in the district were all running full time, and along with the rafting operations at the booms on the river gave employment to a large number of men.

Construction work on the St. John Valley Railway also gave scope for unskilled labour and kept the ranks of the unemployed comparatively small.

Moncton.

Labour conditions in the Intercolonial Railway car repair shops, the cotton factory and the foundry for July showed a decline in activity as compared with last month, and with the corresponding period of last year. All other local industries were, however, in active operation and up to the standard of previous months. Building trades were all brisk and exceeded last season's standard in both number of permits issued and costs of construction.

Tenders were being asked for the construction of a new Presbyterian church of brick and stone to replace the one destroyed by fire last winter. Work was actively progressing on the new Baptist church which was ready for the roof. Civic corporation work was up to the average and much employment was given in the construction of permanent sidewalks, street work and sewer and water extensions. The new reservoir being built at the approximate cost of \$140,000 was nearly completed. The retaining dam is 800 feet long, 58 feet at the highest point, and with a basic width of 358, tapering to 20 feet at the crest, and the water will cover superficially an area of about 90 acres.

The stove and head factory was very active, and was obliged to run nights in order to keep up with orders.

The Marvin biscuit factory has also added a night crew of some 25 hands to

their regular staff in order to meet increased demands of trade.

Owing to the slackness of business conditions which to a certain extent seemed to affect all railway circles, the men in the Government repair shops were reduced to 41 hours per week instead of 50 hours as formerly. The order went into effect July 17, work ceasing at Friday noon instead of Saturday noon as formerly. About 1,000 men were reported affected by the change. Owing to changes proposed to be made in the cotton factory with a view of improving conditions, the Dominion Textile Company, who operate the mill, it was considered might find it necessary to close down for a period.

Retail and wholesale trade was fair. Rents were steady; real estate firm and fairly active.

Prior to July 20, farming operations were naturally quiet, but the advent of the haying season since that date caused a removal of activity. Hay in this locality promised to be an average crop. Grain and potatoes were also looking well. Wild strawberries were scarce, but the cultivated variety yielded fairly well. Fruits of all kinds suffered much damage from June frosts in many localities. Local supplies of meats were light with prices high.

A local union, No. 386 of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, was organized by Moncton city barbers June 14, with officers as follows: E. H. McKeever, President; P. Poirier, Vice-President; Jas. Merry, Secretary.

Newcastle.

Labour conditions during July were somewhat better than during the previous month, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

The plant of the Millerton Extract Company, which recently changed hands, was running steadily, two shifts of men being employed, one working during the day and the other at night.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries were erecting a new lighthouse at

Goodfellow's Bar, on the Northwest Miramichi River, which will be of great assistance to navigation.

Work on the reconstruction of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company's plant has been commenced, and when completed the company intend to manufacture news-print, as well as all grades of flat paper.

It was expected that tenders for the new Miramichi Hospital at Newcastle would be asked for during August, a site having recently been purchased.

Agricultural conditions were excellent during July, and all crops gave promise of a good yield. The hay crop, which was being harvested, will be in excess of last year's yield.

The fishing industry had a very good month. Salmon were caught in exceptional numbers; while the catch of all other fish was well up to the average. Large numbers of cod were taken in the salmon nets at the head of Bay Chaleur. It is rarely that cod go so far inland.

All the lumber mills were working steadily with large crews of men employed, and the prospects were very good for a long season. Several of the mills were at present working night crews.

A sixteen-inch seam of coal has been discovered at Dungarvon, and a mining lease has been applied for to the Department of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick.

The Miramichi Bay Shore Railway Company, Limited, have been successful in interesting capitalists to the extent of having men engaged to go over the route from Newcastle to Tracadie and make an estimate of the cost of the proposed new line of railway between these two points, which will connect with the Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway, now running from Bathurst to Tracadie.

St. John.

Conditions in the labour market have improved somewhat, and work was proceeding more vigorously than for some months past. Carpenters and wood-

workers were well employed, but masons, plasters and bricklayers reported a great slackness. Ship labourers and painters reported work dull, but hopes were entertained that business would improve as the season advanced. The city commissioners were doing considerable work on the streets in the way of paving and renewing water mains and sewers.

A quantity of steel for the new bridge over the reversible falls has arrived, and work was progressing favourably.

The fish canning plant of Sutton-Clark, Limited, situated at L'Etang and other places in Charlotte county, and all goods manufactured belonging to the company not sold, were offered for sale by order of the Chancery Court on July 2, and were purchased by Mr. E. B. Crawford, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, for \$16,000.

The exports from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending June 30 were: Domestic exports, \$777,912.10; returned American goods, \$22,632.23; total, \$800,544.33, an increase of \$47,423.31 over the same period last year. The inland revenue receipts for June amounted to \$15,492.05, an increase of \$688.40 over June, 1913. The customs revenue for June was \$123,138.13, a decrease of \$372.76 for the corresponding period last year. The savings bank transactions for June were: deposits, \$64,224.30; withdrawals, \$83,827.54.

The conductors and motormen employed by the St. John Street Railway Company, claiming that union men were being discriminated against, went on strike July 22. The strike was settled on July 24, all union men who had been laid off being reinstated except the president of the union, who resigned.*

Wilson Brothers, of Lorneville, made the largest salmon catch of the season in one night's work, when they landed 346 fish, which were sold in St. John for \$422.50.

*See reference to this article in present issue of Labour Gazette under "Trade Disputes During July, 1914."

Fairville.—Contractor Murray Long was pushing work on the new concrete sidewalks.

Gagetown.—F. L. Corey was building a woodworking factory, and the machinery was expected in a few days.

St. George.—A garage has been opened for the hire of autos. Six vessels have been loaded with pulp and lumber by the St. George Pulp Company. The New Brunswick Telephone Company have moved into their new central; new wiring by cable has been placed on the poles for all local work; and half a dozen men were busy on the line. The largest stone quarried from the granite quarries of Milne, Coutts & Company brought to the sheds this season weighed over nine tons. When dressed it will be sent to Ontario as the centre column of a large monument. Its length is 30 feet.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions have somewhat improved and would have been much better but for the fire at the cement plant, which left about four hundred men without work. They will, however, be reinstated as soon as the plant has been repaired. The repairs at the J. R. Booth mill have been completed, and it is reported between seven and eight hundred men will be employed for the balance of the season.

Representatives of the lumbermen operating on the upper Ottawa River reported that work on their limits next fall will be on a larger scale than usual, and that at least 35,000 men will be employed within two months. The reason given for so much activity in the lumber business is that a large number of trees have been thrown down by the wind or damaged by fire, and they must be taken out and marketed before they are attacked by the worms.

The cost of living has not changed since last month, except for the price of potatoes, which has gone up.

Business in general was as good as during the previous month, and about ten per cent. less than during July, 1913.

Crops in general are better than last year, with the exception of hay, which is far less than the average.

The Hull Street Railway Company will start this summer extensive improvements of its road, which will ensure a better service.

Montreal.

The month of July differed little from the month of June so far as unemployment was concerned. The vessels going out of the St. Lawrence River carried more passengers with them than those coming in, and it was stated that this steady process was reducing the surplus of unskilled and skilled labour to such an extent that a resumption of the industrial conditions of a year ago would easily give work for all who were in the city. There were appreciable signs of betterment in the situation after the middle of the month, not sufficient to affect the existing situation, but enough to cause hope that the period of stagnation was to be followed by one of comparative activity.

The outbreak of war between Austro-Hungary and Serbia, and the mobilization of the armies of Europe have, however, replaced this hope for better conditions by a state of absolute uncertainty. Wheat and other grain and food products have shown a quick, upward tendency, as well as products for which a state of war in Europe seems likely to cause an increased demand. Even in such cases the difficulties of transport over an ocean where a state of war might prevail in a short time gave a panicky feeling to these hopes for trade. The extreme likelihood that vessels running from Canada would be requisitioned by the British Government for war purposes completed the uncertainty, and at the end of the month, when war was indicated by dispatches to be almost an absolute certainty, freight handling at

the Montreal harbour was reduced to a minimum at times, and then increased on the receipt of more favourable news.

The stream of emigration was increased by Germans, Austrians, Servians, Belgians, French and British men returning to their respective countries to serve under the colours in case of war. A great many more have made preparations to leave after war is actually declared in their respective countries.

The Montreal Stock Exchange was closed before the end of the month in order to prevent the dumping of securities upon it from foreign markets. In financial affairs both bankers and brokers were at sea. General trade and manufacturing conditions have undergone little change. There was a general tendency visible to economize, and all businesses dealing in anything but staples were feeling the pinch. Dry goods houses reported few visiting or city buyers, and little increase was looked for before September. Textile mills were still working on shortened time, and the same is true of the great steel, car and iron industries of the city. Even in groceries there was a decline, luxuries being more or less neglected, while staple groceries maintained their place.

Men and officers belonging to the various local regiments have offered themselves in such numbers for any detachments that may possibly be sent on foreign service that it would leave vacancies in offices, stores and establishments of all kinds through the city should circumstances make it necessary to accept their offer.

During the month of July some of the largest permits of the year were taken out, giving some prospect for improvement in building conditions. Among these are the Jesuit Brothers' buildings in Notre Dame de Grace, costing \$229,150; the new St. Patrick's Church assembly hall on Dorchester street, costing \$154,000; St. Michael's Church on St. Michael and St. Viateur streets, for \$190,000; a new building for the Sisters of Montreal on Monk Boulevard, for \$153,000; the Liverpool, London and

Globe building at the corner of Dorchester street and Union avenue, for \$135,000, with its steel work half up; a school on Nicolet street for the Hochelaga School Commissioners, for \$214,000; a new convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault au Recollet, for \$60,000, and a new addition for the Royal Victoria Hospital, for which tenders will be asked early in August.

The starting of work on the Government ice-breaker at the Canadian Vickers Company's workshop at Maisonneuve marks an increase in the amount of work given by that plant, which was rapidly approaching completion.

Although this year the first ship coming up the St. Lawrence River was ten days later than last year, already there have been more vessels coming in and going out of the river this season than for the corresponding period in any previous year. Up to July 22 391 ocean vessels entered the port, twenty more than in the same period last year, and 408 sailed for other ports, 32 more than last year. Before the fear of war made all traffic uncertain, it looked as though this year would be a record one so far as tonnage was concerned. Inward and outward freights have both been below the level of last year, except in the single particular of grain. Over twenty million bushels of grain were taken out of the port during July, and seventy tramp steamers had been expected to take out about thirty millions in August. This increasing business in grain has made necessary an increase in facilities, and the Harbour Board will construct an addition to their elevator No. 1, which will give it an additional capacity of one million and a half bushels in addition to its present capacity of two millions and a half. The cost was expected to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of three-quarters of a million dollars. The completion of this addition will give the harbour of Montreal a capacity of nine million bushels, of which the Harbour Board will own everything except the 2,160,000 bushel elevator of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Two separate channels were being dredged all the way to the lake on the St. Lawrence River, one to be used by the smaller class of vessels with a draft of less than fifteen feet, and the other channel for those having a draft of more than that.

The last part of the month, from a civic view, was rather quiet. There were many works in progress, but some of the controllers were away, and new business was not looked up. One of the principal topics of discussion had been the giving of a franchise to the Montreal Tramways Company in return for many concessions. Many propositions have been made, but none have been officially ratified.

Mayor Martin has advised a general purchasing agent for the city, so as to save middlemen's profits.

The dispute between the contractors and the carpenters was finally settled during July, the men getting 45 cents an hour for a nine-hour day in summer and an eight-hour day in winter. With the bricklayers the same wages of 55 cents an hour obtains for this year, although next year there will be an addition of 5 cents an hour for a nine-hour day in summer and eight or less in winter. The stonemasons have been seeking a similar agreement, but the existing rate of fifty cents an hour was all that the contractors were willing to accord them.

Quebec.

The month of July has been a fairly good one with the exception of the manufacturing industries, which were dull. Tourist traffic the first half of the month showed a very distinct falling off as compared with previous years, but the last half of the month was fully up to the average.

The price of meat, including beef, mutton and veal, increased two cents per pound, but pork remained stationary.

Building permits to the value of about \$30,000 were issued during the week

ending July 25, yet despite the activity in building there were still quite a large number of men idle. This may be accounted for by the depression in the shoe and other factories, the men laid off in these seeking work elsewhere in building or whatever offered. In the iron shipbuilding trades the month has been a very busy one, owing to the large number of vessels requiring repairs.

Farmers were very busy getting in their hay crop, which this year will not yield more than 50 per cent. of the average, the exceptional dry weather being accountable for the shortage. If the quantity falls below the average the quality should in a measure compensate for it as the conditions for saving the hay were ideal.

In the lumbering industry the big mills of the outside district experienced a good deal of trouble in floating logs to the mills due to low water in the rivers caused by dry weather.

A local union of electricians was re-organized as No. 20 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was very quiet. There were quite a number of labourers out of employment, the city having discharged about 125 owing to the non-passing of a by-law to get money to improve streets, sewers, etc. It was expected that a lot of these labourers would leave town for somewhere else.

Manufacturers were doing a small business, but were not discharging any men.

Severe storms did much damage and destroyed several farmers' barns.

The Hamilton Shoe Company were progressing favourably with the building of their factory and were expected to begin operations in September. The factory will give employment to a considerable number of men and women.

Lumbermen complain of a slow market for their products.

Farmers were busy getting in hay, which was only a medium crop, being especially small on high lands. Potatoes and grain crops looked well.

Asbestos mines in the district were all running full time, also copper mines.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The condition of labour during the month has not been as satisfactory as in the previous month. Work was not as plentiful, and as a consequence there was a considerable decrease in the number of skilled employees. Some twenty per cent. had to be dispensed with. As a consequence also unskilled labour was not in demand, and quite a number were practically without steady work, having only occasional jobs here and there.

Activity in the commercial centres has suffered thereby, and business has been somewhat dull.

The prospects of a good harvest were, however, encouraging, and there was a hope that things would rally before long.

The cost of living continued high, though some of the products of the farm were cheaper.

Farm work has been fairly active during the month. Crops had a good appearance and promised a good harvest. Haying was carried on during the last half of the month with marked activity. The crop was somewhat superior to that of last year.

Farmers have also been engaged in building fences, repairing their barns, sheds, stables and other buildings, and also their houses.

Conditions in lumbering and the various industries in the district were satisfactory.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was better during July than during the corresponding month of last year. The situation was gradually improving, and it was hoped that by next fall the usual activity would prevail.

Building operations were rather quiet, but there was enough work to keep the building trades going. The various local industries were active, some having orders on hand to keep them at work for months to come.

Work on municipal improvements was pushed very actively, employing a large number of labourers, and will be continued as late in the fall as weather conditions permit.

The second well of the Canadian Natural Gas Company at St. Barnabé, six miles from St. Hyacinthe, has been bored to a depth of 800 feet, with good prospect of striking oil as well as gas.

Business, wholesale and retail, continued quiet, and no improvement was expected before next fall. The leather market was quiet; prices, however, remained firm. Banks reported a fairly good month, with satisfactory collections. No important change was reported in conditions affecting the cost of living. Rents were still very high, there being very few or no houses to let. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during July showed little change from the preceding month. Labourers had a better month than during June, as many found employment with farmers for the hay season, but quite a number of them are still unemployed. With the exception of painters the building trades were not very active.

A new industrial concern has just been established in St. Johns, known as the Canadian Concrete Products Company. Several men are engaged in building the company's plant. The Hart Accumulator Company, which is to establish an important industry here, will commence building its plant in a few days. The main building will be 306 feet long by 53 feet in width and 30 feet in height.

Navigation was fairly active in the harbour. Many American boats passed

through St. Johns carrying Canadian products to United States points.

Retail dealers reported business fair.

There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour.

Potatoes and case eggs were a little higher.

Agriculture was fairly active, farmers being busy making hay.

Fishing was fairly active, but fishermen reported the season as being late.

Sash and door factories and wood yards had a quiet month. Coal went up 25 cents per ton during the month. Railroad construction was quiet.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions during July showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, though manufacturing industries, especially in the cotton and whitewear trades, were generally quiet. Building was active, though by no means as brisk as during the corresponding month of last year. There was a large number of labourers employed upon the macadamizing of streets. The harbour was kept busy the whole month receiving coal and sulphur and shipping lumber.

Railway and steamboat traffic showed a decrease, and commercial conditions showed no improvement over the previous month.

Prices of salt pork, fresh eggs, new cheese and sugar were a trifle lower.

Lumbering operations were active and showed improvement over preceding month.

Farmers were busy and at the end of the month hay was mostly in the barns.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour in the city and vicinity the past month has been fairly active, and especially in the city, where street paving was at present being carried on. Front street, over half a mile in length, and a portion of Bridge street were being paved, and in

consequence many men were being employed, some of whom were foreigners. A new street lighting plant was also being installed. On July 31 a portion of the work was rendered idle by a strike of a number of foreigners who were engaged in attending to the concrete mixer. They remained idle the afternoon, but resumed operations the next morning. They struck for an advance of pay. They were receiving \$1.50 per day, and resumed duties upon promise of an increase of 25 cents per day. Messrs. Foley & Gleason of Ottawa were the contractors doing the work.

Whilst the various industries in the city were not rushed with work, generally speaking, operations were fair, and the great majority of mechanics and others engaged about the various industries were employed full time.

During the month a number of workmen were employed east and west of the city on the new Canadian Pacific Railway line, which went into operation at Belleville July 1.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin remained about the same as last month and far behind the corresponding month of last year as far as manufacturing was concerned, but the building trades were just as busy as last year with a good outlook for the balance of the season. Outside labourers, such as cement gangs, sewer, water and gas construction gangs were busy, but there were still a lot of foreign labourers out of work.

The paving of Weber street, Victoria street and Water street north, as well as Kaiser street, is being pushed ahead fast, giving employment to a large number of teams and men. Work on St. Matthew's church, the Janzen Opera block, remodelling of the Walker House, and putting new fronts in the Roos drug store and Canadian Pacific Railway city office was progressing well. The contract for the new Young Men's Christian Association building on Frederick street was awarded to C. Braun for

\$16,500, as well as an addition to the local power plant to the same contractor for \$3,375.

A large addition, three storeys high, to the Canadian Office Fixture Company was well under way and a gang of labourers were tearing down the old block in front of the Auditorium on south Queen street. A large three-storey business block will be erected on this space.

Work on 25 new concrete houses at the foot of Peter street was being pushed ahead. The construction of these houses is a comparatively new feature in building, the contractor (Mr. Braun) having the latest machines for this work. Moulds are put up for the entire house and the concrete by means of a large derrick is poured from the top, and when dry has the appearance of brick. Although the 25 houses will be alike in size and shape, no two will be alike in finish, which will be in woodwork colors.

A Toronto syndicate has recently purchased the Central Steam Heating plant on Gaukel street. They intend to put in new boilers and double the capacity, also lay more mains, so as to be able to supply a larger part of the city.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair, and the cost of living has not changed much. Butter dropped, while sugar and eggs went up. There were no strikes or lockouts in the district, and the rate of wages in the different trades remained the same with the exception of some woodworkers having their wages cut a little.

Considerable damage was done to oat and corn crops by the army worm, mainly in the southern section of Waterloo county, and later near the outskirts of Berlin and Waterloo 18 acres of fine oats being destroyed on the farm of Mr. J. E. Seagram, ex-M.P., just outside of Waterloo. However, the worst was past at the end of the month. It required the combined efforts of the farmers in the affected sections to destroy the pests.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions in Waterloo were fair during the month. Building trades were busy, also outside

labourers, the latter putting down permanent roadways on various streets as well as putting down sidewalks and curbs. Although woodworking and button factories were dull, others are working full time.

Brantford.

Labour conditions were not improved generally over the conditions existing in June. There was a surplus of labour in nearly all trades. The erection of a new school and a new factory found work for more bricklayers, but some were still unemployed. The civic authorities were continuing the sewer work, and applications for employment were still being received.

The work at Lorne bridge preparatory to raising it was being continued, and a new bridge to span the Grand river for the Lake Erie and Northern Railway was commenced.

A factory has been commenced, in which silk manufacturing will be carried on, the cost of erection being \$35,000.

The stone works, which was closed down for some time for alterations to machinery, has resumed operations. Short time was general in the factories, and a large number of men were idle.

The strike of painters was ended, the men returning to work during the month.

Tenders have been called for the erection of Government buildings at Brantford.

Agriculturists were busy. Haying was finished and wheat harvest progressing. The wheat in some sections was reported good, and in others fair. Rain was badly needed for the market gardens. The army worm caused a lot of damage.

Railroad construction was active. The application made by the Lake Erie and Northern Railway for a change of plans was not allowed by the Railway Commissioners. The company wished to alter the position of its station here.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were about the same as the month of June in most instances, the supply of labour being equal to the demand in all instances. Manufacturing was not as active as during the preceding month, but building operations were brisk and provided employment for all who were laid off by any of the local manufacturing firms.

A fire at the James Smart Manufacturing Company plant caused some loss of work for a short time only, and all employees were at work again. The company has been rebuilding since the fire and were putting up a new fireproof woodworking shop of reinforced concrete, 105 feet by 50 feet, three storeys high.

A fire at the National Manufacturing Company caused the lay-off of a number of men. The Canada Carriage Company have laid off nearly 75 men and some other establishments were running on short time.

Railway traffic was quiet in both passenger and freight traffic, while steamboat traffic was brisk in freight and fair in passenger traffic. Agriculture was active in haying operations and dairying.

The King street east pavement was progressing steadily and was giving employment to a large number of men. The Church street pavement was expected to employ a large number of men until late into the fall.

Smith's Falls.—Manufacturing was quiet, with a fair amount of building operations. No settlement was reported of the strike of moulders and coremakers. Rents showed a downward tendency.

Chatham.

Labour conditions remained about the same as during the preceding month. While some trades were active, others were showing signs of slackness. The building trade was quite active the greater part of the month, carpenters

being particularly busy. Bricklayers were very quiet.

Carriage and wagon factories were quiet. The International Harvester Company and the Wm. Gray Campbell Carriage Company closed down the last of the month to take stock, a number of the hands being kept on to assist in stock-taking. The Choplin Wheel Works and American Pad and Textile Company, both of which took stock the first of the month, have resumed work, the Textile Company advertising for more help. The foundries and machine shops were running full time, with plenty of orders on hand.

The city council had a large amount of street paving on hand, and all labourers could find ready employment. There were very few foreigners amongst unskilled labourers. Foreigners consisted principally of Belgians, who secured ready employment with farmers in the sugar beet fields.

The Board of Education awarded contracts amounting to about \$75,000, addition to Queen Mary School and remodelling the McKeough School. Owing to the large amount asked (\$80,000); the city council refused the request until such time as the ratepayers could pass upon it.

Two convictions were made during the month for selling milk below the standard required by the provincial health by-law.

The O'Keefe and Drew abattoir reported business particularly active the latter part of the month.

Farmers had a busy month harvesting. Crops in the district will be above the average. Owing to the army worm appearing in the district, many farmers were compelled to cut oats on the green side in order to save them. The greatest precautions were taken wherever the pest was found in large numbers to check their progress.

Cobalt.

There was little change in conditions during July compared with the previous

month. An exceptionally dry season made outside work favourable, and as a result a great deal was done in mining and farming. Agricultural conditions were not very favourable this season, due greatly to lack of rain; the hay crop was an entire failure. Certain sections have been troubled with the army worm, which made its first appearance in the north country this month.

In mining, new finds have resulted from a great deal of surface assessment work near Sesisinika Station, on the Temiscaming & Northern Ontario Railway, but not sufficient work to definitely decide just what permanent results will be affected, has been completed. These new finds compare with the best gold discoveries ever made in the district.

Under the Northern Ontario branch of the Department of Colonization of the Ontario Government, a large force of men were employed at various sections of the district on road construction. Good progress has been made this year, owing to favourable weather conditions.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during July showed no improvement over the previous month, and the number of unemployed was far in excess of the corresponding month last year. While the building trades were still active, the majority of manufacturing concerns are running on short time with reduced staffs and little indication of renewed activity as orders for fall trade were coming in slowly.

Unskilled labour was fairly well employed, street paving and sewer construction giving work to quite a number. The Bell Telephone Company have also had a large number employed laying conduit pipes for underground wires. The company have asked for tenders for a three-storey brick office building, to be erected on their Cork street site.

The MacDonald dry goods firm have let the contract for an entire new front for their large block to the Kawner Manufacturing Company. This is the

first contract undertaken by the firm in this vicinity. Work on their new factory was being rushed to completion, and the Company expected to start operations by September 1.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

Farmers had a very busy month. The hay crop, while light in some sections, was up to the average on the whole. Harvesting was in full swing at the end of the month, and the yield promised to be good. The army worm caused farmers some anxiety as the pest appeared in many localities. No very great damage, however was done. No scarcity of farm labour was reported.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during July was quiet, there being many men idle in nearly every line of industry. The pay-roll of the board of works amounted to about \$10,000 per week, as compared with \$16,000 per week for the corresponding month of last year. Practically all the Deering Harvester Company's plant, with the exception of the repair, machine, and shipping departments and office, closed down on July 1, and will not reopen again until the middle of August or first of September. Manufacturing in other lines was quiet.

The Dominion Power and Transmission Company has commenced construction on Kenilworth avenue for its new street car line, and the Garney Scale Company of this city has received a contract from the Dominion Government for a track scale 108 feet long. When erected this will be the longest scale in use in Canada and one of the longest in the world. Work on the plant of the Hamilton By-Product and Coke Ovens, Limited, in the east end, will commence this fall. A large sum will be spent on the erection of the big industry, which it is estimated will take a year to build.

The building trades have been very quiet for this season of the year, and

many bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and plumbers have left the city in search of employment elsewhere.

The Proctor & Gamble Company of Cincinnati has completed arrangements to build a plant in Hamilton at a cost of \$250,000 to \$300,000, and expects to employ from 400 to 500 hands in the manufacture of soap, perfumery and various other household commodities. The Canadian business of the company has grown greatly within the past few years, and the company will manufacture in Hamilton goods sufficient for the Canadian trade. The plant is to be completed before fall and in full running order before the first of the year.

The largest steel goods manufacturers in America, the Stanley Works of Connecticut, will at once establish a large plant in this city for the handling of their Canadian business. The Canada Steel Goods Company of this city has been absorbed by the new organization. The work of the erection of new buildings and the enlarging of the existing plant of the Canada Steel Goods Company in addition to the installation of new machinery was to be commenced at once. It was announced that the National Steel Car Company would likely be running day and night by next fall. The company has decided to erect a large addition to its passenger car department, and the contract for the steel work has been let to the Hamilton Bridge Company. The prospects for the company operating a largely increased staff was a result of large orders recently secured. A large part of the work will be the erection of passenger cars.

This has been an extremely quiet season in the painting trade, and local painters have been complaining of firemen being engaged in painting the fire halls. Painters considered the work should have been given to some of their craft who were out of work.

The building committee of the Board of education has decided that all specifications for work and contracts must contain a clause that the union scale of wages of the several trades employed

must be paid by the different contractors.

Custom collections for the month of June amounted to \$216,961.51, a decrease of \$140,705.41 as compared with the same month last year. There was no change in the situation of the Hydro-Electric employees who went on strike last month upon refusal of the local Hydro Board to grant an increase in wages.

The agreement between the Bricklayers' Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that no member of either organization shall work on any construction work where workmen are employed other than those who are in good standing in the respective international unions went into effect with the approval of local men concerned.

To fill the numerous vacancies caused by the opening of new schools and the resignation of others, the board of education has appointed 25 new teachers to the public school teaching staff.

The Hamilton Sand and Gravel Company have purchased a tract of land containing thirty acres on Burlington Heights. The company will install a modern sand and gravel plant and commence operations at an early date.

A large number of cigar makers who have been working on short time have again started to work full time.

An event of importance here from July 6 to 20 was an Industrial Exposition, held in the new and old armouries. The two large halls were almost wholly given up to displays in booth form of work of local factories and stores.

Farmers had a busy month haying and harvesting. Fruit growers were marketing large quantities of fruit and vegetables at prices slightly below those of last year. The army worm made its appearance during the month and was a source of considerable annoyance and loss to farmers.

The Wentworth Orchard Company of Dundas were building an addition to the Waterdown plant. The new building

will add two new departments to the present plant, a jam kitchen and an apple canning department. The company was also installing a 110 h.p. steam boiler for cooking and heating purposes, and will use Hydro power for all the machinery. Dr. Caldwell, of the Wentworth Company, stated that the army worm had not done any noticeable damage to the fruit crop in the district.

Dundas.—Dundas will have another manufacturing plant added to its list. The Mercury Mills, Limited, of Hamilton, has taken a two years' lease of one of the plants in the old cotton mill, used by the Chapman Engine Works, and intends establishing a branch factory. Workmen were engaged in making extensive alterations and repairs, and as soon as these are completed the machinery for carding and spinning of the finer classes of woolen yarns will be installed.

Caledonia.—Wheat cutting was started and the crop reported above the average.

Kingston.

There was not much improvement in the condition of the labour market as compared with the previous month, and conditions in all industries compared very unfavourably with July of the previous year. The unemployed question promised to be very tense in the near future.

The Kingston Construction Company has been awarded the contract for alterations and repairs to the stables at Artillery Park Barracks.

Business along the water-front appeared to be very slack, and many boats were lying up owing to depression in trade.

Let passes issued at canal office during the month of June en route to Montreal showed: Grain, 905,699 bushels; coal, 6,354 tons; square timber, 98,963 feet.

Exports to the United States during the past three months were \$209,000, an increase of \$29,000 over the preceeding three months.

London.

During July there were very few idle people. The large amount of outdoor civic work under construction was a big factor in solving the labour problem, and fully 500 men were engaged in this way, but the outlook for the winter months was not very promising. A considerable amount of building has been going on, but nothing on a large scale, with the exception of a \$100,000 building for the Ford Motor Company, for assembling automobiles and for which teams and men were engaged on excavation work. Work has been commenced on the laying of the new rails for the electrification of the London and Port Stanley Railway. The Public Utilities Board has granted various increases to electrical workers in the employ of the city.

Farmers were very busy cutting hay and wheat, and the yield was good. New potatoes were late, and with the stock of old potatoes exhausted prices rose to \$3.00 per bag. Fruit of all kinds, especially apples, indicated a large crop. The army worm made its appearance in Middlesex County and caused the farmers and Government agricultural experts great anxiety. Standing crops were injured to a great extent.

The City of London has commenced work on the reconstruction of the London and Port Stanley Railway, the road to be changed from a steam road to an electric one, and to be operated by hydro-electric energy by the city, under the supervision of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. This will be the first municipally owned road in the province to be operated this way.

Niagara Falls.

The favourable industrial conditions of the previous month continued during July. Building prospects were good. Tenders were invited for erecting new Methodist and Baptist Churches at the north end of the city. The bulidings for the Dominion Chain Company's factory were progressing rapidly.

Local trade was good, but freight traffic on the through lines of railway was very light. Passenger traffic was heavier owing to summer excursions.

Hay was an average crop. Wheat promised well. Fruit growers were busy with berries and cherries, the latter being a very heavy crop. Pickers were in demand. Rose beetles were damaging vineyards in some localities.

Conditions among manufacturing industries were unchanged.

Employment on steam railways was not as good as usual for the season, but electric lines were working full staffs.

Welland.—The Dain Agricultural Improvement works were closed down and will not reopen till October. Many unskilled labourers were idle. A \$22,000 paving contract was awarded. As water from the enlarged Welland Canal will be unsafe for domestic use, the Government will build a pipe-line from Lake Erie to supply towns heretofore using canal water. The cost—\$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000—will be divided among the municipalities benefitted. Penny banks will be established in the schools. Building permits for the first six months of the year showed an increase over the corresponding period of 1913.

Orillia.

There was little change in the labour situation during the month, except that employment for unskilled labour was less plentiful. This was partly due to the fact that work on the sidewalks was completed. The town council was, however, advertising some sewer contracts. It was expected that civic enterprises might, however, have to be curtailed if the war situation resulted in the banks cutting off the necessary supply of money.

The contract for section No. 3 of the Severn Division of the Trent Canal (Lake Couchiching to Sparrow Lake) has been awarded to the Randolph MacDonald Company, Limited, of Toronto. The contract price for the work, which is largely a matter of labour was \$901,479.

The agricultural situation was improved by considerable showers. The army worm made its appearance in various parts of the country, but the damage done was, on the whole, comparatively trifling. Crops were a fair average. Grain was good; hay light.

Ottawa.

Unemployment found but little relief during the month. It was estimated that on July 31 in Ottawa there were about 4,000 unemployed, of whom about 2,000 were skilled workmen. Between three and four hundred of the unemployed labourers were provided with work on the streets by the city. Sixty Austrians, who were unable to find work and had become practically public charges, were deported, and it was stated that more might be returned to Europe. Two hundred of the unemployed foreigners were sent to work in the lumber camps during the month. A few hired with the farmers, but many refused this employment, declaring the rate of wages offered—\$10 to \$15 a month and board—was not high enough.

A settlement of a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees—motormen, conductors and shop men to the number of about 450—was effected during the month. The company's agreement with the men expired on the thirtieth of June, and a request for a nine-hour day, a wage increase and the right to wear the union button on the cars resulted only in an offer of a smaller wage increase than was requested. Negotiations arrived practically at a deadlock and the men requested that a Board of Conciliation be appointed. The company did not appoint a representative to this Board, but resumed the negotiations, with the result that in the settlement which was reached the employees secured a larger wage increase. The right to wear the union button and the nine-hour day were not granted.

The Allied Trades and Labour Council has adopted a resolution requesting the Federal Government to appoint a

Royal Commission to report on unemployment. One hundred and fifty men have been laid off by the Public Works Department.

Thrown out of employment for five weeks by the breaking of a flume, 1,800 employees of Booth's mills have returned to work.

It has been announced that a pension fund of probably \$10,000 a year will be established for the Police Department, which, up to the present, has merely maintained a benefit fund conducted independently of the city by the members of the department.

Owen Sound.

The July labour market was decidedly quiet. Some factories were running with slightly less help employed than in June, and also less than employed in July last year. The Heating and Ventilating Company's plant and the Malleable Iron Works closed down for a couple of weeks. During the time a new engine was installed in the former. All lines report a revival of business this fall.

The retail trade in dry goods, groceries and meats has been good, some firms reporting an increase on last year's record.

Printing and allied trades were active; business in this line seemed on the increase.

The Hepworth Silica Pressed Brick Company's plant has commenced operations, and the output has been pronounced excellent.

Farmers were busy haying, harvesting fall wheat, and hoeing corn and root crops. Hired help was scarce. Fall wheat in some localities was a poor crop on account of the June frosts. Crops were otherwise good. The army worm made its appearance in sections of Grey County, but every effort was being made to head off its ravages.

Peterborough.

There was very little improvement in the condition of the labour market as

compared with the previous month. While the building trades continued active, the factories showed no improvement, and there was very little demand for unskilled labour. The city has been doing what it could to relieve the situation. A contract for paving some of the principal streets has been let, and this, with some sewer work and sidewalk extensions, was expected to give employment to a large number of men. The street railway was making some extension to their line, and this will also help. A number of the men were going out to the farms for the summer, but will not have work for the winter.

The saw mills started again after being shut down waiting for the drives of logs. These were arriving and the mills were expected to run as late in the season as possible to get their lumber out.

The barbers have raised the price of a shave from 10 cents to 15 cents.

The farmers were cutting their spring grain. The harvest was rather early on account of the dry weather, and in most places the crop was expected to be light. The army worm and grasshoppers have done considerable damage in some districts.

Cobourg.—The new felt industry was making a lot of improvements and putting in new machinery. They will start operations this fall. The Thompson-Macdonald Company are starting a tile factory, and will employ about 15 men.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The labour situation was very depressed, many men being out of work.

Last January, in Port Arthur, a registration office for unemployed was opened, but only remained open part of three days, for it was found that when the men registered they expected work, and the city had very little to give. The council asked for permission to open a city labour bureau, and the necessary legislation having been passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, steps were being taken by some members of the council to get such a bureau started.

All industries have been quiet. The

dry docks at Port Arthur shut down for want of contracts, throwing some hundreds of men in the ranks of the unemployed. The wagon works were practically at a standstill, and the blast furnace has been shut down for months. The work at the docks was not very heavy. There has been no reported change in wages, but labourers and all trades except those with closed shops were working from five to ten cents an hour cheaper than last year.

The cost of living makes no great showing towards a reduction, and steadily maintains the high standard reached in better times. The value of the dollar to the working man in Fort William and Port Arthur during the last five years has fallen from 10 to 15 per cent., and with the fall of wages this year many families have been finding it extremely difficult to make way in the midst of the summer.

Most of the farm work in the district is done by men who are settled on the farms doing their own work and coming into the cities between sowing and harvest to earn a little money.

It has been a beautiful summer in this district for agricultural work, and if the men could be kept on the land, improving their farms, it would be a great boon to them and help the situation on the labour market in the cities.

The Pigeon River saw mill was kept open and employed many men. Other lumber yards import their lumber from mills elsewhere.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The summer has been very quiet, there being in Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton about 500 unemployed people, mostly labourers, but several of other trades as well. The new artisan well system commenced in Steelton and street paving in Sault Ste. Marie have taken quite a number; the farmers have employed a few, but still there were, perhaps, 500 men unemployed, making conditions look rather unpromising for the winter. It was expected that contemplated extensions to the steel plant and

the construction of the big dock would have gone ahead and given work to most of the unemployed, but on account of the money stringency it was expected likely that these would be put off till the opening of spring at least. Besides, appearances for active lumbering operations the coming fall were not promising. Everything considered, the outlook for the unemployed was very gloomy. Fall building operations were promising, but there was more than enough help locally for all possible requirements.

Farm help was fully employed, with plenty of local labour available.

The steel mill has an order that will keep it going three months.

Work has commenced on the Algoma Eastern Railway from Espanola to the Sault. Considerable labour was employed in completing sections of the Trunk road between Sudbury and the Sault.

Steelton was employing quite a number of men constructing buildings and a plant for new water supply by artesian wells.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market showed an improvement over last month, although not better than for the same month last year. Activity prevailed in the building lines. Manufacturing, however, was quiet. Two new factories in the south end of the city were going ahead rapidly. It was expected that a part of the Kemp factory would be tenanted by the Stratford Davenport Company for the manufacture of folding davenport beds and mattresses. The company intend to employ thirty hands from the start.

The Hydro-Electric Commission had a number of men engaged in erecting iron poles and the placing of lights for the new system.

The fire committee was authorized to purchase a motor truck combined chemical and hose car, hook and ladder truck and fire engine, costing \$14,855.

The city assessor has completed his work and finds that the population has

increased by 603 since 1913, making the total population 17,020.

Merchants reported business very good.

Farmers were busy harvesting. Hay was an average crop and considerably above that of last year. The wheat crop was good, and oats and barley promised a heavy yield.

Mitchell.—Work was soon to be commenced on a large sewer on Main street, which was expected to give employment to many labourers.

St. Catharines.

The condition of the labour market during July showed but little change as compared with the previous month, and was not nearly as favourable as during the corresponding month a year ago.

The contract for the new Bell Telephone building has been let to H. P. Secord & Son, of Brantford. The plans call for a three-storey and basement building of brick, stone and reinforced concrete. It will cost, exclusive of land, \$26,000. The building will be modern in every way, and the equipment will be the best that can be installed.

It has been definitely decided that the new Griffin Theatre on St. Paul street will be completed by contract. Specifications were being prepared and tenders were to be called for shortly. Former work on the building has been done by day labour, but operations ceased during the severe cold weather and have not been resumed.

Work on the construction of the Lord & Burnham factory was progressing favourably; the first carload of steel arrived at the end of the month.

The condition of labour in the different factories showed but little change over that of last month. The Maple Leaf Rubber Company of Port Dalhousie closed down the factory for a couple of weeks' holidays for the employees.

Shortage of carpenters on the Ontario street bridge was somewhat holding up the work, although another lift was added to the piers. The putting in of a siding by the Niagara, St. Catharines & To-

ronto Railway on Niagara street has greatly facilitated the work there. The stone and other material for the job was being rushed forward, three carloads of stone being received per day.

The Woolworth Company have leased a plot of land adjoining the Bank of Commerce on St. Paul and Queen streets for the purpose of erecting a store.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce have purchased the new bank at the corner of Queenston and Page streets.

Great activity was shown in the laying of sidewalks and sewers; 400 feet of trunk sewer have been laid on the Western Hill. The new local improvement contract on Monk street has been started. The Niagara street paving was being pushed along. The corporation road roller has been kept going every day on different streets in the city.

Merrittton.—Labour generally was well employed for the month.

Thorold.—Labour on the canal was steadily progressing.

Port Dalhousie.—The labour market was fair throughout the month. The Board of Trade held a very enthusiastic meeting, discussing many important questions of vital interest to Port Dalhousie. Waterworks and a summer hotel, better mail service, and new roadway to protect the beach were the subjects discussed, but nothing definite was settled.

St. Thomas.

Labour generally was not so well employed as during the previous month. The building trades continued active, but railroad traffic employees reported a quiet month. Manufacturing also was quiet. Work was commenced on the London and Port Stanley Railway. A large contingent of foreigners was brought to the city and put to work by the contractor.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported quiet. Considerable unrest was in evidence in the Michigan Central shops, where an effort was being made to extend the piece-work system to include

the machinists. Negotiations were being carried on between the officials, the machinists' union and Mr. E. N. Compton, Fair Wage Officer of the Department of Labour.

Very favourable reports were received regarding the crops in this district. Wheat was expected to average about 25 bushels to the acre, hay a good average crop, oats a fair crop. Corn was looking well, and barley considered a good average crop. Potatoes were late, but showing well. Fruit: Apples, fair; peaches, light; pears, light; plums, scarce; grapes, fair; raspberries, a good crop.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during July were similar to those which prevailed in June, nearly all branches of manufacturing industry being quiet, with little, if any, improvement and many men out of work. The most favourable feature of the situation was the activity in the building trade and the large amount of civic or corporation construction work in progress, which afforded much employment to unskilled labour, notwithstanding which several thousand of this class remained unemployed. Building permits issued during June represented a total approximate value of \$2,935,054, as compared with \$2,036,928 for June, 1913. During the first six months of the year the total number of permits issued was 4,157, representing an approximate value of \$13,476,140, as compared with 3,873 permits, representing a value of \$13,584,725 for the corresponding months of last year. In view of several large contracts in prospect, it was reported that the record of last year would be broken before the season closed.

The P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company of Montreal have been awarded the contract to erect the new Union Railway Station, including the passenger section, waiting room, restaurant, and offices and post office, the plan providing for a complete separation of the exit and entrance traffic. The building will be of granite, the exterior being an adaptation of Roman classic architec-

ture. The amount involved is about \$3,500,000, and the work must be finished by July, 1916. Actual work in clearing up the site was begun on July 27, employing about 35 men out of 3,000 who made application for jobs. The excavation work will give employment to a force of about 150.

The contract for the new building of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, on the southwest corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets, has been let to the P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company. The building will be eleven storeys in height and will cost about \$300,000.

The H. P. Le Page Company is erecting a four-storey brick, steel and concrete factory at 1150 Dundas street, to cost \$40,000. F. S. Thomas & Co., bookbinders, are putting up a five-storey brick warehouse at 176-180 John street, at a cost of \$57,000.

Bohan Bros., wholesale woolen dealers, will erect a large warehouse on the south side of Adelaide street. The Walkover Shoe Company is erecting a three-storey building at 288½/290 Yonge street.

The Toronto Housing Company has been displaying great activity in providing homes for working men at a moderate rental. The new buildings on Bain avenue, which will be ready by September, will provide accommodation for 100 families. The total development now under way by the company makes provision for about 300 families, in addition to the suburban property owned by them, the plans for which, when completed, will give houses to over 2,000 families.

The work of the British Welcome League in caring for newly-arrived immigrants has been suspended for the summer months, owing to the falling off in immigration.

Street railway receipts for June were \$525,533, as compared with \$512,086 in June, 1913, the city's share being \$105,106, as against \$102,417.

At the annual meeting of the District Labour Council, on July 2, the following officers were elected: James Watt, president; Joseph Gibbons, vice-presi-

dent; W. J. Storey, treasurer; James Ralph, financial secretary; T. A. Stevenson, recording secretary; H. B. Woodrow, sergeant-at-arms, and W. Bitschy, tyler.

Complaints have been made by many foreign labourers as to extensive swindling by contractors and employment agents, by the withholding of a portion of the wages due them. A petition was in preparation asking for more stringent punishment for such offences. Accusations have also been made against the foreman of a civic construction gang, charged with refusing to give work to Italians until they paid him \$1 each. Sworn declarations to that effect by several Italians have been placed in the hands of the mayor.

On the extension of the radial line from Lambton Mills to Guelph, tracks have been laid from Lambton Mills to Gorgetown, and the rest of the tracking will be completed in August.

On July 21 the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission decided to accept the award upon wages and conditions of their employees as given last June by the Board of Arbitration. Another difficulty has arisen owing to the requirement that men, on becoming members of the office staff, are required to sign an agreement relinquishing their rights to all inventions and improvements made by them while in the service of the Commission, and also to compensation for injuries. This is strongly objected to by some of the men.

The building trades were generally well employed. The metal and engineering lines were slack, with the exception of electrical workers. Structural steel workers and ship builders also had a fair month. Machinists were rather better employed than in June, but a large percentage were out of work. Furniture workers, upholsterers and the wood-working trades generally were fair. Piano workers, quiet. Printers and bookbinders were generally well employed. Custom tailors were quiet. Garment workers, hat and cap workers and boot and shoe workers were fair to quiet.

The provision trades were steady. The journeymen bakers have organized a local of the International Bakers' Union, with about 20 charter members. Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers and barbers were active. Railroad and street railway men, express men and others engaged in transportation had a fair month. A very large percentage of unskilled labourers were out of work.

Farmers were busy haying, the crop being generally light owing to hot and dry weather. Pasturage was generally poor, and fears of a milk shortage were entertained. The army worm has made its appearance in Markham Township and near Erindale, and farmers towards the end of the month were cutting their grain in order to save it.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not been as good during July as they were in June, although conditions have been fair. Factories have not been as active, many being closed for stock-taking.

Building operations were quiet. The large buildings were all completed, and at the end of the month building was confined to houses. A number of buildings were expected to be erected, such as the Bank of Commerce building, to School, addition to Remington Arms cost \$200,000, the Sandwich Public Metallic Cartridge Company, and a plant for the Horlick Malted Milk Company, which has purchased 40 acres. Work on these buildings, however, had not commenced at the end of the month.

Real Estate transactions were very quiet and prospects poor.

Farmers had a fair hay crop. Other crops were doing well, with the exception of oats and tomatoes, which suffered from attacks of the army worm.

Woodstock.

There was little change in industrial conditions since last report. The Canada Furniture factory is closed down for some weeks. A good many of the men have found employment elsewhere,

temporarily, and there was employment of some kind for the others if they wanted it. While all the factory reports were characterized by a note of slackness, there was practically no compulsory idleness. Conditions here have been much better than in many other places, for the reason that there has not been any great influx of labour. There was a good deal of building and other outdoor work, and there has not been very much complaint in this regard.

Farmers were through with their haying and have begun cutting grain. The hay in this district was a very good crop. Wheat was only fair. Oats and barley were excellent, except on low-lying ground, and where spring sowing was delayed too long on account of the weather. There was plenty of work on the farms, but there was not a great deal of complaint regarding scarcity of labour.

Merchants reported business fairly good.

The district suffered to some extent from an invasion of the army worm, but at the end of the month it was felt that the worst was over.

MANITOBA

Brandon.

During the past month the labour market has been quiet. The demand for labour was not so great as during the corresponding month of last year. The city was rapidly pushing its street paving and other improvements, thereby providing considerable work for unskilled labourers.

Tenders have been called for a new school to be erected in the west end of the city.

The outside work of the addition to the Nurses' Home of the General Hospital was completed. The Pioneer Grocery building was also completed.

During the month there were decreases in the prices of eggs, butter, potatoes, bacon and sugar.

A disastrous fire occurred on July 22 at the asylum, all the cattle and horse

barns being destroyed. These barns were almost new and of the most modern construction. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000. Work has commenced on temporary structures for the housing of the cattle.

Barley cutting has commenced at many points, and indications were that harvest would soon be in full swing.

A very successful fair was held during the past week, many thousands of farmers from all over the province visiting the city.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions in general showed little improvement over June. Building trades experienced only a fair month, and comparatively few new buildings were likely to be erected during the remainder of the season, the only noticeable one being the St. Mary's Catholic Church, to cost about \$500,000, and to be completed in 1915. A number of apartment blocks were in course of erection, and a fairly large number of houses were being built.

The railway trades were quiet, particularly towards the end of the month, when a large number of machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, car repairers and labourers were discharged from the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company owing to slackness of work. The shops of the Canadian Northern Railway were rather busy early in the month, but not sufficiently to materially effect the labour market.

Unskilled labour continued to be plentiful, and work scarce, but it might be pointed out that a large number of unemployed, particularly of the unskilled class, could be placed on the farms of the West.

The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau presents the following figures in the report for July: Applications for male help: In the city, 494; out of the city, 98. Positions filled: In the city, 476; out of the city, 90. It should be noted that applicants for help do not rely entirely on the bureau, and many

times secure labour before applicants for positions arrive from the bureau.

Manufacturers and wholesale merchants reported a fairly good business month.

The following quantities of grain were inspected at Winnipeg during July: Wheat, 4,409,100 bushels; oats, 1,760,850 bushels; barley, 364,500 bushels; flax, 375,100.

Freight shipments east and west were fairly heavy, but very few additional freight handlers were employed.

One hundred and forty plumbers went on strike early in June for an increase in wages from 55 cents to 60 cents per hour, but returned to work on July 20 at 55 cents per hour pending an agreement between masters and men. —

An agreement has been arrived at between the master stonecutters and the local union of stonecutters, whereby the employees receive, from August 1, an increase in wages from 65 cents to 67½ cents per hour. One hundred and fifty employees and twelve employers are expected by the agreement, which was arrived at without trouble.

The half-yearly meeting of the Winnipeg Co-operative Society was held during the month, when a highly satisfactory report was presented on the business of the society. A dividend for the half year of six per cent. was declared. The membership is 708, an increase of 63 for the half year. The capital of the society stands at \$7,401, of which \$6,231 is paid up.

The Photographers' Association held a convention in Winnipeg during the latter part of July, at which there were one hundred delegates.

The Master Bakers of Canada will convene here in August.

Local unions of maintenance of way men were preparing for the monster convention to be held in Winnipeg in September.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There has been a slight improvement in the amount of labour employed over last month, owing to the farmers taking on a few more men. The demand for harvesters was expected to be keen the first week in August, and some cutting had already been done on the lighter land.

All lines of trade were extremely quiet. There was considerable talk during the month of a strike of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which order is very strong at Moose Jaw. Nothing developed, however, and the trainmen's representatives were still negotiating with the Canadian Pacific Railway officials.

Owing to the continued warm weather the wheat has matured very quickly this year, and it was expected that the first week in August would see the work of cutting actively going on. Lack of rain for the last fifteen days of the month, and while the wheat was filling, will result in a slight reduction in the yield, as the top kernels of the heads will not fill. However, there was a good amount of moisture in the ground, and within a radius of forty miles of the city the crops were good and the yield on the summer fallow will be high. Beginning at a point 40 miles west of Moose Jaw and continuing through Southwestern Saskatchewan, there will be very little crop, and water and feed were scarce. This district did not get the heavy rains that fell nearer Moose Jaw during the latter part of June and the first part of July.

Prince Albert.

The conditions prevailing in the labour market showed very little improvement, and the supply more than exceeded the demand. Unskilled labour has been benefited by the municipal improvement work undertaken and the commencement of the armoury by the Dominion Government. The latter, it

was expected, would furnish employment to skilled mechanics, but there was no call for skilled labour above the local supply. The installation of an underground conduit system by the Provincial Government's Telephone Department has also absorbed a good amount of unskilled labour.

There was a fair demand for farm labourers, which was being well met from the ranks of the unemployed in the city.

There was every prospect of an early harvest. The immediate district has been exceptionally lucky in regard to rainfall, and there was indication of an excellent crop. Oats were exceptionally promising.

Beaver Lake gold mining still loomed large in the eyes of the public. Rich specimens and very optimistic reports were brought into the city. Developing companies were being formed, and reports of actual development on the claims belonging to the Beaver Lake Company were bearing out the early statements that the strike was an exceedingly rich one.

Progress was being made with the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at St. Louis, and it was hoped that the company would be operating into Prince Albert this year, or early in 1915.

The Saskatchewan River Navigation Company were awaiting the delivery of the engines for their new boat, and it was stated that immediately she is launched the company would commence operations on six large barges and another boat of even greater dimensions than the first. The successful navigation of the Northern Saskatchewan by a fleet of freight boats would do much towards settling up the country.

Regina.

General inactivity continued to prevail throughout the past month, and no sign of improvement in trade conditions was evident.

Unemployment was mostly felt in the building trades, and artisans were continually leaving the city owing to their

inability to procure employment. The season was the slackest for some years past.

Wholesale and retail trades were not experiencing the amount of business as for the same season in other years.

There was a noticeable increase in the price of meats, but a decrease in eggs, creamery, butter and potatoes owing to increased supply. A slight reduction also took place in flour.

Throughout the district crop conditions were at great variance, this being so on account of some parts getting a plentiful supply of rain, others being scorched up, and others hailed out. The majority of farmers complained of lack of moisture and feared a continuance of the absence of rain.

Though no official estimate has been made in regard to the yield, it was believed that 16 bushels to the acre for wheat would be a maximum, although weather conditions were expected to prove a strong factor, as a break in the hot weather and a week or two of cool, dull weather would considerably increase the yield.

There was every likelihood of an early harvest, and the grain sample will probably be a good one. Oats and barley were light, and it was considered possible that not more than one-half of an average crop of these grains would be harvested. Some compensation was expected to be realized, however, in the prices of coarser grains owing to the amount for export likely being small.

The need for harvesters from outside will be very limited, as the unemployed in towns and cities will supply the need in so far as additional help is concerned.

The Provincial Government was busy-ing itself in moving the farmers from the districts where there have been crop failures to other districts where men will be required.

Saskatoon.

The labour situation has changed slightly for the better. On the whole, there were more men employed than last

month, but there was still a surplus of labour.

The street railway was putting in some improvements and extensions, and there was a quantity of sewer work going on. The parks board had a crew of men improving boulevards. The town of Sutherland was putting in a water-works and sewer system, the work upon which was easily handled by the local labour supply.

Humboldt was carrying on extensive improvements, such as sewers, etc., and there was some building in a few of the smaller towns, local labour, in most cases, being sufficient.

The crops have been badly damaged by the continued dry weather. Many farmers are plowing under the portions hopelessly damaged. Local conditions showed that the last two weeks of the month were very trying on the crops. A local estimate by an experienced man, who recently made an extensive tour of the district, placed the summer fallows at a maximum of 15 bushels per acre and a heavy amount of spring plowing at a total loss. Many farmers were not expecting a 10-bushel average. Much of the crop on the experimental farm, however, was looking good.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

No improvement was shown in the building trades over the previous month, the majority of the men being still unemployed. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has dismissed 250 men from its locomotive and engineering shops at Ogden. There being such a large number of unemployed in the city, arrangements were being made to have the men go to the harvest fields. Negotiations were under way with the railway companies to obtain a cheap rate for the men at the different points in the province. It was estimated that there were sufficient men in the West to handle the harvest without men being sent from the East.

The construction of the terminal elevator was being proceeded with. Two spur tracks have been laid to the elevator by the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Canadian Northern Railway was also busy completing its ballasting from Calgary to Stettler. The Grand Trunk Pacific have commenced operations for the erection of their freight sheds, roundhouse and new yards. No settlement has been arrived at between the city and the Canadian Pacific Railway on the stockyard question.

No improvement was shown in the wholesale or retail trades.

Omitting the heads of departments and what is known as the city hall staff, there were on the pay roll of the city 301 employees of the street railway system, 178 in the electric light and power department and 194 on the water works, 111 police officers and 1,431 working for the Health, Fire and Public Works Departments, a grand total of 2,215 men, who utilized 331 two-horse teams. The payroll for the above was \$8,022 per day.

Arrangements were expected to be completed whereby all men out of work in the city who desired to go to the harvest fields could travel at the rate of one cent per mile. Unless there should be a very great change in the situation there will not be any demand for outside help at harvest time. Farmers have been shaping their affairs in the district with a view to avoiding a labour famine by planning to handle the work among themselves.

Offers have been made by firms who would like to participate in supplying the city with natural gas at prices much below those charged under the existing franchise. Since development work began in the oil field great quantities of natural gas have been tapped and have been going to waste. For 7½ cents per thousand cubic feet one company has offered to deliver gas at the city limits. Pending a definition of the rights of the company operating under the franchise, the council was not in a position to take advantage of the new offers.

Three citizens have volunteered to give the city a free site for livestock yards outside the city. A by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$212,000 is to be submitted to ratepayers for the purchase of the Alberta Stockyards as a preliminary to the ownership and operation of the stockyards as a municipal enterprise.

Additions made to the Public Market building afford increased accommodation to farmers. The Consumers' League was arranging to receive shipments by rail from points too far out for the owners to accompany their produce. The league will handle these shipments direct to the consumers at a small commission.

In accordance with the policy of the International Irrigation Congress, the Dominion Government has been asked to invite delegates from all countries where irrigation is practised, to attend the twenty-second Congress, to be held at Calgary in October.

The city council has under consideration the question of amending the regulations so that it will not be possible for any person on the street railway system to work more than six days a week. The agreement with the men does not expire until next April.

Edmonton.

The general condition of the labour market has not improved to any extent over the preceding month. Industrial work was less abundant, and the demand for labour in all industries was smaller than during the corresponding month of last year. While there was a large amount of building going on, the skilled trades in that line reported employment very unsteady, with some unemployed the whole of the month. The civic free employment bureau was continually crowded with men seeking employment, which is very unusual in the month of July in Edmonton. There was considerable opposition to the idea of a free employment bureau when it was first opened, but it has proven a great benefit to the unemployed, who are in many

cases unable to pay the prices charged for positions by other offices throughout the city.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair.

Some slight decrease was noted in the price of beef and fish during the month, but potatoes were very high owing to a scarcity of old potatoes. Rents for large houses decreased somewhat, but for a five or six-room house rents were practically unchanged.

The prospects for a good crop were excellent, ideal weather, with occasional showers, having prevailed during the month. Saw mills were busy; coal mines quiet. Railroad construction was active in the north country.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions continued much the same as last month, and much below what they were in the same month of last year. The opportunities of new openings have been few, the supply being far greater than the demand. Many of the resident workmen in all lines have gone elsewhere seeking work. This has apparently relieved the situation, but there has been little work offered.

Complaint has been made in regard to idle men stopping round the city who do not belong to it. Some of these have been offered work and they have refused it.

In coal mining the position has improved. Three of the mines were working full time and others were getting ready. No new building started and the building trades were dull.

Bank clearings for the week ending July 23 were \$370,698, as against \$655,468 for the corresponding period last year.

Agriculture was in a depressed state owing to the excessive heat and failure of the crops. There were some exceptions where the crops were good, notably around Magrath, twenty miles to the south, and in the Monarch district, about twenty miles to the north, but generally the crops were very poor, and in many instances entire failures.

Medicine Hat.

The labour market for July has shown some improvement over the previous month, more particularly in the building trades. Bricklayers have all found constant employment, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, and a much larger number of carpenters have been employed, as well as plumbers and electrical workers, but in the three latter mentioned trades there remained quite a few men who have failed to find constant employment.

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works started a small force of men to work on the erection of a new plant at this point. The Maple Leaf Milling Company had a large force of men at work on the erection of their new 3,000 barrel mill here. The Medicine Hat Brewery was in full operation, having placed their product on the market on July 1.

Even with the starting of these buildings there still remained a large number of unskilled labourers unemployed.

Trade both wholesale and retail was reported as very quiet.

There was expected to be little, if any, crop in the district this season owing to the continued dry weather, which has prevailed in the district all summer, and reports from the rural districts indicated that quite a number of homesteaders were in destitute circumstances.

All manufacturing concerns were continuing to run practically full time, except the Pump and Brass Works, which was shut down temporarily on account of having too large a stock of manufactured goods on hand.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

There has been no change in the labour situation in this district since last month; there being very little work going on and a large number of idle men looking for employment. The burning of the saw mill in the city also threw a lot more men upon the market.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet, especially during the latter part of the month.

There was no change in the strike situation, and although the strike relief has been stopped, the men remained firm. The companies claimed, on the other hand, that they were satisfied.

Farmers were pretty well on with harvesting, but the crop will be light on account of the exceptional dry season.

The saw mills of the district were working steadily, but the saw mill company in Nanaimo had not made any statement in regard to rebuilding its mill. The logging camps were working, but not to a large extent.

The coal mines in the city and district were working steadily with the men they have got.

The Pressed Brick Company was working steadily and gradually increasing its output.

Railway construction on the island was quiet, work on extensions being nearly finished.

The city did some work on the sewerage system during the month, but very little else—only work that could not be put off.

Nelson.

There has been little change in the condition of labour during July. Nearly all jobs under construction were practically finished, and a great many men were laid off, with very little prospects of anything in view. Some men were leaving town and going to mines or wherever there was a possible chance of obtaining work. The mines appeared to be the only place where activity prevailed.

The two yarn factories were running full time and were making large shipments.

A city by-law respecting the hospital guarantee bond will be voted on August 9. Should the vote carry and the city can sell the debentures the building will probably be proceeded with at an early date, which should relieve the situation

to quite an extent so far as the building trades are concerned.

One of the most satisfactory aspects of the mining outlook was in and around Sandon, where 250 men were employed. This number was also being steadily increased. There was not a vacant house or shack in Sandon. The somewhat tangled condition which the municipal finances got into following the depression was being straightened out. The debt was being gradually reduced, and civic conditions generally were improving.

New Westminster.

The conditions of labour has shown very little, if any, improvement over the month of June. Little of any sort has opened up during the month, excepting in the case of the farmers, who supplied a number of men with employment during the hay harvest.

The building trades were very dull, with no prospects of immediate improvement.

The expected run of salmon had not materialized, and although the fishermen were getting a record price (35 cents), they had done practically nothing.

Farmers were busy. Hay was a splendid crop and nearly all housed in excellent shape.

Lumbering was going on as usual, but with no increase in the local demand.

Factories were all running as usual.

Railroad and other construction work showed no improvement over last month.

Prince Rupert.

The month of July has been very quiet from a business standpoint, and unsatisfactory from a labour point of view, and does not compare favourably with the two preceding months. Unsettled weather during the month interfered considerably with outdoor work. There was still considerable unemployment among the building trades, and unskilled labourers, and the outlook for the

next few months was not very promising.

A general cut in wages has been made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company on their western section, which has caused much dissatisfaction, and as a result many of their employees have thrown up their work and added considerably to the roll of unemployed in Prince Rupert.

A movement was afoot to organize a general labourers' union in the city, and the organizers were receiving considerable support.

Operations commenced during the month on two new buildings, a public school, costing \$13,300, and an exhibition building, costing \$6,000, both frame structures.

The strawberry and vegetable crops on the Skeena River and in the Kitsumkalum and Lake Else Valleys have been exceptionally good this summer, and many crates were shipped north to Alaska.

The fishing industry was still active. The run of sockeye salmon on the Skeena and Naas Rivers was exceptionally large and the canneries were all working at full capacity.

Vancouver.

There has been no improvement in the labour situation here since last month. Compared with last year, labour was not so much employed, and the outlook for the coming winter was very grave. That aspect of the matter was being considered by the municipal authorities. Relief work of a limited quantity has been continued from last winter, but it was admitted that the money appropriated for this purpose was not nearly able to cope with the demands made upon it. Large numbers of workmen, particularly those not married, were leaving town, some for the Antipodes and many to the British Isles. This was a marked feature of the situation this year, and affected men chiefly from the building trades, which were very slack.

Bank clearings for Vancouver for June were \$37,467,108, as compared with \$49,389,201 for the corresponding month of 1913, and with \$53,781,824 in 1912.

The provincial voters' lists, just compiled, showed an increase of voters in every city ward since last November. The total increase for the whole city was 509. The total number of persons in the city eligible to vote in provincial elections was 29,851.

The city council has passed a by-law closing all retail stores at 6 p.m. during the first five days of the week, and 11 p.m. Saturdays. The 11 p.m. rule will also apply to the day before a statutory holiday and to the six days before Christmas. A penalty of \$100, or in default two months' imprisonment, is prescribed for breaches of the law. Some opposition to the law was being made by some classes of retail merchants, and it was expected that an early test case would be submitted to the courts.

Sixty men were working on the new Federal Government dock on the harbour front. These were chiefly engaged on the preliminary work necessary to preparing for the foundation, which it was expected would be commenced shortly and would give employment to more men.

It was announced that a company known as the British Columbia Steel Works, Limited, was to establish a plant valued at \$100,000 on Lulu Island, at the mouth of the Fraser River, to manufacture the lighter kinds of steel construction. A rolling mill, with a daily capacity of 50 tons, will be part of the proposed equipment.

A special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour* met in Vancouver Labour Temple July 13. The convention was called at the request of the miners on strike on Vancouver Island, where the payment of strike relief has ceased.

The executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labour has appointed a

special committee to take up the question of securing a workmen's compensation act for British Columbia similar to that recently passed by the Legislature of Ontario.

The Appeal Court of British Columbia having upheld the action of the immigration authorities in regard to the Hindus who arrived in Vancouver on May 23, steps were taken to have the latter deported. These efforts resulted in a conflict between the Hindus and immigration officers and city police on July 18. Later, however, further steps were taken to overcome opposition on the part of the Hindus and the steamer which they had chartered to bring them to Canada left Vancouver July 23.*

Both employers and workmen in every branch of industry report conditions as slacker than for many years. Workmen seeking employment will be well advised not to come to the Coast.

Victoria.

Labour conditions remained about the same during July as the previous month. With the opening of the salmon fishing season a number of men found employment, and during the month several men were taken on by the various contractors carrying on government works. Building operations were quiet, and the number of unemployed in the building trades and unskilled labourers continued to be quite large.

Victoria has been made the chief equipment and repair centre for the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway Company's system. All the work which has been done heretofore at the divisional point at Wellington has been transferred to Victoria, about 40 workmen and their families having taken up their residence in the city. The majority of the men are expert mechanics; several of them have been with the company for a number of years.

The city council has assured the local Manufacturers' Association that in or-

*See special article elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

*See special article elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

dering goods and materials home and British Columbia commodities will be purchased wherever possible.

A contract has been let for the election of a new Presbyterian Church, at a cost of \$55,000.

The Trades and Labour Council has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, A. S. Wells; vice-president, H. King; recording secretary, T. Mathieson; financial secretary, J. Day; statistician, C. Sivertz sergeant-at-arms, P. Fisher.

A Household League has been organized in Victoria, with a membership of more than 100. The objects of the league are to bring together the producer and consumer, with the object of reducing the high cost of living, and also favouring the introduction of the one-cent coin as a means of helping further in the same direction.

The Comox extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway was completed and opened for traffic from Parksville to Courtenay. The Comox Valley is one of the most fertile on Van-

couver Island, and with the advent of the railway rapid development may be looked for.

Track-laying has commenced on the island branches of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway, and a large wharf was under construction at Patricia Bay.

Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island has improved considerably during the past six weeks, and large numbers of whales were being taken. At Kyuquot Station, 120 have been captured this season, and the prospects were that the catch of this year would exceed that of 1913.

The sockeye salmon have commenced to run on the Skeena and Naas Rivers. Northern British Columbia fishermen average about 100 fish to the boat daily, for which they are paid 15 cents per fish at the canneries. The run of salmon promises to exceed that of any experienced during the past few years.

Salmon have also commenced running in the waters of Southern British Columbia. At the Sooke fish traps 14,000 sockeyes were taken in one day.

CONDITIONS DURING JULY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

No great activity, either industrial or commercial, was noticeable in July. Conditions were about the same as in June, and duller than during the same period last year. As a general rule female labour was employed regularly without a great demand in any one line. Country hotels offered many openings for waitresses, city restaurants also, owing to the increased business usual in summer. The large stores and a few smaller establishments, according to custom, adopted early closing, 1 p.m. every Saturday, during July and August.

Child welfare.—The question of abolishing child labour in factories was

taken up in Montreal by Mrs. Rose Henderson, probation officer of the juvenile court, before a recent session of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. Mrs. Henderson advocated the radical measure of parading child labourers in the streets with a view of educating the public to what she believed constituted a social and race hindrance. Such a step would be taken in connection with the Labour Day parade. The speaker also advocated women workers being included in the labour parade. These suggestions were laid before the "labour parade committee" for consideration, and at a subsequent meeting were defeated. The reason given was that: "to include children workers in the parade

was tantamount to organizing child labourers, certainly to recognizing them and their position in industrial life," such a stand being opposed to the attitude of the Trades and Labour Council on this question.

The juvenile court in Montreal is doing a great deal in studying the causes of child delinquencies and the remedies to be applied thereto. 2,500 children there passed through this court last year; of these only 175 were sent to institutions, 2,300 were on probation list for the year, and the majority were said to be doing well.

Experience has shown that 90 per cent. of the boys charged with crime are excessive cigarette smokers, and 98 per cent. are habitual patrons of the cheap moving picture shows. The chief remedies suggested are the establishment of more playgrounds throughout the city, and especially more serious supervision and parental control.

Owing to the many efforts being made on all sides to lessen the high death rate among infants in Montreal, a considerable decrease is shown compared to last year's statistics. From January 1, 1914, to July 11, there have been 373 deaths among children under five years, less than during the same period in 1913. The work done by the milk stations is the direct cause of this satisfactory result. The Local Council of Women and la Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste have been actively engaged in this work in the stations under their respective care. The latter body has undertaken the organization of a milk station in each French-speaking parish; this work is under the direction of Melle Maria Auclair.

The board of control has voted a sum of \$130 for the purchase of a lantern to be used at lectures given by the city doctors to mothers. It will project slides showing the evils of tuberculosis and infantile paralysis.

Of interest to women.—At a recent session of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Bill was discussed. The

council intends in due course to press for further amendments to widen the act. The secretary, Mr. J. T. Foster, pointed out that, according to the actual wording of the bill, no provision is made for the mother of an unmarried man if he is not her sole source of upkeep. If she is dependent on him solely she gets compensation, but if she has two sons and one is killed no compensation at all is paid.

Among the advantages offered the feminine working population of Montreal during the summer months may be mentioned the use of the public baths. They are ten in number, and all have their special hours for women. Besides these the Young Women's Christian Association has established a bath, where swimming lessons are obtainable, at its Fairmount branch.

Nurses.—The Victorian Order of Nurses reported a busy month.

Five nurses have graduated during the present month from the school of mental nursing, established two years ago in connection with the Verdun Hospital for the Insane. This school gives professional nurses an opportunity of specializing in this difficult branch.

Toronto.

Among factory employees the lack of work was felt very seriously, and the slack time has lasted so long that prospects of improvement were not felt to be really hopeful. Great numbers of cloak and garment workers were out of employment entirely, and those more fortunate in still holding their situations were scarcely ever able to make a full week's wages. There was very little business passing through these shops. Employers adopted short hours, so as to spread work over a greater number, but this meant that a wage which in good times averaged \$8.00 per week was cut to \$5.00. Reports from garment workers' headquarters denoted a serious state of affairs among them.

However, more encouraging reports were given from other branches of trade.

The laundries found loss of trade owing to many customers being out of town was balanced by business with tourists and travellers, and their staffs were up to the usual mark. The same was true of waitresses. Many thus employed have taken work in summer resorts, but those in the city had a busy month. Telephone girls were all employed. From 300 to 400 girls applied for work on some one of the exchanges, that is over and above the number of position vacant.

Typists, if experienced, were in demand continually, although in comparison to last year's figures there were 40 per cent. less employed.

The city relief officer stated publicly that for the time of year the conditions prevailing were unprecedented. The civic authorities have realized what the winter must bring forth if affairs are strained now, and they intend to provide what work they can. The secretary of the Social Service Commission has been asked to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing a permanent civic employment bureau.

One step which has been taken recently by the Dominion Government, and which has been welcomed in all large centres, is the announcement of the superintendent of immigration re the deportation of immigrants. A large proportion of those out of work in the city are people not yet established in this country. Hereafter, unemployed immigrants who have been here less than three years and have become public charges will be deported at the expense of the transportation company which brought them here.

Child welfare.—The department of public health has made an arrangement whereby two hundred babies and mothers will be taken on daily boat cruises. It is hoped to counteract by this means the unhealthy atmosphere of the congested districts from which these children are taken, thereby lowering the death rate. The boat is in requisition four days a week at least, and those in charge of the undertaking report that

the results have proved beneficial. These children are all under two years of age, and for older ones there is other provision made. The forest schools care for the delicate ones, and "The Star" has a fresh air fund which is used by various agencies to provide outings for the others.

A plan has been formulated for a training home for mentally deficient children, and will be submitted to the Board of Education shortly. The chief medical inspector and one of the trustees have studied the problem, and on returning from the convention of the National Educational Association drew up a scheme which they will present to the board for their consideration. The proposal is to purchase a large tract of land in a suitable place and to build there a home where backward children could be sent for the special care and instruction they need. The problem has been under consideration all winter, and it is felt that some plan must be put into operation very quickly.

Housing.—A novel scheme has been agreed to by the Social Council of Women and the Toronto Housing Company. For a long time the council have considered the question of providing suitable accommodation for self-supporting business women and girls. At first it was suggested that a large residence was the suitable way to make provision, but already in Toronto there are several institutions operating on that plan. There seemed no real need to duplicate them. It was finally decided that a group of self-contained flats would have an advantage over the single large building, and the council then approached the housing company. The result of the conference is the following agreement:—

Six large buildings especially designed to accommodate 150 women as the council planned will be erected and rented to the council, who in turn will rent the separate apartments to the different applicants at reasonable rates. Each flat will have a living room, bath room and kitchenette, and the bedrooms will vary

from two to five to the one apartment. The rates will be \$6.50 to \$9.00 per month if only one occupies a bedroom, and will be only half that sum if two share their room. The council will govern the whole, but the occupants of each apartment will be allowed one representative on the committee, so that the houses will be really self-governed.

Winnipeg.

July compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year in the matter of demand for female labour, and also with June of this year. There has been no outstanding demand, and the supply was quite equal to it, with one exception, domestic lines.

There have not been sufficient cooks to fill the demand at some of the agencies, and owing to the extreme heat it has been difficult to secure a sufficient number of cooks and cook-generals for the summer resorts. There have been some domestics looking for work, but, as was the case last month, these were not competent nor experienced girls, generally speaking. The supply, however, more nearly met the demand in the city owing to the maids preferring to change their positions rather than go to the summer camps, where the conveniences of the city were lacking.

Unfortunately, the number of women desiring day work has been increased greatly since a year ago, caused largely by the necessity of adding to the family purse in homes where in former years this was not necessary, and this has overstocked the market. Several women looking for special work, such as plain sewing, crochet work, or nursing where a professional nurse might not be required, but such assistance needed, have found it difficult to secure such work.

Factory employment was practically the same as last year, though some of the laundries reported increased staffs, which have gradually increased month by month. Some of the cigar factories have less members and some greater than one years ago.

July and August are usually dull months in the stores, but exhibition commencing the second week in July gave temporary employment to some.

The demand for stenographers is an index as to business conditions generally. July has shown a good demand for substitute stenographers, holidays being on. For permanent stenographers the demand was not good. Experienced stenographers were finding plenty of temporary work, but beginners were experiencing difficulty in securing employment. Loan and insurance offices have somewhat larger staffs than a year ago, which will offset the decreased staffs in real estate offices. There was an improvement over June.

Teachers are not working this month, but the playgrounds had a busy staff of instructors.

Demand for nurses has been somewhat brisker than in June, though practically the same as a year ago. On July 29 there were 75 on the list at the registry.

Statistics furnished by the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau concerning women were as follows:—

	Offered.	Filled.
Chamber maids.....	13	11
Cooks.....	8	8
Day workers.....	348	335
Domestics.....	100	54
Factory helpers.....	5	4
Housekeepers.....	5	3
House maids.....	3	1
Kitchen women.....	31	25
Laundresses.....	2	2
Nurses.....	2	2
Nurse girls.....	18	11
Stenographers.....	1	0
Tailoresses.....	1	1
Waitresses.....	34	27
	571	484

In the Associated Charities' report for the month, unemployment is given as the cause of relief being necessary in 21 cases, and under-employment in three cases. The total receiving relief was 156 cases, 22 of which were new. Other causes were:—widowhood, 39 cases; sickness, 27; insanity, intemperance, domestic difficulties, etc., totalling 66. Totals for July, 1913, were 119 in all, 14 new

cases, and 105 old. Unemployment was reported in 15 cases as being cause for requiring relief.

Commencing July 15, in the Industrial Bureau and the University of Manitoba, and afterwards continued entirely in the university, a series of lectures as a training in social work was arranged by the Associated Charities, and J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League, as university extension work. Afternoon and evening lectures were given. Dr. J. W. MacMillan's course was hurried, owing to his being called to the Maritime Provinces as an arbitrator in a labour dispute. His course as arranged was as follows:—

July 13—Afternoon: "The History of Wages." Evening: "The History of Wages."

July 14—Afternoon: "A Minimum Wage." Evening: "A Minimum Wage."

July 15—Afternoon: "Workmen's Compensation." Evening: "Workmen's Compensation."

July 16—Afternoon: "Relief Problems." Evening: "Relief Problems."

July 17—Afternoon: "Housing Problems." Evening: "Housing Problems."

July 20—Afternoon: "The Rights of Children." Evening: "The Rights of Children."

For the remainder of the month lectures on the "Existing Social Agencies and Community Problems" were given by prominent public officials, including F. J. Billiarde, on "The Juvenile Court" and "Child caring Agencies"; "Charitable Agencies," by J. H. T. Falk; "The Community Centre (the Industrial Bureau)," by C. F. Roland; "The Health Department," Dr. A. J. Douglas; "Amusement Censorship," S. Clark; "Primitive and Reformatory Institutions," R. W. Craig; "The Industrial Revolution," "Characteristics of the Modern City," "Family Readjustments," "Modern Industrial Conditions," and "Unemployment," by J. S. Woodsworth, and "Social Pathology," by Dr. J. Halpenny. The course will

be continued in August and examinations held.

In dealing with "A Minimum Wage," Dr. MacMillan brought out the necessity, if justice is to be meted out to the working man, of there being "A Minimum Wage Law" for his protection, and the feasibility of such a law as now enforced in Australia.

Vancouver.

The general condition of the labour market remained very much the same during July as in the previous month, the supply of female labour being in excess of the demand.

The first report of the recently appointed woman inspector for the Civic Health Department shows that since Miss O'Connor entered upon her duties on May 28, 1914, she has visited 135 different places, consisting of shops, factories, laundries, beaches, parks and public buildings where female help is employed. Some of the places have been visited twice, and the parks and stores at least once a week. The places inspected employ 2,283 females. Of this number 1,148 are employed in shops and stores, 314 in corporations, 436 in laundries, 276 in factories, and the remainder in other activities of life. In regard to sanitary conditions, in the larger places things were found to be quite satisfactory, but in regard to smaller shops conditions were not good, neither in regard to ventilation, lighting, or sanitation. These cases were referred to the factories inspector, who has jurisdiction over workshops.

In some department stores it was found that seating accommodation was not provided for employees. One store visited employs nearly 100 girls, providing no seating accommodation at all. The report stated that as regards conditions in factories girls are generally seated when possible, but in laundries the work is done standing. The building is generally hot and on an average on three days a week the girls work 9 hours a day. In most cases hours are satisfac-

tory and always satisfactory in the larger factories.

By an order of the Licensing Board, no woman or girl can be employed or allowed to serve at the cigar stand of a hotel, under penalty of the license of such hotel being suspended.

The early closing by-law passed by the city council during the month of June, and which was framed to apply generally to all stores not exempted by the Provincial Shops Regulation Act, was amended at a special meeting of the council recently, by specifying the retail trades to which it shall apply. The trades specified are men's furnisners and clothiers, grocers, boot and shoe dealers, butchers, dry goods, furniture and hardware dealers.

Gordon Drysdale & Company have voluntarily decided to close their store on Granville street at 1 p.m. on Saturday during the summer months. There was a considerable amount of disappointment among retail employees through the failure to obtain a by-law establishing a regular weekly half holiday in the city.

Approximately 500 school teachers, three-fifths of whom are women, have been taking a course of instruction in music, domestic science, rural and manual training, the latter being varied and covering both manual arts and crafts. This course has been arranged by the Department of Education and school teachers from all over the province have availed themselves of this opportunity, and were in the City of Victoria, where the instruction was being given. Each teacher taking this holiday course, which covers a period of four weeks, receives \$1.25 a day and travelling expenses from the Department of Education. The object of this course of instruction is to better fit the teachers for the pre-vocational training of children that will be introduced in the schools when they reopen after the vacation. It is intended that the following subjects will be taught: English, six hours a week, this to cover reading, writing, spelling and composition; commercial geography,

arithmetic and industrial history will be taught for three hours a week each; domestic science for girls and manual training for boys will take up another ten hours a week each; while rural science, such as nature study and agriculture, will also be taught. This course of instruction for children is intended to help them to decide which line of work will be most congenial to them, or what they are best adapted for after leaving school. In the City of Vancouver a few more teachers will be required when the vacation is over, the number of children attending school having increased 647 since June of 1913.

In particular employments it was found that during the month of July the supply of domestic help was still in excess of the demand, the financial depression having caused a change in the quality of demand for domestic help, the most general request was for girls to assist in the house at a wage from \$12.00 to \$20.00 a month. There was a small demand for skilled domestic help, but this had decreased considerably since the corresponding month of last year.

In seasonal trades, such as millinery, dressmaking and tailoring, less than 50 per cent. of the women following these occupations were active during the month, July being a part of their slack season.

The demand for stenographers and bookkeepers was very low and chiefly for substitutes during vacation period, the stenographic employment agencies advising stenographers and bookkeepers who write to them from other provinces to inquire into the possibilities of employment not to come to Vancouver just now.

Workers in jam and pickle factories were busy during the month, while the fruit picking absorbed a few of the unemployed women for a short time.

Waitresses were more active than during the previous month, owing to tourist trade.

The demand for professional nurses was less than the supply, but an increasing demand was shown for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JULY, 1914.

DURING July the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, also reports of six Boards established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

The applications were received from street railway employees at Ottawa, Ont., and from electrical workers at Hamilton, Ont. The reports dealt with disputes concerning street railway employees at Ottawa, Ont., and St. John, N.B.; electrical workers at Toronto, Ont.; the maintenance-of-way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, yardmen and trainmen employed on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the carpenters employed by certain Montreal contractors.

Reports Received.

The report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the St. John Railway Company of St. John, N.B., and its employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local Division No. 663, was received on July 8, bearing the signatures of all of the Board members.

On July 9 the Department received the report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees. The report was in the form of a memorandum of agreement between the parties, bearing the signatures of Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., Ottawa, on behalf of the Company, and Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, on behalf of the employees, and being also approved by Mr. T. Ahearn, president of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

The report of the Board appointed

to deal with a dispute between certain Montreal contractors and the carpenters in their employ was received in the Department on July 21. The report was unanimous, and was accompanied by the terms of a signed agreement between the parties.

The report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company and its employees was received on July 28, bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, chairman, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, member appointed on behalf of the employees; also a minority report signed by Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, member appointed on behalf of the company.

On July 30 the Department received the report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, bearing the signatures of the chairman, His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, and of Mr. W. N. Tilley, Toronto, member appointed on behalf of the company. The Department received also, on June 11, the minority report of Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, member appointed on behalf of the employees.

On August 1 the Department received the report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, yardmen and trainmen employed on its western lines in Canada, bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, and Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, member appointed on behalf of the company; also a minority report signed by Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, member appointed on behalf of the employees.

Applications Received.

On July 2 an application was received on behalf of the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, to the number of 450. In the application it was stated that the dispute resulted from a failure to agree upon a new schedule to take the place of an agreement expiring on June 30. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on July 6, Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees. An agreement was concluded between the parties on July 9 which obviated the necessity of completing the above mentioned Board.

On July 15 an application was received on behalf of the electrical employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., to the number of sixteen directly and fourteen indirectly. In the application it was stated that the dispute related to a demand for increased wages, shorter working hours, and improved conditions of employment. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on July 22, Mr. John B. Pegg, Toronto, being appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned. In the

absence of any recommendation by the company, Mr. Wm. Bell, Hamilton, was appointed by the Minister as a member of the Board on the company's behalf. Mr. Bell being, however, absent from Hamilton and unable to attend at once to the duties of his appointment, Mr. C. F. Maxwell, St. Thomas, was appointed by the Minister on July 31 in his stead. The Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference was made in the July number of the *Labour Gazette** to an application received on behalf of the electrical workers of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, of Sydney, N.S., affecting directly 55 and indirectly 2,000 to 3,000 employees. The Board in question, as completed on July 14, was composed of Messrs. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., and Arthur Kendall, M.D., Sydney, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and employees respectively, and Rev. Dr. I. W. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S., as chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the foregoing. The report of this Board had not been received at the end of the month.

*See July, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 53.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Toronto Electric Light Company and its Electrical Workers.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company and its employees relative to a proposed new schedule of agreement and certain alleged discriminations against union members was received on July 28. The report was signed by His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, Brampton, Chairman, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. A minority re-

port was also received from Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, member appointed on the company's recommendation. Both the report and the minority report were accompanied by proposed new schedules. During the negotiations the manager of the Toronto Electric Light Company intimated his willingness to grant a further increase in wages, amounting to about seven per cent., as a full settlement between the parties. The increases referred to are set forth in Mr. Dewart's minority report. The

terms of the report and minority report were communicated to the parties at the end of the month, with a request that the latter should state whether the dispute would be adjusted accordingly.

The Board established to deal with the foregoing matter was also authorized to lend its aid in the adjustment of a dispute between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its electrical workers. The findings in this matter had not, however, been received at the end of the month.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

To the Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company, on the one hand (Employer), and electrical workers' employees of the said company, being members of Local 353 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employer and the employees in this case met in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on the 15th day of May, 1914, and have held thirty-three sittings since that date down to the present time.

The Board was met by Mr. R. J. Fleming and Mr. F. J. Clark and Mr. F. L. Hubbard, representing the employer, and also by Messrs. J. B. Pegg and Messrs. Rogers and Trahan, representing the employees.

The views of both parties were fully presented, witnesses being called and statements made, verified by exhibits, and the fullest opportunity was given to both sides to discuss the case in all its branches, which was very fully done. Indeed, it was hard to see how any argument or pertinent fact could have been presented outside of what was laid before your Board. On each side there

was a spirit of good feeling and an evident desire to arrive at a reasonable basis of settlement. The employees submitted a schedule of wages and conditions, which has already been forwarded to you, and which was the basis for our consideration of the matters referred to us.

After full consideration of all the arguments and evidence presented the Board reports that it recommends the following as the schedule to be adopted by the employer and the employees for the period of one year, commencing on the 16th day of July, 1914, and to continue in force after the expiration of such time until either the employer or the employees gives 30 days' notice in writing to the other of them of the termination thereof.

Schedule of Wages and Conditions

recommended by the Board for acceptance by the parties:—

1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. From 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., except wiremen's and motormen's, whose hours shall be as at present.

2. All employees included in this submission shall have the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, 24th of May, 1st of July, Labour Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, and every alternate Saturday afternoon off with pay unless otherwise set out hereinafter.

3. The first five (5) hours overtime worked between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. shall be computed at the rate of time and one-half of standard rate, additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later and before 5 a.m. shall be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate, and shall continue (except for intermission for meals) until employee is relieved from duty, and if commencing at 5 a.m. or later and before 7 a.m. double time up to 7 a.m. All time worked on Sundays or holidays and on Saturday afternoons off to be computed at the rate of double time of the

standard rate. All monthly men shall have two weeks' holidays, with pay, each year.

4. All lines carrying a voltage of over 650 volts shall be classed as high voltage lines.

5. When work is to be done on high voltage lines, not less than two journeymen are to be assigned to the job.

6. In the case of trouble on high voltage lines not less than two journeymen must be sent out to repair the trouble, with any necessary assistance.

7. That at all times the employer shall receive a Grievance Committee from any department. It is also agreed that the business agent of the local, or a general officer of the organization may be a member of the Men's Committee.

8. Any employee who may be suspended for any cause whatever, and who after investigation is found not guilty of the offence for which he was suspended, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid full wages for all lost time, from date of discharge or suspension to date of reinstatement.

9. A journeyman shall mean an employee who has had three years of experience in one or all branches of the electrical trade.

10. Apprentice shall mean an employee engaged in learning the trade of a lineman, trolleyman, mechanic, wireman, meterman, or operator, and who had had less than three years at such trade.

11. Men acting as temporary foremen shall receive foremen rate of pay for the period for which they are so acting.

12. Seniority, other qualifications being equal, shall be the ground of promotion in the service.

13. The employer shall not discriminate against union men.

14. All gangs and departments to be provided with a first aid kit.

15. Where a helper is required on live work an apprentice and not a labourer shall be assigned, unless herein otherwise provided.

16. Patrolmen and repair men shall receive two weeks' holidays once a year, with pay.

17. A suitable covering for wagons and automobiles will be arranged for protection in rough weather for all truck drivers and chauffeurs, troublemen, patrol and repair men.

18. One relief operator in addition to the one now employed shall be added in order to give each operator as nearly one shift off per week as can thereby be done.

19. Each relief operator must be in the same class as the operator he relieves.

20. No station operator, electrical mechanic, inside wireman, meter installer or station men shall be expected to work on five hundred volts, or over, live work or heavy dead work without sufficient assistance and proper precautions against danger, and where required to work on voltage of over 650 volts the general terms of this agreement as outlined above in regard to voltage will be maintained.

21. Trouble truck drivers, who have been one year in the service of the employer, will receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay, and will work in shifts of eight hours, seven days a week.

22. All present conditions not herein provided for shall continue as heretofore.

23. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employee now receiving a higher rate of pay for work classified below:—

WAGE SCHEDULE.

	Per hour.	Per month.
Foremen lineman....		\$105.00
Foreman trouble department...		110.00
Sub-foreman		95.00
Journey lineman and trolley man	.40	
Journeyman mechanic .....	.43	
Journeyman wireman .....	.41	
Journeyman cableman .....	.43	
Cableman's helper .....	.28	
Journeyman meter installer		75.00
Journeyman troubleman...		100.00
Journeyman first operator		90.00
Other operators to receive three per cent. increase.		
Patrolmen and repairmen....		83.00

Trouble truck driver	16.00 per week
Drivers	16.00 per week
Groundsmen	.26

Apprentices:—			
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.
	Per hour.	Per hour.	Per hour.
Line and trolleyman	30c	31c	36c
Mechanics	27c	32c	35c
Wireman	25c	25c	28c
	Per month.	Per month.	Per month.
Meterman	\$55	\$60	\$70
Meter readers, minimum rate	\$50.00 per month.		

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. MCGIBBON, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) JOHN G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

Dated at Toronto this twenty-fourth day of July, 1914.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., in this matter is as follows:—

To the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company, on the one hand (Employer), and electrical workers' employees of said company, being members of "Local 353 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers" (Employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employer and employees in this case met in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on the 15th day of May, 1914, and have held 33 sittings since that date down to the present time.

The Board was met by Mr. R. J. Fleming and Mr. F. J. Clark and Mr. F. L. Hubbard, representing the employer, and also by Messrs. J. B. Pegg and Messrs. Rogers and Traham, representing the employees.

The views of both parties were very fully presented, witnesses being called and statements made, verified by ex-

hibits, and the fullest opportunity was given to both sides to discuss the case in all its branches, which was very fully done. Indeed, it was hard to see how any argument or pertinent fact could have been presented outside of what was laid before your Board. On each side there was a spirit of good feeling and an evident desire to arrive at a reasonable basis of settlement. The employees submitted a schedule of wages and conditions, which has already been forwarded to you, and which was the basis for our consideration of the matters referred to us. It appeared from the evidence and documents presented to us that as late as the 23rd of May, 1913, after the claims of the employees had been passed upon by the employer, a new and greatly increased rate of wages was approved by the general manager of the employer, and became effective on the 25th May, 1913, and has been in force ever since. The difference between the former rate of wages appears from Schedule "A" attached hereto.

The evidence submitted demonstrated that lines carrying a voltage of over 650 volts should be classed as high voltage lines.

The evidence submitted with reference to the cost of living in Toronto, very properly and most elaborately on behalf of the employees, does not justify the conclusion that there has been any change of a material character in this respect from the time that the last mentioned schedule of wages became effective on the 25th May, 1913, down to the time when the application was made in the present case.

On the other hand, it was strongly argued by the employer that the condition in which the employer stood by reason of the competition of the Hydro-Electric Commission, controlled by the Provincial Government and the local municipality, and not run as a purely commercial venture having regard to the present condition of the labour market were increasingly pressing reasons why the employer should not be asked

to pay a higher rate of wages in this case than the rate now in force.

After negotiations, however, Mr. R. J. Fleming, the manager of the employer, intimated his willingness to grant a further increase in the rate of wages amounting to about seven per cent., so that the wages of the different classes of employees in question shall be as set out in Schedule "B" to be effective on and after July 16th, 1914.

In making this concession as to wages, Mr. Fleming's expressed view was that it should be a full settlement as between the employer and the employee, and that no further question should arise as to the conditions contained in the submission to this Board.

As I am of the opinion that there is no evidence to justify any suggestion of undue discrimination by the company against any class of its employees, or that it has refused to receive any grievance committee and am of the opinion that Mr. Fleming and Mr. Clark have sufficiently indicated that the employees of the Toronto Electric Light Company have no just grievance in regard to the conditions under which they work, I

think that it is perfectly fair to the employer and employee that the increased rate of wages should only be granted upon the expressed condition that so far as both parties are concerned the employer shall continue to regulate his business under the same fair condition that have existed in the past, subject to such modifications as I am satisfied the employer will observe, having regard to the evidence that has been submitted before this Commission.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that if the employees are prepared to accept the suggestion as to an increased rate of wages without the acceptance of any of the conditions that are set out in the application that is before the Board that this rate of wages should govern, but I do not accept the view that in other respects this Board should outline a line of policy for a company, which, in my judgment, appears to have acted fairly with its employees, and will continue to do so.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. H. DEWART.

Schedule "A."

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

RATE OF WAGES.

Underground Line Dept.:-		RATES.	
Classification.	Prior to May 13.	Present.	
Cable foreman	\$100 per mo.	\$23.10 per wk.	
Foreman, 1st class	85.00 per mo.	21.90 per wk.	
Foreman, 2nd class	80c per hr.	20.75 per wk.	
Cable jointer, 1st class	85.00 per mo.	20.75 per wk.	
Cable jointer, 2nd class	82½c per hr.	37½c per hr.	
Cable jointer, 3rd class		35c per hr.	
Cableman (helper)	25c to 30c per hr.	25c to 27½c per hr.	
Serviceman	25c to 26c per hr.	30c per hr.	
Overhead Line Dept.:-			
Line foreman, 1st class	85c per hr.	23.10 per wk.	
Line foreman, 2nd class	83c per hr.	21.90 per wk.	
Line foreman, 3rd class	82c per hr.	20.75 per wk.	
Lineman special		37½c per hr.	
Lineman special, 1st class	83c per hr.	33c per hr.	
Lineman special, 2nd class	80c per hr.	33c per hr.	
Lineman special, 3rd class	25c to 28c per hr.	30c per hr.	
Groundsman, 1st class	23c per hr.	27½c per hr.	
Groundsman, 2nd class	20c to 22c per hr.	25c per hr.	

(Sgd.) H. H. D.

Schedule "B."

TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN RATES APPLICABLE JULY 16, 1914.

Overhead Dept.:—

1st class foreman	\$24.50 per wk.
2nd class foreman	23.10 per wk.
3rd class foreman	21.90 per wk.
Special lineman	40c per hr.
1st class lineman	37½c per hr.
2nd class lineman	35c per hr.
3rd class lineman	33c per hr.
1st class groundman	30c per hr.
2nd class groundman	27½c per hr.
3rd class groundman	25c per hr.
Poleyard foreman	33c per hr.
Cable jointers	33c, 35c and 37½c per hr.

(Sgd.) H. H. D.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Certain Montreal Building Contractors and Carpenters and Joiners.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established on June 18, to deal with a dispute between certain Montreal contractors and the carpenters and joiners in their employ, was received on July 21. The report was unanimous, and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement between the parties concerned, effective from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1917. This dispute grew out of the alleged unwillingness of the contractors concerned to comply with an agreement which had been made in 1912. The number of employees affected was estimated at about 100. There was a cessation of work on June 1 which continued until June 15, when through the efforts of Mr. DuBreuil, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, the differences in question were referred for adjustment under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The carpentry trade not being one of those to which the Act compulsorily applied, the reference was made under section 63 of the Act with the mutual consent of the employers and employees affected.

The Board was composed of Messrs. John J. Yorke, Montreal, and Gustave Francq, also of Montreal, who were ap-

pointed on the recommendation of the employers and the employees respectively. The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, Montreal, was selected by the foregoing as chairman, the Board being fully constituted on June 23.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

Report of Board.

Montreal, July 17, 1914.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to settle the difficulty between the Montreal General Contractors' Association and the Carpenters' and Joiners' Brotherhood, by a commission dated June 23, 1914, have the honour to report as follows:—

The proceedings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appear in the minutes hereto attached.

In consequence of these proceedings, the parties consented to sign an agreement for three years to begin on the first

of June, 1914, as appears by said agreement also attached, and which ended the dispute submitted to the Board.

As far as it may be necessary, the members of this Board concur in the said agreement and believe that it is just and fair to both parties.

We may add that the relations between the employers and the employees throughout the sessions of the Board were most cordial. Both parties were evidently desirous to adjust their differences amicably, and have shown a great deal of deference towards the members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. YORK.

GUS FRANCO.

J. BEAUDIN, *Chairman*.

Revised Proposals for Agreement Between the General Contractors and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Approved by a Meeting of the General Contractors' Association Held July 13, 1914.

1. A three years' contract from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1917.

2. *Hours of labour.* Nine hours from April 1 to Sept. 30, and eight hours from Oct. 1 to March 31. Saturdays to be five hours in summer and four in winter. The regular day's work shall begin at 7 a.m. in summer and 8 a.m. in winter, except when working double shift.

3. *Rate of wages.* 45c per hour from the time of signing the agreement until June 1, 1915.

Time and a half to be paid for all work after the hours mentioned in clause 2 up to midnight.

Double time on all time after midnight, also on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

4. A Board of Arbitration composed of seven members, three to be appoint-

ed by each party, and the chairman to be appointed by the representatives of both parties, and, if unable to agree, by the Minister of Labour.

5. The duties of the said permanent Board of Arbitration shall be:—

(a) To meet on the fifteenth of January each year, and again at the call of the chairman, to draw up a schedule of wages to be in force for one year from the first June following.

(b) To meet from time to time to settle all difficulties that may arise between the Association and the Brotherhood, or between employers and employees; and, further, this Board shall have full power to deal with any violation of clauses six and seven of this agreement reported to said Board in writing.

6. The Brotherhood agrees that none of its members will work for less than the rate of wages provided for in this agreement.

7. The Association agrees that none of its members will ask or compel the carpenters to work for less than the wages provided for in this agreement.

8. None but members of the Brotherhood to be employed by members of the Association, when available.

9. The provisions of this agreement shall apply on all sub-contracts, except those which are tendered upon before August 1, 1914.

10. Business agents of the Brotherhood to have the privilege of visiting works during the hours of labour.

11. Representatives of the Association to have the privilege of visiting works during the hours of labour and interviewing carpenters regarding cards of labour and wages.

12. This agreement to apply to the city of Montreal and vicinity.

Accepted as a binding contract this seventeenth day of July, 1914, at Montreal.

On behalf of the Employers:

The General Contractors' Association of Montreal.

(Sgd.) J. P. ANGLIN,
President.

(Sgd.) W. C. MUNN,
Hon. Secretary.

On behalf of the employees:

J. A. LAFLAMME, *Sec. D. C.*
R. C. LORD.
L. GUERTIN.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the St. John Railway Company and its Motormen, Conductors, Linemen, etc.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the St. John Railway Company, of St. John, N.B., and its motormen, conductors, linemen, etc., was received on July 8. The report was signed by all three members of the Board. This dispute grew out of the alleged dismissal of one of the company's employees, who was the president of the Local Union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and the employees' demand for his reinstatement. It was stated in the application that the same affected 90 employees directly and 60 indirectly.

The Board was established on June 10 and was composed of Mr. Jas. L. Sugrue, St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees; His Honour Judge J. G. Forbes, St. John, N.B., appointed by the minister in the absence of any recommendation from the company, and Mr. Robert T. Hayes, St. John, N.B., Chairman, who was appointed on the recommendation of the other Board members.

The Board, in its report, states that the evidence submitted was conflicting, "rendering it difficult to arrive at a conclusion, but taking into consideration all the evidence furnished the Board, and in view of the conditions now existing, we think the action taken by the directors was properly taken to support the authority of the manager to preserve discipline, and for the best interest of the public, and with a due regard to

public safety. Yet, in view of the fact that Mr. Ramsey was in the employ of the company for some ten years, we would strongly urge the company to find some employment for Mr. Ramsay in connection with their business." The Board also recommended that the company, through its duly authorized officers, should meet and treat with the duly authorized officers of the Association on all subjects that may be of interest to their employees, and that all charges against employees should be fully investigated by an officer of the company, the employees to have the right of appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors. The report was duly communicated to the parties. The findings were not accepted by the company, and a strike on the employees' part occurred on July 22, which was also stated to have followed upon certain further dismissals. Reference is made elsewhere in the present issue of *The Labour Gazette* to certain disorders which occurred during the continuance of the employees' strike and to the settlement which was effected in the evening of July 24. The agreement of settlement was signed by the president, vice-president and two directors of the company and by three of the men on the employees' behalf.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and

of a dispute between the Saint John Railway Company of Saint John, N.B., Employer), and its employees being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local Division No. 663 (Employees).

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the above named parties met on Monday, the twenty-ninth of June, at 2.30 p.m., all the members of the Board being present. After each member of the Board had taken the oath prescribed by statute, the Board then and there proceeded to hear evidence, Mr. Sydney Mosher representing the men and T. R. Taylor, Esq., the railway company.

After some discussion and in view of the number of witnesses to be examined, it was agreed to appoint Miss Hawyard as stenographer and Thomas H. Gibbons constable. The Commission examined the following witnesses: Charles Ramsey, James Quinn, William Dobson, James Bazillion, Harry Ellis, Ernest Flewelling, Hazen K. McLean, Victor Tichborne, H. M. Hopper and Charles Ramsey in rebuttal, whose evidence are herewith enclosed.

It seems the difficulty arose over the dismissal of Mr. Ramsay, a conductor in the company's employ. The Board has gone very carefully and from the evidence herewith submitted we regret to find such conflicting evidence, rendering it difficult to arrive at a conclusion, but

taking into consideration all the evidence furnished the Board, and in view of the conditions now existing we think the action taken by the directors was properly taken to support the authority of the manager to preserve discipline and for the best interest of the public, and with a due regard to public safety.

Yet in view of the fact that Mr. Ramsay was in the employ of the company for some ten years, we would strongly urge the company to find some employment for Mr. Ramsay in connection with their business.

We also recommend the company, through its duly authorized officers, shall meet and treat with the duly authorized officers of the association on all subjects that may be of interest to their employees who are members of the association.

All charges against members of the association shall be fully investigated by an officer of the company, and after such investigation, should the accused be found not guilty he shall be reinstated and paid in full for all time lost.

Any member or committee of the association failing to get satisfaction shall have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors of the company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. T. HAYES,
Chairman.

JAMES L. SUGRUE,
For the Employees.

J. G. FORBES,
Appt. by Members.

Settlement of Dispute Between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its Employees.

A dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, of Ottawa, Ont., and its conductors, motormen, shop and shed men, etc., to the number of 450, was brought under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on application of the employees on July 2. A Board was established on July 6, Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, being appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees. Whilst correspondence was under way looking to the completion of the Board, an agreement was reached on July 9 between the parties concerned, extending the operation of the agreement of June 12, 1912, until June 30, 1916, with certain amendments. The memorandum of agreement was signed by Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., on behalf of the company, and Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, on behalf of the employees, and was approved by Mr. T. Ahearn, president of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

The following is the text of the memorandum of agreement in question:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made on the 9th day of July, 1914, by the undersigned, duly authorized by and on behalf of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and the company's conductors, motormen and shop and shed men, respectively.

Whereas differences have arisen between the company and its said employees since the expiry on the 30th June last of the award of the Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, dated 2th June, 1912, and the parties have now reached an amicable settlement:

The undersigned accordingly agree with one another as follows:—

(1) Each of the undersigned pledges himself that he is fully authorized by the respective parties whom he represents above mentioned, and on their behalf agrees that they will fully carry out

and abide by the terms hereof:

(2) The provisions of the award of the 12th June, 1912, are hereby extended and shall stand good for two years longer, namely, until 30th June, 1916 (sixteen), subject to the following amendments:—

(a) The following new scale of wages, to take effect from 1st July, 1914, until 1st July, 1916, and to be substituted for the scale set out in the concluding paragraphs of the former award, viz:—

Conductors and Motormen—First year's service: 23 cents per hour for week days. Second year's service: 24 cents per hour for week days. Third year's service and upwards: 27 cents per hour for week days.

(b) In addition thereto, 2 cents per hour extra to be paid all such employees for Sunday work.

(c) Further, that spare men reporting for duty at six o'clock in the evening be allowed one hour's time if not then put on a run, provided that such spare men be outside at that time and available for duty at the direction of the inspector in charge.

(d) The following shop and shed men to receive an increase of 2 cents per hour throughout, namely, machinists, blacksmiths, blacksmith helpers, field coil repairers, carpenters, oilers and greasers, and pit men.

(3) The former award of 12th June, 1912, as thus amended, to remain in force and operation until 30th June, 1916.

(Signed) TRAVERS LEWIS,
On behalf of the Company.

Approved:

(Signed) T. AHEARN.

(Signed) A. E. FRIPP,
On behalf of said Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees was received on July 13, bearing the signatures of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Chairman, and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, member appointed on the recommendation of the company. The same was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Henry Irwin, Portage la Prairie, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. This dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increased wages, and was stated in the employees' application to affect 1,800 employees directly and from 3,000 to 4,000 indirectly.

The Board was established on January 23. The sittings were held by agreement in the month of May. The employees' demand for increased wages was based in the main on the alleged increased cost of living. Their demands were contested by the company. The Board did not feel itself warranted or justified in the light of the statements presented on both sides by the respective parties in recommending any change or alteration in the present schedule governing rates of pay at the present time. Mr. Henry Irwin, in his minority report, dissented from his fellow Board members on the single question of a general increase.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway (Employers), and its maintenance-of-way men (Employees).

To the Honourable Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Upon the application of the employees under the provisions of the above Act,

you constituted a Board of Conciliation on the 23rd day of January, A.D. 1914, to investigate and report upon a dispute outlined and described in the said application in writing, on file in the proceedings herein, and after a full, fair and impartial hearing of the testimony and arguments of the said parties hereto and careful consideration of all matters and contentions placed before the said Board, the undersigned submit the findings, conclusions and recommendations following:—

1. The dispute defined in the application filed in your Department on the request for this Board and further developed in the evidence placed before the Board was properly reduced to a claim, or demand, for very large increases in the wages and daily compensation at the present time paid by the employers to the different classes of workmen in their employ, organized under the name of Maintenance-of-Way Men, which embraces section foremen and section men in first class yards, second class yards, and at all other points on the railway system. Snow plow men, signal men and signal repair men and maintenance, bridge and building foremen in the shops and yards, carpenters, bridgemen and bridge and building labourers, bridge watchmen, pump men, pump repairers, painters and draw-bridge men.

2. The employees are a well organized and officered body of several thousand men on the railway main line and branches to the west of Fort William, Ontario, and the claim is made on their behalf that the section foremen in the large first class yards and second class yards, and at all other points, are men who shoulder considerable responsibility in the proper discharge of their duties, because each is held personally responsible for the efficient condition of the railway trackage allotted to him and his gang, and is on duty subject to call at all hours, and in addition allege that they have never been adequately com-

compensated or classified in comparison with other employees and workmen, bearing no more responsibility in the other departments of railway service, and further claim that the increasing of the length of sections from seven and eight miles to twelve and fifteen miles consequent upon the introduction of the motor in the place of the old hand car style of locomotion largely increases the work, risk and responsibility of these employees.

2. It is also contended by the signal men operating 13 to 20 levers that they are worked 12 hours per day, and this condition these men desire changed and the work done by three shifts working eight hours each in the signal towers, with largely increased rates of pay, and similar claims are made for the foremen in the bridge and building department—all three classes—section foremen, signal men operating 13 to 20 (and over) levers, and bridge and building foremen, being that class of railway employee who requires to pass examinations in rules and submit to other tests and have considerable training and experience, with little or no opportunity for promotion. The section men, bridge and building labourers, carpenters, maintenance and repairmen are not claimed to be skilled labourers, but have some opportunity of promotion to foremanships.

3. The claim most usual and oft repeated is made that the material increase in cost of maintaining their homes and families by these employees demands favourable recognition from this Board—and the claim cannot be easily questioned.

4. The employers confidently assert that they are passing through a severe period of depression, with attendant falling off of revenue in every department—and will soon face a large decrease in freight rates, and there is a largely overstocked labour market wherein they could secure suitable men to perform the same services as rendered by the present employees at the same, if not reduced rates of pay, and also that they (employers) are now paying to all their em-

ployees in the several different classes or departments covered by the application of the employees as high rates of wages as any of the competing lines in same territory, and much higher rates than many other railway companies, in addition to which they point out that two other Boards of Conciliation appointed by your Department have reported on similar applications on the other transcontinental lines since this Board was constituted against increasing the rates of pay of the same class of employees beyond the amounts paid by the employers, and on one of these railway lines the maintenance-of-way men have agreed to accept the terms of the majority report made to your Department.

The employers claim that in view of these important findings and conclusions established by their evidence, that it would be unfair and inequitable on the part of this Board to discriminate against them on the employees' present application for increased rates, no changed or altered conditions being alleged or proven.

The undersigned have most carefully considered the whole facts and circumstances shortly set out herein, and are prepared to admit that the section foremen and signal men in towers, and, perhaps, the bridge and building foremen, are, in their opinion, especially skilled and experienced workmen, with real, and not imaginary, responsibilities, but in the opinion of the undersigned this admission and the other ground—increased cost of living—does not give sufficient reason or satisfactory grounds to warrant this Board reporting in favour of the substantial increases in rates of pay demanded by employees at the present time.

The undersigned further beg to report that in the face of the fact alleged by employers that the general chairmen and committee acting on behalf of the maintenance-of-way men on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, so recently accepting the rates of pay recommended in the majority report of the Board reporting upon the dispute over rates be-

tween the Grand Trunk Pacific and its maintenance-of-way men, this Board would not be warranted in recommending that the rates of pay be increased beyond the rates covered by the Grand Trunk Pacific schedule, and on a fair comparison it will be found that there is no material or sufficient difference in the Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway schedules of rates of pay for similar employees, while in some instances the rates of pay are admittedly higher on the Canadian Northern Railway schedules, rendering it more difficult to report in favour of any change, and in the circumstances as the burden of clearly and convincingly proving the claims made in their application rests on the employees, and as we are of opinion that this burden has not been satisfied, we do not feel that this Board is warranted or justified in recommending any change or alteration in the present schedule governing rates of pay at the present time.

We desire to place on record the gratitude of the Board for the great assistance received from the general chairmen and committees of the men and to the officials of the company for the ready manner in which they placed at the disposal of the Board all material facilities to enable a speedy and reliable disposal of the business of the Board to be had.

Dated June 5, A.D. 1914.

(Signed) R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

I was not able to be present in Winnipeg when the representatives of the maintenance-of-way men met the Board, but I am familiar with the contentions made by the men, and I concur in the conclusions reached by the Chairman, as stated above.

(Signed) W. N. TILLEY.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Henry Irwin is as follows:—

Ottawa, June 2, 1914.

The Hon. Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway and their maintenance-of-way employees.

The majority of the Board do not agree to any general increase to those deserving employees. The majority, however, are agreed that section foremen, bridge and building foremen, and interlocking signalmen are a class whose claims to increased responsibility have not heretofore received that recognition which those men have contended for. This is an important admission, even though the financial consideration may not now be given, and I am glad to agree.

Admitted, then, that those men have, in as high a degree as any other class of railway employees, a great responsibility, then the section man, who serves at least one year before being recognized as a permanent employee, should surely be regarded as one deserving of some recognition in responsibility, considering his is the class from which section foremen and roadmasters are selected. All this is apart from the argument again admitted, viz., increased cost of living.

Those men on three roads, viz., Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Railway, have endeavoured to ask a similar increase on similar grounds.

The Industrial Disputes Act gives the companies the right to insist on separate Boards to deal with the dispute on each road; whereas, much time and money could be saved by having one Board deal with the disputes in question, inasmuch as the Board would be dealing with the same class of employees and a similar request as to rules and rates.

I am dissenting from the report of the majority on the single question of a general increase, in regard to which all I have said in previous minority reports applies with equal force for the maintenance-of-way employees on the Canadian Northern Railway.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) HENRY IRWIN.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Conductors, Baggage-men, Brakemen, Trainmen and Yardmen Employed on its Western Lines in Canada.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, baggage-men, brakemen, trainmen and yardmen employed on the company's western lines, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was received on August 1 and transmitted to the parties respectively concerned. The dispute in question related to proposals for a revision of the existing terms of agreement with these employees, and was said to affect 3,000 employees directly and 2,700 indirectly.

The Board was established on April 8, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on April 20 by the appointment by the Minister of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, as chairman in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members. Sittings of the Board were held at Winnipeg and Ottawa. The report bears the signatures of His Honour Judge Gunn and of Mr. Pitblado, the latter making reservations as to certain questions, the points at variance being set forth in a statement bearing his signature. A minority report was submitted by Mr. Campbell. Both the Board report and the minority report were accompanied by proposed new schedules of agreement with the employees. The same were promptly submitted to the parties concerned, with a request that the latter should state whether the dispute would be adjusted accordingly.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board is as follows:—

Majority Report.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway (Employers) and its conductors, trainmen and yardmen (Employees).

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was, on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1914, constituted on the application of the employees to investigate and report upon a dispute between the above named parties, and by consent the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1914, and the City of Winnipeg were fixed as the time and place the Board would convene to hear the said parties, their witnesses and evidence.

At the time and place appointed the Board met and were attended by the General Manager and the Superintendents of the western lines of the said company and their assistants, and Mr. Samuel N. Berry, Vice-President; William G. Chester, Esq., General Chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, and their committees, and Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President, and Mr. E. H. Cooke, General Chairman of the Order of Railway Trainmen, and their committees, on behalf of the employees.

Upon opening up of the matters involved in the said dispute, it was found that the locality of the said dispute extended over the main line, branches and yards of the railway company from Fort William, Ontario, to the Pacific Coast, and the territory was and has been divided into two divisions—one from Fort William, Ont., west to the eastern

boundary of British Columbia, known as the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or Prairie Division, and the other the British Columbia, or Pacific Division, each governed and covered by separate and distinct schedules of rates and working rules for conductors, baggage trainmen and yardmen, and each containing many different working rules and materially unlike in rates of compensation, but together forming the basis of an agreement between the company and about three thousand employees.

It further appeared that the employees had, on or about the eighth day of August, A.D. 1913, given notice that they desired a revision of these schedules and submitted proposed revised schedules for each division of the railway system, which are on file in your Department in these proceedings, forming the material in writing in which the application for this Board was based.

It also appeared by these proposed schedules that the employees sought large direct increases in compensation and many variations and changes in the working rules governing the service of the employees, as well as introducing and establishing working conditions that the company (employers) allege materially hamper and interfere with the successful and satisfactory operation of the trains and transportation service, and all of which increases, alterations and variations the company (employers) seriously and strenuously have opposed and continue to do so.

It further appears that the company (employers) not only opposed and refused the demands contained in the proposed schedules of the employees, but attacked the principle upon which the employees based many, if not all, of their demands for increased rates of compensation and had pressed during the negotiations for amicable adjustment of the dispute, for a full recognition of the general principle contained and more fully set out in the written answer or statement of the company (employers) filed in these proceedings

and intended to form the foundation of an application to your Department for a Board of Conciliation under the said Act, but which was considered and treated as a reply to the statement of the employees on their application for such a Board, and to be taken into consideration in the proceedings had and taken before such Board.

In consequence of the wide differences and enlarged dispute between the opposing parties, partially defined herein and more fully set out in the presentation of the employees and the answer or statement in reply of the employers, the Board were engaged some time in the taking of evidence, examination of rates, perusal of articles contained in former and proposed schedules, hearing of arguments and contentions submitted by the contending parties hereto.

For the purposes of this report, it is the opinion of the Board that their judgment and recommendations on the matters under investigation can be more clearly conveyed and the subject more concisely treated by dividing the different schedules, except yardmen's, submitted for adoption on each division of the railway system into several distinct sections, namely:—

1. The articles and subsections thereof in the Prairie Division providing direct and indirect increases in rates of pay.
2. The articles defining the general working rules covering the service of the employees.
3. The statement in reply filed by the company (employers),

In view of the importance attached by the company to the statement filed on their behalf in reply to the employees application for the institution of a Board, and the zeal with which the representatives of the company placed their arguments and contentions in support thereof before the Board, we have fully examined and carefully considered the same.

The statement of general principle set out in part in the reply of the com

pany, and forming the material in writing on file in your Department for a Board of Investigation to consider the same, as has been before stated, was properly treated as an answer or statement in reply, under Section 19 of the Act, to the employees' application for this Board, and which statement includes not only the objections of the company to any changes in the schedules at present in force which would in effect increase the rates of pay or make the operation of the road more expensive or onerous, or otherwise extend the said schedules to cover employees or positions not heretofore included therein, but also include and seeks to have established the general principles following:—

"First—1. Train service cannot be conformed by any fixed standard of time and miles as constituting a day's service; therefore the term 'day' or 'night' should be discontinued and the term 'service period' substituted therefor.

2. A service period is a period between the time required to report for and that of release from duty, and may be a continuous run of an indefinite duration or mileage; or a continuous series of runs of similar nature in or out of terminals or between terminals; or a continuous run of fixed mileage occupying indefinite time; or a series of designated time table schedule runs for which a fixed periodical compensation is paid; or a certain period of hours of assigned service for which a periodical compensation is paid.

"Second—1. The basis of pay in all train and yard service other than passenger train service will be ten (10) hours or less, one hundred (100) miles or less, for a service period at the stipulated rate of pay, and all time in excess of ten hours or miles in excess of one hundred to be paid for *pro rata*.

2. Ten hours or one hundred miles to be the minimum service to be performed when required, *i.e.*, when a minimum of ten hours or one hundred miles is allowed it shall entitle the railroad to such time or miles.

3. The stipulated pay for the time on duty or the miles run to cover all service rendered from the time required to report at a designated place until relieved from duty. A combination of miles and hours in any service period will not be allowed.

"Third—When more than one class of service is performed during a service period, each class of service shall be paid for at its own rate with a minimum of ten hours for the total service performed at the average rate.

"Fourth—In no case shall double compensation be paid, *i.e.*, where compensation is being received under one rule or allowance, additional compensation shall not be paid or allowed under another rule or allowance for the same period.

"Fifth—This company insists that higher rates or better rules affecting compensation than prevail

on other roads similarly situated or which are at variance with the principles set forth herein shall not be continued.

That on grades of over four-tenths of one per cent. the company will have the right to use an assisting engine without restriction as to the total tonnage of the train so hauled.

That when one member of the train or engine crew on any train books rest between terminals, all members of the crew shall take rest unless required to remain on duty for the protection of the train."

The employees took strong objection to the company placing the same before the Board or in any way endeavouring to explain or establish any part thereof, on the ground that it offended the provisions of the Act, but this Board were unanimously of the opinion that in the circumstances it was perfectly legal and regular to hear all evidence and argument in support thereof, and the company accordingly submitted a schedule of rules embodying the principles outlined in such statement, but without supplying any information on rates of pay beyond alleging that it was not any part of their intention to in any manner seek to reduce in the aggregate the rates of compensation which the employees at present receive. After hearing the representations of the company in support of the principles contended for in said statement and earnestly considering same, it is the opinion of this Board that the principles underlying all known schedules heretofore enacted have long been consistently carried down and adopted by all the railroads of importance in dealing with the same class and other classes of employees in transportation service, and without a long and intricate examination into all the service on the main and branch lines intended to be affected, and in the absence of full, complete and definite information and the entire rules and rates proposed to govern the service being submitted in detail, we have concluded that it would be inadvisable at the present time to give full effect to the company's proposed general principles, even in the face of the assurance that it is not proposed that the earnings of the employees in the aggregate shall in any way be decreased, but for the

sake of more uniformity, equality and certainty in the service rendered by the employees and the compensation paid therefor, and to avoid the great incidental expense, delays and inconveniences in dealing with grievances and revisions of schedules from time to time, these proposals of the company set out in their statement, when in more definite form, are worthy of the best consideration of the parties concerned, and sooner or later may form the subject of serious investigation and report by a Board of Conciliation.

Rates and Rules for Yardmen.

The proposed schedule of rates and rules for yardmen makes no distinction in such service on the Prairie and Pacific Divisions, and the Board are of opinion that there are no sufficient reasons for making any recommendations to the contrary.

By the proposition submitted by the employees specific demands are made for increased rates of pay for the yardmen and many amendments to these working rules are sought. Upon an examination into the facts and circumstances surrounding yardmen's service, it was established that there had been little or no increase in their rates of pay since A.D. 1907, though the yardmen's service is extremely hazardous and accidents causing loss not only of life but frequently maiming the employee too often happen from the very nature of the extra hazardous service rendered day and night by yardmen, and for reasons that appear to us as good and sufficient. The undersigned have agreed to recommend that the yards on the western lines be classified into first class yards and second class yards, and the demand of the employees be granted by the company for the first class yards. The members of the Board who concur in this conclusion, notwithstanding the "Chicago Switching District Rates" and all it means, are of opinion that at the points where the service is rendered there is, considering the service render-

ed by the yard employees, ground for the contention that they are not adequately paid, and there has been no violent increase granted this deserving branch of the company's employees in a great many years, and then when granted, in no fair comparison with other branches of service, and in so finding no conflict is had with yard employees on neighbouring railway lines.

The Board have with great earnestness examined and carefully considered the many variations and alterations sought in the schedules governing working conditions for the yardmen and have as a result decided to recommend that the Schedule C hereto be adopted and put in force to govern rates of pay and working conditions for the yardmen in all yards of the employers' railway system from Fort William, Ont., to the Pacific coast, from and after the first day of July, A.D. 1914.

THE PRAIRIE DIVISION.

Working Rules.

After the parties had been fully heard and all the evidence and argument had been exhaustively submitted, the Board proceeded to deal with the articles covering the general working rules for the above division of the company's (employers') western lines, with the result that the Board have finally agreed upon a set of working rules for the Prairie Division governing the service of the conductors, trainmen and baggagemen on such division, and do confidently recommend same to the parties as fully, definitely and satisfactorily protecting their respective interests and service and enabling the employers and employees safely and efficiently to operate the said railway system in all its many services.

THE PACIFIC DIVISION.

It affords your Board great satisfaction to be able to unanimously report the same satisfactory result with regard to

the general working rules governing the service of the conductors, trainmen and baggagemen on the Pacific Division.

The Board were requested to compile one schedule to govern rates of pay and working conditions for the two divisions of the railway system, but while of opinion that it would be a very proper undertaking in the interests of both parties, still, the suggestion coming during the closing hours of the hearings before the Board, it was discovered that owing to the manner in which the whole proceedings had been carried on and the demands and answers thereto presented, it would very largely increase the work of the Board and without practically rehearing the parties and their evidence, the difficulties in the way are apparent that obliged the Board to avoid the undertaking suggested and proceed as we did.

There now remain the articles in the Prairie and Pacific Divisions governing the rates of pay for train service by the employees. This branch of the investigation has been seriously attacked by the Board and very fully, carefully and exhaustively considered and weighed and every effort put forward to reach, under the circumstances, an honest and intelligent conclusion with regard thereto.

The articles in existing and proposed schedules have been carefully scanned and examined with the parties present and fully debated in the light of the testimony adduced, and again most patiently and deliberately investigated clause by clause by the Board.

It might be advantageous here to remark that, while the relation of master and servant exists between the company and its employees, it radically differs in regard to the class and character of service rendered by the employees from all other branches of employment, so that few, if any, comparisons can be fairly introduced. In all other fields of service there is a fair opportunity of yielding obedience to the well tuned cry of "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," and "time" and "service" and "employment" are not at all difficult to

arrange, nor are they resting on any intricate complications. As has been always well recognized by the employers and employees, owing to the various peculiar existing conditions surrounding the service on the Prairie and Pacific Divisions, arising from the natural physical conditions, climatic conditions and the length of the train mileage and time allowed therefor, and on many other accounts, there is no immediate possibility of putting one schedule in force to cover each division, and the Board proceeded to deal with the proposed articles under separate schedules, following the well defined practice and for obvious reasons. In order, therefore, to place this part of the whole cause and dispute in a position to be easily grasped, as well as to enable the Board to intelligently deal with it and make plain their conclusions and the reasons thereof, the matter was taken up as follows:—

THE PRAIRIE SECTION.

Articles 1 to 5 and their many subsections in the present existing schedule, in force since March 1, A.D. 1911, govern rates of pay for the employees operating passenger trains, mixed, work, freight and other trains in assigned and unassigned service on main and branch lines, and specify rates for and define overtime, switching, doubling and yard service in all their many ways and manners arising on a transcontinental line.

Articles 1 to 5 and their many subsections in the *proposed schedule* presented by the employees, while intended to govern the rates and working conditions for the same class of service as the same articles in the present existing schedule on this division, do, as the company alleges, introduce and seek to put in force many sweeping changes, all, or almost all, calling for direct increases in rates and placing restrictions and prohibitions on the service to be rendered, which means the increasing of the number of the employees, or increased rates for the service, and otherwise onerously

interfering with the operation of the road, reducing the monthly mileage and wiping out branch and short line service, which of necessity is always being added to, and placing the rates therefor on the same footing as main line service, meaning in this alone a very large increase in the monthly wage bill.

On investigation it is found that in the operation of railroad trains an entirely different situation confronts those charged with the duty of fixing rates of pay and working rules to govern the service than would be found in all other employments, and this will be apparent on reflection if the question is given worthy consideration. On the great transcontinental lines you have the main line and its many branches divided into many divisions and terminals, and on each many regularly assigned runs of passenger and freight trains and many more unassigned runs, through freight, way freight, mixed trains, work trains, manned or operated by "crews" of men, conductors, trainmen, baggagemen, all to be regulated and rated for payment, without any great opportunity of fixing definite hours or miles to be run that are not subject to many invasions and exceptions, some controllable and some not. Then, again, regular passenger trains and freight trains run a guaranteed mileage before overtime or extras are allowed, and on those trains the mileage is made in fast time and the train crews may be on duty some hours short of the regular day, while on short runs and branch lines the mileage cannot be made always. The company claim they are not now getting the hours a day, or the mileage equivalent for the month that they pay for. Then, again, there are rules regulating and providing rates for the time spent in "switching," "overtime," and "detention," "doubling," "loading" and "unloading freight," etc. These are services performed by the men in the operation of trains, paid for extra, and the company claim unless the men do run the number of miles per month that should be made under the schedule, there should be no extras paid

for, while the employees, regardless of the number of miles to be covered per month, seek extra rates for switching time, overtime and detention, doubling, loading and unloading freight, etc., and desire to have incorporated in the rules and rates pay for all time such as preparatory time (generally one-half or three-quarters of an hour on duty prior to leaving time), switching, overtime, detention, doubling, loading and unloading freight, all of which extras, or many of them, may be performed and the miles to be run per month, or the hours to be given, may not be exceeded. Then, again, one discovered in the unassigned service, that is, the crews engaged in the moving of the immense number of freight cars on the many divisions, on main and branch lines, many similar changes introduced in the proposed articles 1 to 5 and their subsections, that mean large increases in the rates. It may also be taken as established that different conditions exist on all the other transcontinental lines, so that it is unsafe to rely too much on comparisons. The employees claim that they are not (and they are not) asking any increases of rates for passenger service per month, as the rates remain the same in both schedules for such service, but they seek to reduce the monthly mileage from 5,600 to 5,000 miles on the main line, and for through freight, work, helper service, mixed and way freight service and work trains the mileage and rates are unchanged, but in the schedule proposed many changes and alterations in the rules governing these services are inserted that, if adopted, undoubtedly mean large increases in rates and restrict the company in their control and use of the crews, necessitating increased wage expenditure. All these demands are claimed by and for the reason that the employees contend they are not adequately compensated at the present time, and many, if not all, are in force on other railway systems. There has been a schedule revision on the Canadian Northern Railway western and branch lines about or within a year

go and increases were made to passenger conductors and trainmen on the admitted representation that conditions were more favourable and the facilities to make fast time greater on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the older road, and accordingly the reasons for increase do not exist in the present case.

The company establishes that their conductors, trainmen and baggagemen in the several different classes of service draw as large, if not larger, monthly earnings than on any of the neighbouring lines. The summary hereunder set out was taken from the records of the Prairie Division for the use of the Board.

STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF TRAINMEN—MANITOBA DIVISION—
YEAR 1913.

	No. of men.	Average per month.
<i>Passenger Main Line—</i>		
Conductors	31	\$168.27
Baggagemen	26	99.35
Brakemen	40	90.55
<i>Passenger Branch Lines—</i>		
Conductors	16	160.86
Baggagemen	19	93.62
Brakemen	22	90.48
<i>Fixed Trains—</i>		
Conductors	11	159.13
Baggagemen	2	98.34
Brakemen	19	108.68
<i>Through Freight—</i>		
Conductors	76	166.10
Brakemen	76	103.59

The company presented a further statement showing that to-day their equipment tied up in engines and freight cars is capitalized at twelve million dollars, with a decrease in freight earnings—taking the month of May, 1913, and the same month, 1914—of 31 per cent. at principal points, and with hundreds of their former employees on the waiting list, for when depressing conditions demand the reduction of the ranks of employees, under the seniority rules the junior (not the least capable) man goes out, and so on throughout, until there are left to the company the older of the employees to operate the necessary trains; consequently increases

would mean greater pay to men already as well paid as on other lines, and no increases in the number of employees or no means of going to the ranks of unemployed to obtain men to operate the trains on present rates or less, without trouble and strife with the different Brotherhoods. While it is also true that the financial inability of the road or its financial ability to pay is not at all conclusive in fixing rates and arriving at proper compensation for the employees, still, under these conditions now existing, as above recited—millions of dollars of plant unable to be used for want of opportunity, immense decreases in revenue and in the face of the tariff reduction in rates, soon to go into force, compelling further falls in receipts, with hundreds of their capable employees awaiting employment, and with, in force, a schedule of fixed rates of pay created when the earning power and receipts of the company were at their highest—the company strenuously claims that the demands of the employees and their contention that *they are not adequately paid* are unfounded, and for the present and the immediate future conditions are *absolutely and unalterably opposed* in justice and reason to schedule revision that means *any increase in rates*, and that they await the business arising and look to the receipts that may accrue from the movement of the approaching western grain crops to enable them to recall many of the anxiously waiting employees and revive the vast equipment now idle and decaying.

In support of these allegations and contentions submitted by the company (employers) they have filed extracts from their records showing the wages paid and earnings of their trainmen and also filed calculations showing the present earnings and the great increase in the wage bill that would arise were the demands of the employees to go into effect, and these have not been attacked or contradicted and seem to be based on reliable and convincing facts. It does seem to be no injustice to require the employees, who are proposing the new

articles, to establish to the satisfaction of the Board that the old article desired to be amended worked unreasonably or created a practice in the service that in common fairness ought to be remedied, and that the new article provided a fair and equitable remedy, or that on account of entirely altered conditions the old article was obsolete and the new one met the conditions as existing, or another should be enacted.

Proceeding in this manner, the undersigned, after fully reviewing the whole evidence and contentions and arguments and all material that was filed to assist in making manifest the positions taken by the parties, have arrived at the recommendations following:—

That Schedule A hereto be put in force as the schedule of rates and rules for conductors, baggage and brakemen on the Prairie or M. S. & A. Division, and Schedule B on the Pacific or British Columbia Division, and Schedule C for yardmen on both divisions of the employers' lines from and after the first day of July, A.D. 1914, superseding and annulling all other schedules and rulings theretofore made.

Schedule "A."

PRAIRIE DIVISION.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and their several subsections in the present existing schedule shall remain in full force and effect except as altered, amended or added to hereby.

ARTICLE 1.

Subsections (F) and (P) are hereby cancelled.

The amendments and insertions hereinafter mentioned are made to the subsections of the same article, that is to say:—

The words "and baggagemen" are inserted after the word "brakemen" in the sixth paragraph of Article I, subsection (A) and the same words after the word "brakemen" in the last para-

graph of page 2 of the present existing book of rules containing Article 1 and its sub-sections, and the same word after the word "brakemen" under the heading "West of Laggan," and between the word "brakemen" and "\$4.00 per hundred miles."

Substitute for (F) the article following:—

"(F) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their trips on their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved."

Subsections (K) and (L) of the same article are amended by adding the words "and under through freight conditions" to each.

The following shall be substituted for subsection (P) of the same article:—

"(P) Trainmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be paid schedule rates for mileage lost and will be reimbursed reasonable expenses when away from home. In such cases the witness fees shall go to the company."

Subsection (Q) of the same article is amended by inserting the words "for same mileage and overtime" after the word "rates" in the second line thereof.

Subsection (T) shall be amended by striking out the words "or as the case may be" in the last line thereof.

Subsection (U) shall be amended by striking out the word "authority" in the second line and inserting the word "officer" in the second line thereof, and by adding thereto the following: "In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued

t once, upon request, for any shortage adjusted."

The following subsections shall be added to the said article 1:—

"(V) Train baggagemen who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery between or at terminals an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip, shall receive five dollars (5.00) per month therefor in addition to the other remuneration specified in this article. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount.

"(W) Trainmen required to turn engines on turntable will be paid for all time occupied, irrespective of any other compensation earned on trip. They will not be required to turn engines on turntables at terminals.

"(X) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles, in all classes of service, in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of one hundred miles for each working day regularly set up. This will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is the maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make."

"(Y) Trainmen will not be required to coal engines where regular coalmen or sectionmen are available, nor will it be considered as a part of a trainman's duty to shovel down coal on engines en route. Trainmen actually engaged in coaling engines will be paid at the rate of 41 cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime."

This clause (Y) takes the place of present clause (O).

ARTICLE 2.

Subsections of this article are amended as follows:—

The words "en route" in the second line of subsection (A) are struck out and the following words, "at three or more points en route," are hereby inserted after the word "unloaded" in the eighth line thereof.

Subsection (B) thereof is amended by inserting the words "at the other terminal" after the word "run" in the fourth line thereof, and also by adding the following words to the said subsection: "This will not constitute a run around under article 13."

Subsection (D) shall be amended by striking out the word "dark" in the last line thereof and adding the following words, "sunset and trainmen may after sunset set off local way cars."

Subsection (E) thereof is amended by adding the words "or switching" after the word "freight" in the first line thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Subsection (A) is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto: "It is agreed that crews assigned to work train service will not be transferred to other service in case of temporary stoppage of the work-train work for less than three days from any cause for the purpose of evading the payment of the guarantee in this rule."

Subsection (B) is amended by striking the word "train" out of the ninth line thereof and substituting the word "crew" therefor, and by adding the following words thereto: "Work trains under the meaning of this clause are trains assigned to maintenance and betterment work."

Said article 3 is further amended by striking out subsection (C) thereof and inserting the following subsection in lieu thereof:—

"(C) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train service for the combined service."

Subsection (B) of the said article is amended by inserting the word "Aggregates" for the word "exceeds" in the third line thereof.

Subsection (E) is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting the following after the word "service": "and will be furnished transportation if requested within a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays, and they are not used, they will be paid for five hours at work train rates." And further, by striking out the words, "if so notified and not used, they will be paid for five hours at work train rates" in the seventh line of the said subsection.

Subsection (F) is amended by inserting after the word "trains" in the third line thereof the words following: "so far as they are under the Operating Department."

Articles 4 and 5 shall remain in force and effect as they stand in the present existing schedule.

The following note shall be added to article 10:—

"It is understood that men will not be laid off unnecessarily and caused to lose time under above rule."

The following article shall be added to the said present existing schedule:—

"ARTICLE 29.

"Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with lumber, coal, coke or O. C. S. freight."

The following articles, 6 to 28, have been agreed upon by the members of the Board, as heretofore mentioned as working rules:—

ARTICLE 6.

Double Heading and Helping.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double heading freight trains, which has

prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double heading trains in any district will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:—

Westbound:—

Fort William to Raith.
Kenora to Horner.
Austin to Sydney.
Brandon to Kenmay.
Neepawa to Minnedosa.
Minnedosa to West Summit.
Solsgirth to Birtle.
Binscarth to Harrowby.
Rapeard to Oxbow.
Morden to Darlingford.
La Riviere to Woodbay.
Indian Head to McLean.
Medicine Hat to Bowell.
Wardner to Cranbrook.
Cranbrook to Loco.
Laggan to Stephen.

Eastbound:—

Broadview to Percival.
Rennie to Kenora.
Kenora to Jack Pine.
Birtle to Solsgirth.
Minnedosa to East Summit.
Rapid City to Varcoe.
La Riviere to Six Mile Spur.
Millwood to Binscarth.
Moose Jaw to Pasqua.
Regina to McLean.
Suffeld to Bowell.
Medicine Hat to Dunmore.
Wynndel to Goatfell.
Michel to Crows Nest.
Field to Laggan.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of that grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near

the foot of the grade, at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engine light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as hereinbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine, consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double header.

(e) *Note.*—Nothing in the above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double headers or otherwise shall be construed so as in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of the train to be handled by one engine.

(f) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory, a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise the same, without it involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

Promotion.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to seniority of men on that district, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Any man who is not promoted by the company when his turn comes will be promptly advised in writing by the superintendent the reasons therefor.

Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the company's service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination will hereafter rank junior as conductor to

men promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examination.

The promotion of brakemen will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed on permanent freight promotion districts. In the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed, and from mixed to passenger train service. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) The promotion of passenger brakemen will be to train baggagemen, or to any run in passenger service as brake-

man or baggageman to which their seniority as brakemen entitles them. In the event of a brakemen refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. This will not apply to men who are ill or on leave of absence. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior men applying therefor. Freight brakemen will not be eligible for position in passenger service, except that when there is a vacancy and no passenger brakeman to fill same, preference will be given the senior suitable freight brakeman applying for it, and if no suitable freight brakeman applies, to the senior suitable yardman applying therefor.

(f) In the event of the transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such lines will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district to which they are transferred, according to the date from which they ranked as conductors, baggagemen and brakemen respectively, but no men will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed on that district is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such districts as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) Superintendents will prepare seniority lists of conductors and trainmen covering each promotion district and post at the headquarters on the first of January, first of May and first of September of each year. Any employee who considers that his standing is not correctly shown on this list must enter a protest in writing between the dates of issue, or no action will be taken in regard to any claims he may make. Any man who is away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. These lists will be kept posted

in passenger and freight registering offices at terminals.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rule will not be considered as regaining an rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Preference in manning new line or extensions of the general division (as defined in special agreement of December 3, 1909) will be given to the trainmen on the existing lines of that division, according to seniority, providing they are competent.

(k) Hereafter conductors transferred to new lines or extensions of the general division, as per clause "j" of this article, will be given a rating and be placed on the seniority list of conductors of the promotion district to which the new line or extension becomes a part, as the junior conductor regularly entitled to be seniority a run in the class of service to which he is transferred at the time of his transfer.

When brakemen transfer as per the article they shall take the seniority they held on the promotion district from which they transferred, and will be placed on the seniority list accordingly. If a man, who is a brakeman at the time of vacancy, has a rating of conductor of his original promotion district, he may apply, but the only time which shall be counted in both applying for the position also for place on the seniority list on the district to which he is transferred shall be the actual time he rated a brakeman previous to promotion.

(1) Vacancies to be filled under clause "j" will be bulletined at all terminal points of General Division, as defined in the permanent promotion district agreement. Applications must be made within thirty days of bulletin. After such line is once crewed no further applicants will be considered.

ARTICLE 8.

Leave of Absence.

(a) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for less than thirty days will be relieved by the senior suitable freight

conductor desiring it. Way freight conductors will not be used for relieving other conductors for a period less than seven days.

(b) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for thirty days or longer will be relieved by the senior suitable mixed conductor desiring it, and the mixed conductor will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Senior spare conductors will relieve freight conductors. All on the same promotion district.

Note.—It is understood that if a senior conductor desiring a run as above is not available at the time the relief is required he will have the right to take the run as soon as he is available. When a conductor lays off a run on which two or more crews are employed, some of them having the Sunday lay-over at the home terminal, the relieving man will take the place of the junior man on the run, in the matter of having the lay-over at home.

ARTICLE 9.

Rest at Terminals and on Line.

(a) Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point. The men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case if rest is booked at a terminal shall it be for a less period than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in

writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charge against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

(a) Trainmen will not be transferred from one promotion district to another except in cases of shortage of men on that district, and the junior men will be sent and shall go, unless the senior men wish to go. Trainmen will be notified of such transfer at their home terminal.

(b) Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own subdivision except in case of shortage of men on that subdivision.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the subdivision and not at terminal or subdivisional points on the subdivision.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station,

will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half mile limit at the time of the change, will still be considered as within the calling limit. (This not to affect the present conditions existing at Moose Jaw and Calgary.)

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in, first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains.

ARTICLE 15.

(a) All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggagemen

and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box-baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars.

(b) When mixed trains are manned with conductor and two men, the brakemen will be taken from the freight service, one of whom may act as baggageman, and when trains are manned with conductor and three men, the baggageman will be taken from the passenger service.

Where more than one distributing baggage car is placed on passenger trains, sufficient baggagemen will be put on so that the work may be properly handled.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passenger, nor when being moved from one to next subdivision terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable car properly equipped. When freight crews are sent

out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under those conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Caboosees will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service, but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs, will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand. Where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, wash-outs, storms, slides or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight crews handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches or three and five combined, will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches as specified above, are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled together as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March, inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route, to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle freight cars behind van, other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned except in cases of wrecks when no other crews are available and except as provided in clause governing short mileage, mixed train runs.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located, trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores on cabooses, namely, jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn out as per article 14, as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal, they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

Rotary plows will not be handled on way freight trains, and these plows will, when handled behind the caboose, be properly equipped with automatic air in working order.

The car limit on trains handling rotary plows, as above, to be fifteen cars, exclusive of caboose.

Schedule "B."

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and their several subsections in the present existing schedule shall remain in full force and effect except as altered, amended or added to hereby.

ARTICLE 1.

In subsection (A) the figures "\$89.87" are struck out and the figures "\$97.57" inserted for baggagemen's monthly pay on main line passenger trains.

Subsection (G) of article 1 is hereby cancelled and the following subsection inserted in lieu thereof:—

"(G) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their trips on their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved."

Subsection (O) of article 1 in present existing schedule is cancelled and the following subsection inserted in lieu thereof:—

"(O) Trainmen held off duty on company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above; in such cases the witness fees to go to the company."

Subsection (B) is amended by striking out "trainmaster" in the second line thereof and inserting the words "the proper officer" and adding thereto the following words: "In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once, upon request, for any shortage adjusted."

The following subsections shall be added to article 1:—

"(T) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles in all classes of service in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order

of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of 110 miles and 100 miles respectively for each working day regularly set up. This will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is a maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make."

"(T) Train baggagemen who receive, help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or delivery between or at terminals an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip, shall receive five dollars (\$5.00) per month therefor in addition to the other remunerations specified in this article. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount."

ARTICLE 2.

Subsection (B) of article 2 shall be amended by inserting after the word "run" in the fourth line thereof the words "at the other terminal."

Subsection (C) is amended by adding the words following thereto: "After sundown, and trainmen may after sundown set off local way cars," and striking out the words "after dark."

Subsection (D) is amended by adding the words "or switching" after the word "freight" in the first line thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Subsection (D) of article 3 is struck out and the following subsection inserted in lieu thereof:—

"(D) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits and work trains while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train rates for the combined service."

Subsection (F) of article 3 is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word "required" in the seventh line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words following:—

"Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sundays if train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service, and will be furnished transportation if requested within a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays, and they are not used, they will be paid for five hours at work train rates."

Articles 4 and 5 in present existing schedule shall remain in force as they stand.

There shall be added to the present existing schedule in force on this division the article following, that is to say:—

ARTICLE 27.

"Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with lumber, coal, coke or O.C.S. freight."

The following note shall be added to article 10:—

"It is understood that men will not be held off unnecessarily, and caused to lose time under above rule."

The following articles 6 to 28 have been agreed upon by the members of the Board, as heretofore mentioned, as working rules:—

ARTICLE 6.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double-heading freight trains, which had prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double-heading trains will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double-heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons,

exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:—

Westbound:—

Beavermouth to Rogers Pass.
Revelstoke to Clanwilliam.
Tappen to Notch Hill.
Castlegar Jct. to Farron.
Grand Forks to Eholt.
Roseberry to Summit Lake.

Eastbound:—

Ruby Creek to North Bend.
Shuswap to Notch Hill.
Craigellachie to Clanwilliam.
Revelstoke to Albert Canyon.
Golden to Field.
Nukusp to Summit Lake.
Roseberry to Sandon.
Cascade to Farron.

Northbound:—

Greenwood to Mother Lode Spur.

Southbound:—

Smelter Jct. to Rossland.
Eholt to Phoenix.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of the grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double-headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engines light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as hereinbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double-header.

(e) No way freight trains will be double-headed (except there is but one freight train each way daily) and then only under restrictions hereinbefore stated.

(f) *Note.*—Nothing in above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double-headers or otherwise, shall be construed so as to in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of train to be handled by one engine.

(g) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory, a meeting will be held at one month's notice to discuss and revise same without involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to the seniority of the trainmen on that district, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Men not promoted in their turn will be advised the reason in writing by the trainmaster.

(b) Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the day they entered the service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination, will thereafter rank junior as conductor to the men promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examination.

Promotion for brakemen will be to any run in either passenger, mixed, freight or work train service to which their seniority as brakemen entitled them, but in the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing.

Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be to any run in either work, freight, mixed or passenger service to which their seniority as conductors entitles them. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant or change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) Promotion to baggage cars to be made from the ranks of brakemen on their promotion district. A disabled trainman or yardman, who is capable, to have preference.

(f) In the event of transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such line will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district on which they are transferred according to the date they ranked as conductors, baggagemen or brakemen respectively, but no men will

be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such district as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) In the event of a line of railway being constructed which will connect any two districts, the whole of such line will be manned equally by trainmen from the superintendents' districts so connected.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Trainmaster will prepare seniority lists of the men in train service beginning the first of January each year, and every four months thereafter. Said lists will be posted in conspicuous places at all terminals. Trainmen whose standing is incorrectly shown must enter protest in writing within the life of such seniority list or no action will thereafter be taken. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 8.

Conductors on leave of absence will be relieved by the senior suitable conductor desiring same.

ARTICLE 9.

Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point, the men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases. Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case, if rest is booked at a terminal, shall it be for less than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investi-

gated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own subdivision except in case of shortage of men on that subdivision.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the subdivision and not at terminal or subdivisional points on the subdivision.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time

of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half mile limit at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit.

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in, first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains, except on Mountain subdivision.

ARTICLE 15.

All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a

local baggage car on the train. One or two baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars. Two brakemen in addition to baggagemen to be employed on all passenger trains on Mountain Subdivision.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience on such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakemen who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passenger, nor when being moved from one to next subdivision terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable cars properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal, or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under those conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Caboosees will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely

demand it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service, but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand, where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, wash-outs, storms, slides, or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight crews handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches or three and five combined will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches, as specified above, are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled together as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March, inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of

which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van, other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned, except in case of wrecks, washouts, slides, etc., when no other crews are available, and

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located, trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between **the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen**, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores on cabooses, namely, jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for pas-

senger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn out as per article 14 as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen and brakemen employed on the British Columbia Division, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

For the General Manager's Committee.

For the Order of Railway Conductors.

For the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Schedule "C."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Rates and Rules for Yardmen.

ARTICLE 1.

(A) The yards on western lines shall be divided into two classes, namely, first class yards and second class yards.

Rates for First Class Yards.

Yard foremen and yardmen in first class yard shall receive an increase of two cents per hour on the rates in the schedule heretofore in force.

Rates for Second Class Yards.

The rates for both yard foremen and yardmen to remain the same as in the schedule heretofore in force.

First class yards shall consist of the following:—Fort William and Fort Arthur, Winnipeg and Transcona, Brandon, Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Sutherland and Saskatoon, Revelstoke and Vancouver. All other yards shall be second class yards.

In case of it being contended that other yards should be included in the first class yards, the matter to be taken up between the men's committee and general superintendents, and in case of disagreement the same to be settled by arbitration.

(B) Pilots will receive foremen's pay. Engine herders will be paid yardmen's pay, and no yardman acting as such will be used outside of yard limits except as otherwise provided in Article 10 hereof.

ARTICLE 2.

The established time for day and night yardmen to start work shall be 7 o'clock and 19 o'clock at day and night rates respectively. Crews starting between 6.30 and 10.30 o'clock, day rates to apply. Crews starting at any other time shall be paid at night rates.

ARTICLE 3.

Ten consecutive hours or less will constitute a day's work. No new work shall be assigned after the expiration of ten hours, except in case of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires or handling passenger trains.

ARTICLE 4.

Except in cases of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires and handling passenger trains, yardmen on double crewed engines will not be required to work longer than their regular hours. Yardmen on single

crewed engines will have the privilege of booking rest after having been on continuous duty for twelve hours.

ARTICLE 5.

Yardmen will be allowed one hour for meals between the hours of 11.30 and 13 o'clock and between 23.30 and 1 o'clock, but if required to work the meal hour or any part thereof they will be paid for one hour in addition to the minimum day and be allowed thirty minutes under pay for meals. Yardmen will not be compelled to work more than six hours without being allowed thirty minutes for meals. Day crews not relieved by 19 o'clock and night crews not relieved by 7 o'clock will be allowed thirty minutes for meals and paid continuous time after 12 K and seven K respectively.

ARTICLE 6.

Overtime will be paid *pro rata*, actual minutes to be counted.

ARTICLE 7.

Yardmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

ARTICLE 8.

Yardmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued, at once, upon request for any shortage adjusted.

ARTICLE 9.

(a) The right to preference to work and promotion for yardmen will be according to seniority in their respective yards, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Preference of work to mean men in their respective classes to have choice of work in their respective yards according to their seniority. Any man refusing promotion or failing to qualify for promotion will thereafter rank junior to the man or men promoted in his place as foreman only. This not to apply to men who are sick or on leave of absence. Any yardman not promoted when his turn comes will be promptly advised the reason in writing by the yardmaster.

Note.—On the British Columbia Division, yardmen will have promotion under their respective superintendents.

(b) In the event of a yard being abolished the men in such yard will be assimilated with the men in other yards on the superintendent's district, ranking according to seniority from the time of entering the company's service as yardmen. When a new yard is created, yardmen on superintendent's district will be given preference in the positions in that yard in accordance with seniority in their respective classes.

(c) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to go outside of yard terminals except for switching or transfer service, and yard crews whose work takes them outside of the switching terminal will receive yardmen's rates.

(b) Yardmen allotted to other than their regular duties will receive not less than schedule rates of pay for yardmen. If a yardman is used in an emergency in road service, road rates and conditions will apply.

Note.—The above will not prevent the company from using yardmen to handle high explosives to powder houses adjacent to terminals, or for the purpose of handling mill or transfer work within a reasonable distance of terminal. Present arrangements for handling transfer service between Vancouver and Coquitlan yards will be continued. In other terminals where there is sufficient transfer work to keep a crew regularly employed in that service the transfer service will be assigned to road crews. Road crews will be used for work train service, but yard crews may be used for occasional trips to take snow or other material out of a terminal when required for less than one day's work and also for switching construction material to different parts of a terminal when it is more in the nature of switching than work train service. The superintendent will regulate the manning of a crew to protect a pile driver working within a terminal.

ARTICLE 11.

A yard crew shall consist of not less than foreman and two helpers, except where special arrangements are made by the general superintendent with the general committee.

ARTICLE 12.

Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with an incompetent yardman after such man has been reported in writing to the yardmaster, unless his incompetency has been disproved. Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with two inexperienced yardmen, if experienced yardmen are available.

ARTICLE 13.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to work with an engine that is not properly equipped with footboards, grab-irons, automatic couplers and headlights. Engines that are so out of repair that they leak steam, thereby ob-

structing the observation of signals, shall not be used while in that condition in yard service.

(b) Yardmen will not be required to move cars by the use of stake, cable or chain between engine and cars or between cars, except in cases where the draft gear is damaged or in some other temporary emergency. This will not be construed to interfere with article 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Yardmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags on passenger cars where carmen are available or chain up cars in yards or on repair tracks where carmen are employed.

ARTICLE 15.

No yardman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he has been held off for that purpose and advised of the charge against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision, he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representative to the higher officials. Should the charges not be proven the yardman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a yardman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid

and given a certificate, stating the time of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 16.

Yardmen who are on night duty shall not be required to attend an investigation into a matter duly reported until they have had an opportunity of having at least eight hours' rest after going off duty unless the extreme urgency of the case demands otherwise.

ARTICLE 17.

Yardmen must not switch trains with cabooses attached.

ARTICLE 18.

Yardmen in transfer service will be supplied with a caboose or other suitable car properly equipped.

At points where two or more yard engines are employed suitable shelter will be provided for the accommodation of yardmen.

ARTICLE 19.

Employees in yard service shall have access at all times to seniority list, to be posted in a convenient place in the office of the general yardmaster, which will contain a correct list of all the yardmen and their seniority standing in the company's service. Such lists will be compiled and posted January 1 and July 1 of each year, and list to be subject to appeal for thirty days. Any man who is on leave of absence, or who is ill, will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 20.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the yardmen and trainmen employed on its western lines thereof, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

The undersigned have concluded that with regard to the remainder of the articles, 1 to 5, and their subsection in the proposed schedule filed by the employees, that as schedule revisions have taken place during the past and many of these proposed subsections have been heretofore under consideration and have not been adopted, we are of the opinion that in compliance with the reasonable rule that ought now to prevail to govern the proceedings and to guide this Board in their deliberations, namely, that the burden is on the employees to show that the rule in force is unjust, unreasonable, obsolete or inadequate in the circumstances, or in practice it works out onerously and that the proposed rule justly and equitably covers the situation and circumstances struck at—we repeat, we are of opinion that no sufficient grounds were established to warrant this Board in recommending their adoption and directing the parties to put them in force at the present time, but, under altered conditions and other circumstances they wholly or partly may be put forward for consideration.

We cannot part with this report without expressing our gratitude to the officials of the company not only for very valuable information, but in placing so many conveniences and facilities at the disposal of the board, and to the officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and their general chairman and committees, for the sincere and earnest efforts to bring to the board full, complete and reliable testimony and assistance, enabling the board to deal with the important matters before it, for investigation and report, to the best of their humble ability.

Dated at Ottawa this 23rd day of July, A.D. 1914.

R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

Except as stated in my separate report, I agree with the foregoing conclusions of the Chairman of the Board.

I. PITBLADO.

Statement of Mr. Pitblado.

The text of the statement submitted by Mr. Pitblado in regard to certain points at variance with the Board's report is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway (Employers) and its conductors, trainmen and yardmen (Employees).

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The chairman in his report has in my judgment accurately and succinctly set forth the principles which lead one to the conclusion that there should not be granted at the present time the increases in pay which have been asked for by the trainmen.

I desire to add as briefly as possible certain reasons for the same conclusion.

At the outset I may say that it seems to me that when conditions and rules of service in such an employment as is here under consideration have existed for many years, and when rates of pay have been established having in regard these conditions and rules, the onus is upon the parties seeking a change in the rules to show that by virtue of altered conditions or other special circumstances such rules are unfair or inequitable.

The same principle is in my opinion also applicable where direct increases of pay are asked. The onus is on the complaining parties to show that the increase is justified. With this principle in view let us examine briefly the direct and indirect increases of pay asked for by the employees. They are as follows:—

1. A reduction in so far as the Prairie Divisions are concerned of the guaranteed mileage of 5,600 miles for main line passenger trainmen to 5,000 miles.

2. An increase in the monthly pay of branch line passenger trainmen (who at present are guaranteed a monthly mileage of 5,000 miles) to the same pay as the main line passenger trainmen.

3. Overtime (initial terminal detention and preparatory time and objective terminal detention).

4. Short runs and turn round clauses (recognition of the proposed standard minimum day).

5. A change in the guaranteed mileage so that time occupied in switching, overtime and detention should not be used to make up the monthly mileage the company guarantees to pay for.

As to 1 and 2 above.

Under the present rules the following are the rates paid passenger trainmen:—

For Main Line Passenger Trains.

For monthly mileage of 5,600 miles or less, exclusive of overtime:—

	Per month.
Conductors... ..	\$165.00
Baggagemen... ..	97.57
Brakemen and flagmen	88.77

All mileage made in excess of 5,600 miles per month will be paid *pro rata*.

For Branch Line Passenger Trains.

For monthly mileage of 5,000 miles or less, exclusive of overtime:—

	Per month.
Conductors... ..	\$148.50
Baggagemen	88.00
Brakemen and flagmen	80.03

All mileage made in excess of 5,000 miles per month will be paid *pro rata*.

It may be here stated that the statistics filed by the company show that the average monthly compensation actually paid exceeds the above guarantees.

An investigation of the former schedules of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Prairie Divisions, which were agreed to by the employees, shows that in 1903 both branch line passenger trainmen and main line passenger trainmen received the same monthly wage, and the guaranteed mileage was the same, 5,000 miles in each case. In 1906, how-

ever, for the first time, there appears in the schedule for that year a difference in the guaranteed mileage; viz., for the main line passenger men, 5,600 miles, and for the branch line passenger men, 5,000 miles, and the rate of pay of the main line passenger trainmen was increased so that, so far as conductors were concerned, the main line passenger conductors received \$140.00 per month, the branch line passenger conductors being left at \$125.00 per month; there was a similar difference in wages so far as other trainmen were concerned. Apparently, therefore, in 1906 the men and the company by their agreement recognized the fact that more mileage might fairly well be required from the main line passenger men, and that in consideration of the increased mileage they would receive a higher pay than the branch line men. This same recognition of a different guaranteed mileage and a different rate has been recognized by the succeeding schedules of 1907 and 1911 entered into between the company and the employees. The same reasons which in 1906 warranted a difference in wages and guaranteed mileage between main line and branch line passenger service still exist to-day, and no changed condition has been shown to exist. Moreover, the Company showed that the branch line runs are frequently preferred by the senior trainmen as preference runs, though the minimum rate of wages is lower. It was shown before the Board that all the main line passenger runs (which are, of course, assigned runs) exceed in the monthly aggregate 5,600 miles, with the exception of the run from Winnipeg to Brandon. A clause in all of the schedules, and which has been included in the present one, provided that no reduction in crews or changes in mileage should be made for the purpose of offsetting the increases of wages given passenger trainmen under the schedule. If, therefore, the requests of the men were to go into effect, it would mean a direct increased compensation for all the main line passenger trainmen in the Prairie Divisions (except on one run)

by virtue of the company being obliged to pay for all mileage in excess of 5,000 miles instead of in excess of 5,600 miles as at present, and all the branch line passenger trainmen would be increased: conductors \$16.50 a month, baggagemen \$9.57 a month, and brakemen \$8.74 a month. The men did not make a demand for this increase on account of the increased cost of living since the last schedule, and no evidence was given before the Board showing any such increased cost of living. The main contention of the men was that because these rates had been put in force on the Canadian Northern Railway last year, therefore, they should be put in force on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As this contention as to rules on the Canadian Northern Railway has been strenuously urged by the men as a conclusive argument in favour of certain other increases asked by them, I desire here to state that the representative of the men on the Board seems to have failed to grasp the arguments put before the Board in so far as the Canadian Northern Railway rates and rules are concerned. The increase in the rates of the conductors on the Canadian Northern Railway and the changes which were put into effect on that road looking to increased compensation for conductors similar to some of the clauses contended for now were matters for the consideration of a Conciliation Board in or about the month of April, 1913. One of the main reasons urged by the representatives of the conductors before that Board was that the conditions on the Canadian Northern Railway were not as favourable to the men as on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that, therefore, the conductors employed on the Canadian Northern Railway should get higher rates and more favourable conditions. It will be remembered that the basis of employment of men in road service is that they either give nine hours' service for a day's work or a certain number of miles on the road; in freight service, 11 miles is equivalent to one hour, and in passenger service 15

miles equals one hour. As a matter of fact, if track and operating conditions are favourable for a fast service, the men get the benefit because they cover the mileage in less than the equivalent in hours. The argument therefore used when the rates of pay were obtained from the Canadian Northern Railway Conciliation Board was that the Canadian Pacific Railway with its double track, large yards and other excellent operating conditions, could do the work, passenger and freight, in less hours. This contention on the part of the men appears to have prevailed with the Board in so far as the Canadian Northern Railway is concerned. The conductors having obtained this schedule from the Canadian Northern Railway through the means of the Conciliation Board, the other trainmen received almost as of course a similar schedule. Moreover, these schedules were obtained from the Canadian Northern Railway at a time when the circumstances of that road would not warrant any friction with its men, and to that extent the schedules were forced schedules. Besides, these rates were granted by the Canadian Northern Railway when railway earnings in this country had reached their maximum, and it looked as if the general prosperity and increase in freight earnings would continue. Since that time, however, earnings have fallen off to a very great extent, and there is general business depression.

Similar remarks may be made in regard to the yardmen's rates on the Canadian Northern Railway. They are higher than on any other western road, and were obtained under somewhat similar conditions.

Now, the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway urge that because the Canadian Northern Railway employees have received certain rates and certain rules, therefore, the Canadian Pacific Railway should give them.

Present conditions differ very much from those which prevailed when the Canadian Northern Railway schedules went into effect and point conclusively

to the fact that it would be unfair to the Canadian Pacific Railway to impose upon it at the present time heavy increases in the cost of operation. A statement filed by the company shows that from the first of January to the week ending June 7, 1914, the company's gross earnings were \$10,305,000 less than for a corresponding period in 1913, and that the net earnings for the months of January to April (inclusive) of 1914 were less by \$3,235,981 than for the corresponding months of 1913. Later on in the investigation a further statement was filed which shows that this state of things is continuing. Moreover, the company has pointed out that the reduction in freight rates, which has been ordered by the Railway Commission to go into effect on the first of September, will probably mean a difference of about \$1,500,000 in the year's earnings. Further statements were filed by the company showing comparison of freight earnings at the principal stations on the western lines in May, 1914, as compared with the same month in 1913, which corroborate the great falling off in business.

It is well known that there exists throughout the country to-day general business depression, and in the absence of proof showing that the employees are not receiving a fair and reasonable return for the services rendered, it would be most unfair to increase the company's cost of operation. The chairman has pointed out in his report the labour conditions which exist. There are very many idle men to-day skilled in the class of service in question, as the company has been obliged to lay off crews from time to time on account of the lack of work. And yet, in spite of all these conditions, the representatives of the men still insist that the men, who are retained in the service should receive largely increased compensation.

As to 3—Overtime, Initial Terminal Detention, Preparatory Time and Objective Detention.

Under the existing rules the men's time counts from the time set for the departure of the train, and ends at the end of the trip when the train has been registered at the terminal point. The existing and previous schedules of rates have been made on the understanding that the trainmen would be on hand 30 minutes (passenger) and 45 minutes (freight) before the time set for the train to leave. This was in order that the men should see that the train was in proper order, freight conductors get their way bills, etc. The conductors and trainmen in Western Canada have a nine hour day; in Eastern Canada, and on many other lines, with which comparisons are attempted to be made, a ten hour day. The company claims that one of the reasons for the concession of the nine hour day to the men was the fact that this initial time would be given by the men. Now, the men have claimed that they should be allowed for this initial time and also for objective terminal detention, not from the time the train reaches the registering office, but from the time the train is first stopped on its approach to the objective yards. Payment for this initial and objective terminal detention is asked for by the men separate and distinct from the time of the trip. It would be an extra and additional pay. Take for instance a freight crew leaving Kenora at 8 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Winnipeg at 16 o'clock, the trip has taken 8 hours, the crew gets paid not for one day's service, but for 133 miles, or for a day and a third; but they would, in addition, if the present contention of the men were granted, receive three-quarters of an hour extra pay for having been on hand that long before the train left, and also for whatever time the train was delayed in getting into the yard at Winnipeg. To give effect to the men's contention would mean that every freight conductor and brakeman would receive as initial terminal detention additional pay for 45 minutes per trip and an unknown amount as objective terminal detention, while each passenger

conductor and trainman would receive 30 minutes' pay as initial terminal detention and a similar indefinite amount as objective terminal detention irrespective of the number of hours they had been on duty, even though the whole trip might have been completed in much less time than the speed basis period. In addition to this initial and objective terminal detention, the men were also asking changes in the rule governing intermediate detention, that is, delay while in transit. This would also mean increased compensation.

As to 4—Short Run and Turn Round Clauses.

With regard to the short run clause, the present rule provides that on all unassigned short runs of less than 100 miles trainmen shall be allowed 11 miles per hour with the following minimum, namely:—

Under 50 miles	50 miles.
From 50 to 74 miles	75 miles.
From 75 miles to 99 miles ..	100 miles.

Actual mileage both ways on the round trip to be counted on arriving at mileage of run.

The men have asked a rule under what is known as the minimum day's wage, whereby each time a crew is ordered out on a short run they would get 100 miles or a day's pay, and a trip would automatically end on arrival at a terminal; so that if the company were obliged to send a train out 10 miles and back, in all 20 miles, it might be done in two hours; yet, the company would have to pay one day's full pay therefor, and would not have the privilege of using the crew in any other service.

The company on the other hand in its presentation submitted that it was willing to pay for either hours or mileage, but that it ought to be able to use the men in other similar employment for making up any shortage of time or miles. This the representative of the men strenuously objected to.

As to 5—Change in Guaranteed Mileage.

The men asked a further change in the rules governing employment so that the guaranteed mileage in any class of service would not include the time occupied "in switching, overtime and detention." This is best illustrated by considering freight crews.

Trainmen who are employed in freight crews regularly set up are now paid by the Company for not less than 2,600 miles in all classes of service in any one month. In other words, the company guarantees each month to such freight crews 26 days' work of 100 miles a day, making in the aggregate 2,600 miles. At the present time the company in order to make up this 2,600 miles, may include time employed by the crews switching (which is paid for in addition to their mileage) and all overtime and detention already granted under the rules. In other words, the present guarantee is that freight crews will from all classes of work which they are called upon to do get pay for not less than 2,600 miles in the month. This rule has been in existence for many years. The men now urge that this 2,600 miles should be "exclusive of switching, overtime and detention." In other words, the men want to get a guarantee of 2,600 miles, and in addition thereto they want to be paid extra for switching, overtime and detention, although these now assist in making up the total guaranteed amount. To give effect to this contention of the men would mean increased compensation to a large extent, but at the present time impossible to estimate. The company showed that there are a number of men who do not reach the 2,600 miles minimum, but who receive pay for 2,600 miles, and, yet, if the rule were put into effect, these men would be entitled to pay for switching, overtime and detention in addition.

No evidence was given before the Board to show that the present rules governing the matters above referred to were oppressive or unfair, or that the

men did not receive fair and reasonable compensation; whereas, on the other hand, the evidence shows that the effect of making the rules asked for by the men would be to unfairly and unreasonably add additional financial burdens on the company, requiring it in many cases to pay large sums of compensation for which it would receive no service at all.

It will be further noted that while the representative of the employees urges the Canadian Northern Railway rules as an argument for these changes, the present demands upon the Canadian Pacific Railway have gone in many cases much beyond the rules at present in force on the Canadian Northern Railway or on any other railway system.

Mr. Campbell, the representative of the men on the Board, in his report indicates that the men estimate that their demands would only amount to about 6 per cent. increase in the pay rolls of the company. No evidence to that effect was given before the Board. The company on the other hand contend that the increase would be very much greater, but in view of the fact that many of the increases would be indirect rather than direct, it is clear that it is impossible to accurately estimate what these increases would mean in the aggregate.

It may here, however, be noted that the company showed that the putting into effect of the short run clause proposed by the men on the British Columbia Division (where there are a number of short runs) would have meant an increase for the month of October, 1913, of 80.1 per cent. in the cost of such short runs.

The evidence adduced to the Board indicates that the men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway are treated as well, if not better, than the men on other lines, and that they are receiving fair and reasonable wages for the services rendered, and as large, if not larger, monthly earnings than the men on other roads in similar territory.

Points in Which I Differ With the Chairman's Report.

While agreeing for the most part with the conclusions arrived at by the chairman in his report, and while recognizing his patient, thoughtful and careful consideration of all the varied propositions presented to the Board, it is with regret that I feel constrained to separately express my views, and to differ from the report of the chairman upon several matters set out in his report.

(1) *Yardmen's Rules—Article 11.*

The present article 11 in the yardmen's rules for both the Prairie and British Columbia Divisions is as follows:—

“Article 11—Yard crews employed in switching cars shall consist of not less than two men, including the foreman. This will not be construed so as to interfere with the present practice otherwise.”

The employees have requested the following article in place of the existing one, namely:—

“Yard crews employed in switching cars shall consist of not less than one foreman and two helpers.”

The chairman recommends in his report the following rule:—

“A yard crew shall consist of not less than a foreman and two helpers, except where special arrangements are made by the general superintendent with the general committee.”

The present article 11 has been in existence on yardmen's schedules on western lines for many years, and it has been shown in evidence that the present practice is to have crews of not less than three men in all the larger yards and in all places except where the amount of switching to be done is of such a small character that a crew of two men can readily and safely do the work. No evidence of any kind was

offered to the Board to show that accidents either to men or to property had occurred by reason of there being some switching crews consisting of less than three men, and in view of the fact that in my judgment the onus of showing the necessity for a change in a rule which has been in existence for a long time, is upon the parties asking for the change, no case has been made out calling for a rule which will require three men in each crew "except where the general committee of the men otherwise agree." The effect of this rule will, therefore, mean increased expense to the company without any increased earnings, which, under existing circumstances, is not in my opinion warranted unless conditions had been shown which indicated that the present practice upon the railway was so dangerous that a change should be made.

(2) I cannot agree with the suggested allowance of \$5.00 per month to train baggagemen under suggested new article 1 (V) (Prairie) and article 1 (T) (Pacific) where the baggagemen handle an average of 8 or more sacks of any class of mail on each run or trip.

There are two distinct classes of mail carried in baggage cars:—

(a) Ordinary mail bags on small runs where there is not enough mail business to warrant a mail car. In such cases the baggageman receives closed bags of mail and hands them off at destination. This practice has been going on during all the time the railway has been doing business in Western Canada, and the former rates to baggagemen were given recognizing the fact that on these short runs where very little baggage was carried they would handle these closed mail bags. The amount of mail handled in this way is not as a rule heavy, and the baggage is very light. I see no reason why the company should pay extra for this service.

(b) Another and distinct class of mail is where a portion of the baggage car is occupied by overflow of closed mail bags from the mail car. In these cases the baggagemen are not required to

handle the mail bags except in a few isolated instances.

While it was urged before the Board that the institution of the new parcel post would result in considerable more mail being handled by baggagemen, still, there are no figures before the Board showing what this increase in work may amount to, and no data by which it can be figured out that \$5.00 a month should be paid to every baggageman who handles eight or more bags of mail on any run. Before any such addition to the operating expense of the company is put upon it, the work of the baggageman on each run should be looked into. Upon a consideration of the actual runs by the company and representatives of the men it may be found that on some runs more than \$5.00 a month should be paid, and that on a very great many runs there should be no increased remuneration at all. My opinion is that this rule should be referred back to the representative of the men and the company for their consideration with a view of endeavouring to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the matter if increased work is being unduly imposed upon the baggagemen.

(3) I cannot agree with new article 29 relative to changing of brasses.

The men asked for a rule providing that they should not be required to change brasses on cars while en route except on cars containing live stock and perishable freight. The chairman has recommended that a rule should be inserted as follows:—

"Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses on cars loaded wholly with lumber, coal, coke or O. C. S. freight."

The changing of brasses is one of the incidents of railway service. Cars without apparently any cause will occasionally get hot boxes and the brasses require to be changed. If the men's contention had been sustained it would have meant serious inconvenience to the public. Train crews have always as a condition of their service, from the time railway service began anywhere, chang-

and brasses on cars on their train while in transit. The crews carry in each caboose brasses for this purpose. To relieve them from this part of the ordinary incidents of their service would cause serious inconvenience to the public. If crews are delayed in changing brasses they get paid for the delay either on their usual regular hours of service or by overtime, but if cars could arbitrarily be put off the train at the first siding because a brass required changing there would be a serious interference with traffic conditions. The force of the company's contention in reply to the rule proposed by the men was felt, and so the rule as suggested in the chairman's report covers only lumber, coal, coke or O. C. S. freight.

In Western Canada it is frequently as important that coal or lumber or O. C. S. freight should reach its destination without delay as other classes of freight, and in my judgment no evidence of any hardship on the part of the men has been adduced which would warrant the imposing of this new rule upon the company. This rule is not in force on any railway so far as can be ascertained. It has been shown that in many cases in Western Canada there are only three trains a week over certain branch lines, and if a crew can put off a car rather than change a brass the freight would be very seriously delayed.

The representative of the men upon the Board, in his report to the Minister of Labour, has laid stress upon the fact that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in a letter of somewhat recent date, stated that it was the policy of his company that his men should receive "the favoured nation clause." While it was stated that the men had received such a letter from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the letter itself was not read to or filed with the Board, and the representatives of the men did not claim that any such letter constituted an agreement between them and the company. The company has all along contended, and it was practically admitted by the men, that the men on the Canadian Pa-

cific Railway were treated as well, if not better, than on any lines, and the evidence discloses that while on some lines higher rates may appear to exist, yet, on the average, the trainmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway western lines earn a higher monthly wage than trainmen employed in similar territory, owing to more favourable operating conditions.

It has been urged on behalf of the men that many of the proposed rules which will mean increased compensation are now in operation on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Fort William, but it was shown to the Board that rules and rates are bound up together, and no valuable comparison can be made without both being considered. The rates paid the men on lines east of Fort William are not as high as on western lines, and many of the rules which carry with them additional compensation are different. Moreover, on eastern lines a ten hour day is in force instead of a nine hour day as on western lines.

To pick out any particular rule and compare it with that in force on other lines is, the company says, unfair unless the rates and other conditions of service are also compared.

The representative for the men upon the Board in his report states that the company admits that no material changes or improvement have been made in the rules since 1903. No such admission was ever made by the company. The printed rules of 1903, 1906, 1907 and 1911 were before the Board. These show that many changes and alterations in the rules and conditions of service have been made since 1903, and all have been for the benefit of the men. Moreover, since 1906, the company has built on western lines double tracks or branch lines acting as double tracks, which by the end of the year 1914 will amount to 1,250 miles, covering a very large portion of the lines of the company which have heavy traffic. The company has also within the last eight years at great expense remodelled and enlarged all the important terminals, and improved in every possible way traffic conditions.

All of this, while assisting the company in conducting its operations, has also greatly facilitated the work of the men, and enabled them to make their mileage in less time and with greater safety. While the argument is made by the representative of the men on the Board that the loading of motive power to its utmost capacity is preventing a high speed basis, as a matter of fact the contrary is the case. By reason of the improved facilities, the speed basis of trains has increased, and train crews are getting over the road faster than before.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. PITBLADO.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-ninth day of July, A.D. 1914.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. D. Campbell is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employers) and its conductors, trainmen and yardsmen (Employees).

To the Honourable Thos. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,—

It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to adopt the views of the chairman of the Board in the above matter, whose report will undoubtedly be concurred in by my other colleague, who at the present time is absent from the Board. It therefore becomes my duty in fairness to the several thousand employees whom I represent on the Board to make a minority report. It would have been much more pleasant to me and also more desirable for all concerned if the unanimity of the Board could have been obtained, but regardless of this I must do what in equity

and good conscience ought to be done in fairness and justice to the parties.

In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1914, constituted on the application of the employees to investigate and report upon a dispute between the above-named parties, and by consent the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1914, at the city of Winnipeg was fixed as the time and place the Board would convene to hear the parties, their witnesses and evidence.

At the time and place appointed the Board met and were attended by the general manager and the general superintendents of the western lines of the company, and Mr. Samuel N. Berry, vice-president, and Mr. William G. Chester, general chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors and a representative committee of those employees; and Mr. James Murdock, vice-president, and Mr. E. H. Cooke, general chairman of the Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen, and a representative committee of the trainmen and yardmen appeared on behalf of the employees.

Upon opening up of the matters involved in the dispute it was found that the locality of the said dispute extended over the main line, branches and yards of the railway company from Fort William, Ont., to the Pacific coast, and the territory was and had been divided into two divisions—one from Fort William, Ont., west to the western limits of what is known as the Alberta division of the railway, including the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or Prairie Divisions, and the other extending from these limits to the Pacific coast and known as the British Columbia or Pacific Division, each governed and covered by separate and distinct schedules of rates and working rules for conductors, baggagemen, trainmen and yardmen, and each containing many different working rules and materially unlike in rates of compensation, but together forming a basis of agreements between

the company and about 3,000 employees.

It further appears that the employees had, on or about the eighth day of August, A.D. 1913, given notice that they desired a revision of these schedules and submitted proposed revised schedules for each of the above named divisions, which are on file in your Department in these proceedings. On September 15 at a conference between the officers of the company and the committee of the employees, the company requested an adjournment of the negotiations until December 1 in order that the officers of the company and all the employees might be at their posts of duty during the busy rush of the western grain crop, and in this the employees acquiesced. Conferences were resumed on or about December 15, which continued for some days, and no agreement being reached the Canadian executive of the two organizations were called into the controversy and another adjournment was made until March 16. At this time negotiations were again entered upon with the company and no agreement being arrived at, an application was made to your Department by the employees for the appointment of this Board.

The proposed schedules of the employees do not contemplate nor provide for a general increase in the existing rates of pay. But the proposed changes in rules would result in increasing the compensation for practically all the employees concerned, and in regard to the yardmen a general increase of two cents per hour is demanded.

The company opposed the adoption of these proposed changes on the ground generally: That the time was inopportune for increasing the cost of operation owing to the dull times and the prospective reduction of freight rates; that the proposed changes would materially hamper and interfere with the successful and satisfactory operation of its trains and transportation service; that the existing schedules of rules and working conditions with their rates of pay were fair and adequate and on the whole

better than those of competing and parallel lines; that comparisons should not be made with the Canadian Northern Railway conditions in the conductor's and trainmen's schedules as that was not a standard road, exceptionally favourable rules and rates being forced by the employees at a time when that company could not afford to resist; and that therefore no changes should be made which would in any way increase the cost of operation.

In addition to this the company contended that if any changes in these schedules were to be considered, that these entire schedules should be abolished and should be superseded by a complete and new schedule differing very radically from the present one and based upon what they termed certain general principles. These general principles are fully set out in an application made to your Department by the company immediately after the application made by the employees, for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, but which was considered and treated by you as the company's reply to the application of the employees for a Board, and to be taken into consideration in the proceedings had and taken before such Board.

On the other hand the employees contend that there has been no general revision of the rules of their schedules since 1903, on account of their and the company's connection with the various general wage movements in what has been known as the Western Association of Railroads; that the last general increase in rates of pay amounting to ten per cent. occurred in March, 1911, at which time any revision of the working rules was precluded, although requested by the employees; that the increases accruing from the proposed changes now sought would not in the aggregate exceed more than six per cent. of the present pay roll and that such increase would not nearly meet the increased cost of living since the close of 1910; that many of the proposed changes are intended to be corrective in their charac-

ter and merely provide an automatic remedy for abuses under the present rule by the subordinate officers of the company, their actual cost being problematic and would be eliminated almost entirely by the exercise of reasonable diligence on the part of such officers; that the excessive efforts on the part of the company to economize have placed onerous conditions and unnecessary hardships upon the employees and an indifferent regard for the safety of life and limb; that when many of the present rules were agreed to they were understood to concede, and for a time did concede, certain conditions and allowances to the employees, but these conditions and allowances have from time to time been restricted or avoided by placing strained constructions upon the rules; that the proposed changes will not in any way hamper the successful operation of the trains and transportation facilities of the company; that on a greater part of the lines involved in the present dispute, the capacity of the company's engines has been very largely increased since 1910, so that each train crew is now handling from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. more business than formerly for the company within specified hours of service; that at the time these negotiations first began and at which time they ought to have been concluded, and doubtless would have been concluded but for the consideration of the business of the company during the wheat rush, that the pretext of business depression was not available and even though seized at this time by the company is no justification for refusing the present demands; that the business depression or reduced earnings by reason of lower freight rates or otherwise has no relation to improved working conditions or increased remuneration to which the employees by reason of the nature of the employment, or the conditions under which they work and live are at any time entitled; that the general principles submitted by the company as the basis of a schedule of rules and wages have no right

to be considered in this controversy, because no notice of such an intended change as provided by section "57" of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been given the employees; that the proposed general principles and its accompanying schedule of rules being only submitted when a Board of Conciliation was about to be established is a device by the company for the purpose of confusing and misleading the Board; that the present rules and some of the rates of pay on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway are less favourable to the employees than the rules and rates of pay of the competing Canadian lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway; and that since the general increase of wages in 1910 these other lines of railway and the very great majority of American lines have revised their schedule rules, and these now contain many valuable conditions which the Canadian Pacific employees do not have and are not even now contending for.

In consequence of the wide differences and enlarged dispute between the opposing parties, partially defined herein and more fully set out in the presentation of the employees and the answer or statement in reply of the employer, the Board were engaged for some time in taking evidence and in hearing the exhaustive representations and arguments submitted by the respective parties, and the examination of various rates and documents filed. Having exhausted all efforts to bring about a settlement by means of conciliation, it then became the duty of the Board to undertake to determine what, under all the circumstances, would be a fair and equitable basis of a settlement of the dispute and report thereon to your Department accordingly. The various witnesses, committees of employees, attending officers of company and their assistants were then dismissed, and since then the Board have spent considerable time and labour in their endeavours to arrive at a satisfactory result.

The Company's position in regard to comparisons with their competing and parallel lines in Western Canada, is without satisfactory foundation and a reference to the existing agreements between other employees, such as the enginemen and telegraphers, and the three companies, disclosed the fact that there are none of them more favourable to the employees than those of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In fact, some of them are identical throughout. Comparisons have always been the most potent factor in determining rates of pay and working conditions for railway employees the whole continent over. A reference to the award of the arbitrators, which determined the rates of pay for about fifty railroads east of Chicago for the conductors and trainmen, will show that the arbitrators laid very great stress upon comparisons and this regardless of location of the line, the class of traffic handled, the density or paucity of the traffic, or the physical conditions of the country traversed, or whether any one particular line was a standard railway or was financially strong or weak. In a letter written by Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of somewhat recent date, and read to the Board, he stated that it was the policy of his company that his employees should be treated as liberally or a little more so as other employees on other lines of railway. His own words being that the company desired to extend to them "the favoured nation clause." It does not now seem consistent that the company on its western lines in dealing with its conductors, trainmen and yardmen, should now, instead of being in advance of other companies in the matter of favourable wages and working conditions, be an unwilling follower.

The company's contention that the Canadian Northern rates of pay and working conditions for conductors, trainmen and yardmen should not establish a precedent for the Canadian Pacific Railway because they were obtained by force, is likewise untenable in view of

the facts. The existing schedule of rules and rates of pay for conductors on the Canadian Northern Railway was established by the Board of Conciliation, which investigated and reported on the matter on or about the month of July, 1913. The existing rates and conditions for the trainmen and yardmen were established by mutual agreement and became effective from October 1, 1913, and could not have been the result of a forced issue on the part of the employees. If a strike had been contemplated for the purpose of forcing upon the company undesirable rules and rates of pay, before such issue could be had or taken, the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would of necessity have been invoked and a Board established thereunder to determine in the final analysis the rights of the parties. No such Board was established, and an agreement was reached which therefore must have been mutually agreeable and acceptable to the company and the employees.

That the present time is inopportune for making any changes in rules that would increase the remuneration of the employees is likewise not well founded, nor is the company's objection well taken on the ground of the prospective reduction in freight rates in the near future. Never in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway has the rise or fall of freight rates or the increase of earnings, either gross or net, in any way determined an increase in wages for the employees. The employees contend that in the past their arguments to the company, based on the high and exclusive rates enjoyed by this company and its ever increasing large earnings, have been met with the answer that because of these exceptional privileges which the company enjoyed, or of its unexcelled prosperity, that the company was not therefore entitled to pay more to its employees than did its competitors less favourably situated; that the going-wage was all it was entitled to pay, and that it was willing to pay always as much as

or a little more than other Canadian lines in like territory.

Inasmuch as the earning capacity of the company or the actual earnings thereof do not at any time either for this company or any other company factor in the determination of wages and working conditions, the argument advanced by the company should not now be heard in its behalf. If the company's argument possessed any virtue at all, and did, in fact, have any relation whatever to the determination of wages and working conditions, then wages would rise and conditions improve automatically with the increase of earnings. Upon an examination of the matters before the Board, it is clear that in every instance wages have increased and working conditions improved only as a result of persistent effort and agitation on the part of the employees.

It is difficult to conceive of the force of the company's argument against the adoption of many of the rules now proposed on the ground that the existing rules and working conditions with their rates of pay are fair and adequate and generally better than those of competing or parallel lines. Many of these proposed rules are now in operation on the Canadian Pacific lines east of Fort William and have been since July 1, 1910, and as a result of a mutual agreement. Likewise they are practically all in effect on the Canadian Northern Railway, which parallels the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, operates through similar country, handles similar traffic, and for the same rates of haulage of freight and passengers.

That the proposed changes in the rules interfere with the successful operation of trains and of the transportation facilities of the company, is a mere statement by the company without any foundation of fact. If the proposal by the employees that engines with a higher haulage rating than 150 per cent. (or thereabouts) should not be regularly assigned to way freight service, or that engines which blow steam should not be used in yard service is considered

an interference with the successful movement of trains, etc., is question of how much an extremely hazardous occupation ought to be permitted to be made more and more hazardous in the interest of purely economical considerations for the company. The statistics submitted by the employees to the Board, showing the high average death rate of these employees, and the ever-increasing destruction and maiming of their bodies, are sufficient to warrant any tribunal in concluding that it is high time to call a halt. It was shown by the employees that in the past engines of a higher percentage than 150 per cent. were not used in way freight service where a large amount of shunting is of necessity done, but in recent years road engines of as high as 210 per cent. are used in this service, and are extremely hazardous to men when making couplings and in shunting generally. It was likewise shown by the employees, and is in fact self-evident, that an engine blowing steam from the lack of proper packing in its pistons, will obscure signals of yardmen, thereby rendering extreme hazard to men engaged in yard service. The amount of interference in the company's successful and satisfactory operation of its trains here would mean that the pistons should be kept properly packed so that this would not happen. Another of the illustrations which bear upon this point is the demand of the employees that each yard crew shall consist of at least one foreman and two helpers. This barely gives a sufficient number of men to properly perform yard service and be able at all times to give and repeat signals to the locomotive engineer whose line of vision is constantly intercepted by the curves in industrial sidings and yards generally where shunting operations are performed. Men have frequently been pinned between cars and their bodies dragged by an arm or a leg for considerable distance when there is not an additional man within reach to signal the engineer.

While agreeing with my learned colleagues on the Board that the company in its reply to the employees' application for the appointment of a Board, or in the course of its arguments and representations to the Board upon the employees' proposals has the right to introduce whatever propositions or replies which it may deem proper, I am, however, in the light of all the circumstances, unable to fully rid my mind of the doubt in regard to the company's sincerity either in proposing certain stated general principles or a schedule of rules and rates of pay based thereon for the serious consideration of the Board.

In a letter to the employees' committee by the officers of the company on December 18, 1913, the company states: "As you have pressed for a counter-proposal we beg to advise that the only one we can make is that the schedule now in force remain as it is," and a perusal of the correspondence passing between the company's officers and the employees' committee discloses the fact that no mention was made by the company of these general principles and an entirely new schedule of rules and rates of pay based thereon, until the company was advised that an application was being made by the employees to your Department for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The employees also contend that these so-called principles have recently emanated from the American Railway Association for the purpose of being used in the controversy now existing between the western associations of railroads and its locomotive engineers and firemen in Chicago. At all events, the company admitted its inability at this time to compile and submit for consideration a complete schedule of rates of pay to accompany its proposed schedule of rules; and if the company's statement that there was no desire on its part to reduce the present wages or earnings of its employees is correct, it is difficult to understand what possible purpose the proposed schedule of rules

or the application of any general principles could contemplate.

In reviewing the arguments and contentions made by the employees, they establish to a substantial degree a justification for the adoption of almost all of their proposed changes in rules and the increases in remuneration. The company admits that no material changes or improvement have been made in the rules since 1903. Likewise that when the general increase was made in March, 1911, that proposed changes in rules were denied. While selecting isolated and extreme cases for the purpose of illustrating the effect of certain rules if adopted, the officers of the company made no effort to prepare a full and complete statement of the additional cost which the proposed changes would entail in their entirety, nor did they submit any evidence to show that the increased remuneration would be in excess of or even in keeping with the increase in the cost of living since 1910. Doubtless the contention of the employees that the aggregate cost to the company would not exceed six per cent. of the present pay roll is incorrect. On the other hand the report of the arbitrators which decided the controversy on the eastern railroads, referred to above, shows that after making an exhaustive investigation into the increased cost of living they determined that it was in any event not less than seven per cent. during the period since 1910.

It was clearly established by the employees that many of their proposed changes were intended more as corrective rules than for the purpose of obtaining additional pay thereunder. To merely insert a rule that the company will do a certain thing or will not do a certain thing has in the practical operation of things little or no effect as to what shall or shall not be done, because it ultimately rests with the subordinate officers of the company, or other employees, to carry out these undertakings and when they are ignored there is always a pretext forthcoming for having done so, but when the payment of time

or a penalty is involved for the failure to do or not to do a certain thing it acts as an automatic remedy in the interest of economy for the strict compliance with the undertaking, and the superior officers of the company will not accept mere excuses from their subordinates or other employees for their failures. No better illustration can be had of this than the employees' proposal for the adoption of payment at overtime rates for what is known as "objective terminal delay." This proposition means that when a freight train arrives at its objective terminal and is held out of the yard by being kept standing on the main line while the entrance to the yard is blocked by the switching operations of a yard crew, regardless of the fact that the trip from the initial terminal has been made in less than the allotted number of hours constituting a day's work, that the crew in charge of the train will be paid overtime while so detained. The absence of such a corrective rule permits the yard crew or the yardmaster to carry on switching operations with absolute indifference in regard to the length of time the train crew may be kept waiting for an opportunity to bring its train into the yard so long as the time waiting, plus the time actually consumed in making the trip, does not exceed the number of hours constituting a day's work or the maximum time allowance for making the trip on the basis of eleven miles per hour. Whereas, if the company were obliged to pay for this delay, it would immediately become the imperative duty of yard foremen or yardmen to either suspend operations for a few minutes to permit the train to be brought into the yard, or sufficient trackage would be kept available for that purpose, so that no objective terminal delay in getting into the terminal with trains would result, nor would there be any additional cost resulting to the company.

The contention of the employees that the company exercises a greater regard for economy than for the safety of the employees is illustrated in the use of

210 per cent. engines in way freight service, so that the greatest possible number of cars may be hauled in the train, even though engaged in the work of a way freight train.

The employees contended that when the present rules were adopted, many things were conceded through them which have since been taken away by means of the interpretations placed upon the rules in recent years by the officers of the company, and as illustrating that point out that at one time, and until a few years ago, the objective terminal detention was paid by the company as is now proposed by the employees' amended rule. All of which is admitted by the company, and the officers attempt to justify this course on the ground that the employees are only entitled to whatever the strict literal construction of the rule will of necessity involve. This practice brings about many proposed changes in the present rules in an effort to use clear and definite terms the meaning of which cannot be evaded. The company admits the increased hauling capacity of engines and other facilities whereby train service employees are able to accomplish much greater results for the company in a given period of time than formerly, but denies increased responsibility, additional hazard or more onerous working conditions resulting therefrom, or accepting this as any justification for either the payment of increased remuneration or the ability to so pay, all of which are clearly self-evident.

It seems unfair to the employees that after acceding to the company's wish to defer negotiations from September last in the interest of a rush of business, that advantage should now be taken of a depression in business to refuse these deferred concessions.

The employees also establish that other Canadian lines and many American lines have revised their working rules since the general wage increase of March, 1911, and that the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the one outstanding exception.

The employees also directed the attention of the Board to the fact that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to undertake, and can only be undertaken once in several years. The expense is one of the chief factors in prohibiting too frequent negotiations for schedule revision, and as illustrating this they point to the fact that the present negotiations have cost the employees concerned upwards of \$30,000. This difficulty is probably increased as a result of the officers of the company endeavouring to minimize the payment of allowances provided by the various rules. If an officer dishonours a claim of an employee for compensation under the rule, regardless of the plain intent of its meaning, it may necessitate the intercession of a committee and officers of the organization to the higher officials of the company, and thereby the expenditure of hundreds of dollars in the adjustment of a claim where but a few dollars are involved, and this without any additional expense to the company. So that the endeavours of the employees to secure rules that are free from ambiguity or possible misconstruction are justified and even commendable.

It is with the most profound respect for judgment of my learned colleagues, that I state very emphatically that in my judgment the company did not establish in the slightest degree that its conductors, trainmen and baggagemen draw as large if not larger monthly earnings than similar employees on any of the neighbouring lines, and the statement submitted by the company showing the average earnings of some of these employees does not in any way indicate such a fact nor is it even fair to be regarded as showing, under all the circumstances, that the rates for the various services performed are at all equitable.

In the first place the straight monthly wages on the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway are identical with those of the Canadian Northern Railway for the same class of service (except in a few cases where the latter

are higher). This being true, if the Canadian Pacific employees earn more money in overtime and extra service, it follows that they must be working longer hours and performing additional extra service. When Mr. Murphy filed this statement on behalf of the company, I asked him what the average total monthly earnings were of Canadian Northern employees in similar territory and service, and he answered that he did not know, but that it could be ascertained. If he ascertained from the Canadian Northern Railway management any information on the subject he failed to disclose it to the Board. An examination of the rules and rates of pay on the two lines will show that in the mixed and way freight service the Canadian Northern rates are higher, and in addition to this, initial and terminal detention is paid, together with many other extra allowances, which the Canadian Pacific employees are now seeking to obtain. If under these circumstances the aggregate earnings of Canadian Pacific employees average more per month than do those of similar Canadian Northern employees, the former are beyond any possible doubt working much longer hours and performing many other duties far in excess of the service performed by the Canadian Northern employees. Moreover, the statement is no evidence that the present rates for the various services performed is equitable, because it does not show how many hours of overtime have been worked or how much extra service of one character or another has been performed in order to bring the earnings up to the figures shown. Upon a brief examination of the statement one discovers that a number of work train crews were included in the statement, which was responsible to a very great extent for the high averages.

For these general reasons and after having carefully considered all the evidence and arguments submitted, the rules and rates of pay embodied in schedules "A," "B," and "C," attached hereto, are confidently recommended to

the parties to the dispute as a fair and proper basis of settlement. — Schedule "A" includes the rules and rates of pay for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen on the Prairie Divisions; Schedule "B" includes the rules and rates of pay for conductors, baggagemen and brakemen for the Pacific Division, and Schedule "C" includes the rules and rates of pay for yardmen on all lines from Port William to the coast.

Although conscious of having compromised the just and equitable rights of the employees in many respects, yet for the sake of unanimity and with the hope of ultimately arriving at a complete unanimous report, I have agreed with my learned colleagues on the Board upon all the matters contained in articles numbered "6" to "31" inclusive of Schedule "A," and likewise in all the matters contained in articles numbered "6" to "29" inclusive of Schedule "B," and likewise in all the matters contained in article numbered "3" to "20" inclusive in Schedule "C."

The principal changes sought by the employees in rules and rates contained in article "1" to "5" inclusive, in Schedules "A" and "B" and in articles "1" and "2" in the Schedule "C" constitute the chief points of divergence in the opinions of the Board. These are a reduction in the monthly mileage for passenger crews from 5,600 to 5,000; the payment for all switching, overtime and detention in excess of the guaranteed monthly wages without regard to the time actually engaged in work or the nature of the regular service; allowance to baggagemen for the handling of Government mail; the payment for all time train crews are on duty before the departure of their train from the initial terminal and all time detained after arrival at the objective terminal; and for the adoption of the standard minimum day in all freight service and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train service, regardless of the actual number of miles to be run.

The chief points of difference in Schedule "C" are contained in the request

for an increase for all yardmen of two cents per hour and for yard foreman's pay for men engaged as pilots or engine herders.

On the Canadian Northern Railway and on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the monthly mileage for passenger crews is 5,000 miles. On the latter line the monthly rates of wages for the 5,000 miles are a trifle lower, but the conductors are relieved of a great deal of work and responsibility in the matter of handling tickets by the employment of a ticket collector on the trains. On the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway the mileage required for the monthly wage is only 4,650 miles. There does not therefore seem to be any logical reason for not conceding to the western lines' employees the request for a 5,000 mile month in passenger service.

In the matter of allowance for all switching, overtime and detention, regardless of actual mileage run or hours worked, the practice is in vogue on the Canadian Northern Railway, and the principle is very largely conceded on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Switching at intermediate points on the Prairie Divisions and also at terminal points on the Pacific Division has heretofore been paid on western lines. The service itself is generally and quite properly looked up, so far as terminals are concerned, as a class of work which belongs to yard crews, and ought not to be required of road crews who work on a mileage basis. Overtime and detention allowances are now paid crews in passenger and mixed train service in excess of monthly rates on mileage basis, and inasmuch as men in freight service work on a mileage basis, and their work and responsibility during recent years having largely increased by reason of the greater number of cars hauled and the loading down of the motive power to its utmost capacity preventing a high speed basis, the company should no longer deny this payment to the men in addition to their mileage run and actual time in daily service.

In regard to the handling of Government mail by train baggagemen, the employees showed that while in some cases mail had been handled in baggage cars for many years past, yet on the other hand since the adoption of the parcel post system, together with the constantly increasing quantity of first class mail matter, it has recently become very onerous and men are liable to punishment in case of their failure to properly account for or handle sacks of mail. Moreover, mail cars are now in many cases not capable of handling all the mail matter on trains where formerly the baggagemen had nothing to do with it, and it is now stored in baggage cars and the baggagemen are required to deliver it and to handle it for the purpose of properly checking and receipting for it, adding considerably to their former labours and responsibilities. The demand for a monthly allowance of ten dollars is therefore quite modest in view of the requirements.

The payment for initial and objective terminal delay heretofore touched upon in this report is paid very generally on other Canadian lines and throughout the United States. All wages daily or monthly are fixed upon an average mileage basis, and when men have handled their trains over the prescribed mileage for the stipulated rate of pay, the company surely has no right to expect the men to render service outside of these limits without paying them therefor. At the present time freight crews must be on duty forty-five minutes before the departure of their train and passenger crews thirty minutes. This is purely requiring men to be on duty without in any way compensating them. If a freight train crew, by its diligence and activity, is able to get a train over the road the distance required in a shorter period of time than that fixed by the speed basis, they should not then be penalized by being kept out of the objective terminal for several hours protecting their train, when without inconvenience proper trackage could be kept available to permit them to enter the

yard without delay, or a yard crew should not be permitted to block the entrance to the yard as to bring about the same condition. If the company prefers that this should be done, the men in the train crews, who are thus detained from their rest and relief from duty, should be paid.

As for the adoption of the employees' proposed standard minimum day, in what is known as short run and turn around service, the practice in vogue on the Canadian Northern Railway, the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and upwards of eighty railroads in the United States, and should not longer be denied the employees on the company's western lines. Men who give up their time and labour exclusively for the use of a railway company should receive a substantial daily wage, regardless of whether the company is able to use them only two or three hours a day or for the whole day. Nor should the company be permitted to work men a few hours one day and an excessive number of hours on another day and average them up. If in isolated cases short runs in tri-weekly service occur, there is no reason why satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the men, notwithstanding a general rule. The men have shown a disposition in all such cases to be reasonable and fair.

As for the important change in Schedule "C," contemplating an increase of two cents per hour for men in yard service, this means about five per cent. for men, who, during the past seven years, and who are performing the most hazardous class of railroad service, have received but a small increase. The rates proposed are similar to those in effect on the Canadian Northern Railway, and are practically the same as those on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where, in 1910, and since that time, these employees have been increased from eight to ten cents per hour. There is no vestige of justification for declining this small increase. During the closing hours of the sittings of the Board it was suggested by the company

that if this increase should be conceded yards should be classified into first and second class yards. I am strongly of the opinion that nothing of this sort could competently be undertaken by the Board in the absence of hearing the employees fully on the subject, and their committees were at this time dismissed. Moreover, the company, since 1903, has recognized the principle that yards should not be classified so far as fixing the rates of pay for men in yard service on its western lines is concerned.

The contention was made by the company that comparison with other lines was one of the main factors in prompting the men to seek the proposed changes in rules and rates of pay, and that in doing so they have followed those of the Canadian Northern Railway, but an examination of the evidence before the Board shows that there are many conditions on the Canadian Northern Railway more favourable to the employees than those of the Canadian Pacific Railway which are not being contended for at this time, of which the following will serve as illustrations:—

	C.N.R. Rate.	C.P.R. Rate.
Baggagemen per month . . .	\$99.00	\$97.59
Brakemen, " . . .	89.00	88.77
Mixed conductor per 100 mi.	4.80	4.60
Mixed brakemen " . . .	3.27	3.13
Way frt. conductors " . . .	4.80	4.60
Way frt. brakemen " . . .	3.27	3.13
Run around at terminals..	100 miles.	50 miles.
Trainmen acting as pilots.	4.80 pr. dy.	4.18 pr. dy.

It might also be said further in support of Canadian Northern rates and conditions being fair comparisons, that recently the Canadian Government has guaranteed some forty-five millions of dollars of bonds for the Canadian Northern Railway, and during all the discussion in the House of Commons on that subject not one word was spoken charging that management with excessive rates of pay to its employees, thereby tacitly acknowledging them to be quite reasonable. Surely a company like the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has received from the people of Canada the most munificent and bountiful consideration of any railway company on the

continent, should not now be heard in denying to its employees their right to demand and receive as much for their time and labour, or even more than those of any other road on the continent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
Representing the Employees.

Schedule "A."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Divisions.

Schedule of Rates and Rules for Conductors, Baggage-men, Brakemen and Flagmen.

In effect April 1, 1914.

Rates of Pay.

ARTICLE 1.

Rates of pay on all passenger trains. For monthly mileage of 5,000 miles or less, exclusive of overtime:—

Conductors.	\$165.00 per month
Baggagemen	97.57 per month
Brakemen and flagmen	88.77 per month

All mileage in excess of 5,000 miles per month will be paid *pro rata*.

Passenger trainmen on short turn-around runs, including suburban and branch line service, no single trip of which exceeds 80 miles, shall be paid not less than 15 miles per hour for all time occupied, exclusive of switching, detention or overtime earned, computed from the time the train leaves the initial terminal on first trip until arrival at terminal on last trip.

For through freight, work (construction), helper (pusher) service:—

East of Laggan and Crow's Nest:—

Conductors	\$4.18 per 100 miles
Brakemen	2.84½ "

West of Crow's Nest:—

Conductors and brakemen will be paid a differential of eleven cents per 100 miles in addition to the above through freight rates, making the rate for

Conductors	\$4.29 per 100 miles
Brakemen.	2.95½ "

For mixed and way freight service:—

East of Laggan and Crow's Nest:—

Conductors will be paid a differential of forty-two cents per 100 miles, and baggagemen and brakemen a differential of twenty-eight and one-half cents per 100 miles in addition to through freight rates, making rate for

Conductors.	\$4.60 per 100 miles
Baggagemen and brakemen . .	3.13 "

(This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the through freight rate.)

West of Crow's Nest:—

Conductors will be paid a differential of forty-three cents per 100 miles, and baggagemen and brakemen a differential of twenty-nine and one-half cents per 100 miles in addition to through freight rates, making rate for

Conductors.. . . .	\$4.72 per 100 miles
Baggagemen and brakemen	3.25 "

(This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the through freight rates.)

West of Laggan:—

Through freight train crews employed west of Laggan will be paid the following rates:—

Conductors	\$5.34 per 100 miles
Brakemen	4.01 "

On way freight trains conductors will receive a differential of forty-three cents per 100 miles, and brakemen a differential of thirty cents per 100 miles in addition to the above rates, making the rate for

Conductors.. . . .	\$5.77 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	4.31 "

(This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the basing through freight rates for the British Columbia Division.)

Overtime on the Laggan Sub-Division will be computed separately on the two portions of the line east and west of Laggan. On westbound trains the overtime will be computed at 11 miles per hour at Prairie rates from the time train leaves Calgary until arrival at Laggan, and 10 miles an hour at Mountain rate from the time of arrival at Laggan until arrival at Field. On eastbound trains the overtime will be computed at 10 miles per hour at Mountain rate from the time train leaves Field until arrival at Laggan, and at 11 miles per hour at Prairie rates from the time of arrival at Laggan until arrival at Calgary.

In the case of passenger crews, the overtime will be computed on the continuous trip on the basis of 15 miles per hour; if earned west of Laggan Mountain rates to apply, and if earned east of Laggan Prairie rates to apply.

Hill crews will be guaranteed 260 hours per month, ten consecutive hours to constitute a day's work. Overtime after ten hours, *pro rata*.

For Work Trains:—

Conductors.. . . .	\$129.47 per month
Brakemen	101.64 "

(b) No reduction in crews or increases in mileage will be made for the purpose of off-setting the increases of wages given passenger trainmen under this schedule.

(c) Regular passenger trainmen running extra passenger trains or making extra mileage on assigned runs other than their regular trains will be paid at through freight rates. All other service schedule rates.

Note.—Delayed regular passenger trains will not be considered extra trains.

(d) Regular passenger crews handling freight or boarding cars between local points will be paid through freight rates between points where cars are handled.

(e) Crews assigned to runs a portion of which is passenger and the balance mixed or freight, or both, will be paid mileage rate for each class of train, but not less than the minimum passenger train rates, exclusive of overtime, detention and switching.

(f) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger trains will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their assigned trips of their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved.

(g) Passenger trainmen who work only a portion of a month on any assigned run will be paid their full proportion of the compensation provided for such run under this schedule.

(h) One hundred miles or less, nine consecutive hours or less, shall constitute a day's work in all assigned mixed train service. Overtime *pro rata*. Crews assigned to mixed train service will be guaranteed not less than 2,800 miles per month at mixed train rates, exclusive of switching, overtime or detention.

(i) Through freight rates on basis of eleven miles per hour will be paid for all time occupied in making up and setting away trains or switching at the terminal or at interchange or junction points of the sub-division on which the train is run (not less than three of the crew being used) and for work performed in or between yards at a terminal, and for all time at turn around points when trains are turned at intermediate points on such sub-division.

Note.—Any time paid for as switching will be deducted in computing detention or overtime.

(j) When a train is delayed one hour or more loading or unloading stock at any point they will be paid 11 miles per hour at through freight rates for all time so occupied. This time will not be included when computing overtime.

(k) Light running (engine and van) also snow plow and flanger trains will be paid for at through rates and under through freight conditions.

(l) Trainmen acting as pilots, or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light, will receive conductor's pay at through freight rates and under through freight conditions.

(m) Track mileage will be paid for at schedule rates for extra mileage made for plowing or flanging side tracks.

(n) Trainmen doubling will be paid a minimum of ten miles for each double or actual mileage when this minimum is exceeded.

(o) Trainmen will not be required to coal engines where regular coalmen or sectionmen are available, nor will it be considered as a trainman's duty to shovel down coal on engines en route.

Trainmen actually engaged in coaling engines will be paid at the rate of 41 cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime.

(p) Trainmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

(q) Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger will be paid at the same rates for the same mileage and overtime as the corresponding men running the train on which they travel, but in no case will men deadheading be paid less than the short run mileage. The first crew out will deadhead and will stand first out of these crews at the other terminal.

(r) Trainmen when deadheading to a point to take a preference run or promotion to which they are entitled by change of time table or permanent vacancy, or when returning from same on account of being displaced by a reduction of crews, will not be entitled to compensation for same.

(s) Crews or men moved from one point to another by order of the company's officers will be considered as deadheading at the instance of the company, and will be entitled to compensation as per clause "q" of this article.

(t) Trainmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason, if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once upon request for any shortage adjusted.

(u) Train baggagemen who receive help to load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or deliver between or at terminals, an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to the other remuneration specified in this article. When a baggageman works only part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount.

(v) Trainmen required to turn engines on turn tables will be paid for all time occupied irrespective of any other compensation earned on the trip. They will not be required to turn engines on turn tables at terminals where shop staffs are employed.

(w) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles at through freight rates, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only a part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of one hundred miles for each day regularly set up, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention. This rule will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is a maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make.

ARTICLE 2.

Way Freight Service.

(a) Through freight trainmen required to load or unload way freight will be paid overtime at way freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if way freight is loaded or unloaded at three or more points. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if switching is done at three or more intermediate points, other than picking up and setting out cars belonging to their own train. (The following will apply to the Cranbrook Sub-Division only.)

Through freight crews making more than five stops to take on or set out a car or cars, or that make more than ten switches en route, or a combination of such service, will be paid way freight rates for the trip.

(b) Way freight crews arriving too late to take their regular assigned run will be entitled on through freight to enable them to catch their regular run at the other terminal, and they may run around other crews to do so, and this will not constitute a run around under article 13.

(c) The handling of water cars for other than train purposes will be by way freight trains. If by

through freight trains, way freight rates will be paid, provided water is distributed at three or more stations.

(d) Train crews will not be compelled to handle way freight on night trains or on Sunday. They will not be required to put such freight in warehouses except in case of stress of weather or when the way freight is perishable. Way freight trains will leave terminal points between the hours of three o'clock and ten o'clock, and will not be considered night trains. Such trains will work way freight through to the destination of their run, irrespective of the hour reaching such destination. Trains leaving terminals at hours other than between three o'clock and ten o'clock will be considered night trains after sunset, and trainmen may set out local way cars.

(e) If the work on any way freight or switching run is unduly heavy it will be lightened by using a smaller engine or by employing additional brakemen.

In no case will an engine of larger percentage than 155 per cent. be regularly assigned to way freight runs.

(f) Way freight trains will not be double headed, except in cases of storms, and in such case the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached.

ARTICLE 3.

Work Train Service.

(a) Trainmen assigned to work train service and held in that service will be paid on the basis of 11 miles per hour computed from the hour that the crew is ordered for until laid up, and will be paid equivalent to not less than nine consecutive hours at work train rates for every working day so held, not including overtime work lapping over from previous day.

It is agreed that crews assigned to work train service will not be transferred to other service for the purpose of avoiding payment of the guarantee provided in this rule, in case of a temporary stoppage of the work train work for less than three days.

(b) When mileage to or from work is forty miles or more, it will be paid for at through freight rates and under through freight conditions, and this will not be included in time or mileage paid for at work train rates. When the mileage of a work train, including running and working, exceeds 11 miles per hour, computed from the time crew is ordered to start work until relieved from duty on any day, actual miles run will be allowed.

Work trains under the meaning of this clause are trains assigned to construction, maintenance and betterment work.

(c) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits, and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train rates for the combined service.

(d) Trainmen will not be paid for performing work train service en route, unless time occupied aggregates one hour, in which case they will be paid work train rates for the whole time so occupied, such time not to be included in computing overtime.

(e) Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from the time work is through on Saturday night until usual starting hour Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be required. Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sundays if train service will permit and

it will not interfere with the work service, and they will be furnished transportation if requested a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays and they are not used they will be paid for five hours at work train rates.

(f) Unless senior conductors desire otherwise, junior conductors will, if they are competent, be assigned to work and construction trains. This to apply to all conductors and to all mixed and freight brakemen. All assignments in this service will be governed by the provisions of clauses "c" and "d" of article 7.

ARTICLE 4.

Overtime.

(a) When a passenger train averages less than 15 miles per hour and any other train less than 11 miles per hour, overtime will be allowed at schedule rates on a basis of 15 and 11 miles per hour respectively for the time so occupied, computed from the time train actually leaves initial terminal until arrival at objective terminal. In computing overtime all mileage paid for will be included in the mileage, and unless otherwise provided for herein the time will not include the time otherwise paid for.

(b) Trainmen called for duty and the call is afterwards cancelled will be paid schedule miles per hour with a minimum of three hours, and will stand first out, otherwise they will be paid initial terminal detention as per last paragraph of this clause, computed from the time first call would require them to come on duty.

Trainmen shall be paid at schedule rates for all time required to be on duty at initial terminal, computed from the time they report for duty until they actually leave the terminal, this time to be paid for irrespective of mileage for trip.

(c) Trainmen held at terminal points for train service after arrival of train has been registered shall be paid for such time at overtime rates.

(d) When crews are delayed on arrival at objective terminal, time computed from the time first stopped at or approaching the terminal on account of conditions obtaining at the terminal preventing the men from being promptly relieved from their trains, until able to proceed and be released from duty without delay, will be paid for the aggregate time so delayed at their overtime rates as per class of train. This time will not be included when computing road overtime.

(e) Trainmen delayed between their terminals by cancellation of train or other causes will be paid mileage and overtime to the point of delay, and thereafter one hundred miles for each consecutive 24 hours, on the basis of hour for hour for the first ten hours and so on at the end of each 24 hours, then mileage and overtime to the terminal. This to apply to passenger trains on the basis of 15 miles per hour. It is understood that unless crews are relieved from duty the ten hour limit does not apply and crews will be paid continuous time while at point of delay. Delays of less than two hours in the aggregate will not come under this clause, but it will apply to all delays of two hours or more in the aggregate. Crews held for connection, the taking of engines for other service or engine failure, or any delay through being held between terminals, except delays meeting and passing trains or any work in connection with their train is covered by this clause, and the provisions of this clause will

apply even though crew arrives at destination within overtime limit. Separate trip tickets will be put in for each service.

ARTICLE 5.

Short Runs.

(a) In all freight service, and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train pusher and helper service, 100 miles or less, or nine hours or less, will constitute a day's work, exclusive of switching, overtime or detention earned. Trains turned at intermediate points will be schedule mileage and overtime to intermediate point and all time at such point, then mileage and overtime to original starting point, but will not be paid for less than one day's pay for such service exclusive of switching, overtime and detention.

(b) A trip will automatically end on arrival at a terminal. The meaning of terminal is understood to be the regular points between which crews regularly run; for instance, the terminal from which a branch line projects will be the terminal for the branch but not necessarily for the sub-division from which the branch line projects.

ARTICLE 6.

Double Heading and Helping.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double heading freight trains, which has prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double heading trains in any district will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons, exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:—

Westboud:—

Fort William to Raith.
Kenora to Horner.
Austin to Sydney.
Brandon to Kenmay.
Neepawa to Minnedosa.
Minnedosa to West Summit.
Solegirth to Birtle.
Binscarth to Harrowby.
Rapeard to Oxbow.
Morden to Darlingford.
La Riviere to Woodbay.
Indian Head to McLean.
Medicine Hat to Bowell.
Wardner to Cranbrook.
Cranbrook to Loco.
Laggan to Stephen.

Westboud:—

Broadview to Percival.
Rennie to Kenora.
Kenora to Jack Pine.
Birtle to Sologirth.
Minnedosa to East Summit.
Rapid City to Vercoe.
La Riviere to Six Mile Spur.
Millwood to Binscarth.
Moose Jaw to Pasqua.
Regina to McLean.
Suffield to Bowell.
Medicine Hat to Dunmore.
Wynndel to Goatfell.
Michel to Crow's Nest.
Field to Laggan.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of that grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade, at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engine light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the large engine attached, unless as hereinbefore specified. In case of an accident to an engine, consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double header.

(e) *Note.*—Nothing in the above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double headers or otherwise shall be construed so as in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of the train to be handled by one engine.

(f) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory, a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise the same, without it involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

Promotion.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to seniority of men on that District, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Any man who is not promoted by the company when his turn comes will be promptly advised in writing by the superintendent the reasons therefor.

(b) Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the company's service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination will thereafter rank junior as conductor to men promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examination.

The promotion of freight brakemen will be from through freight to way freight, from way freight to mixed or permanent freight promotion districts. In the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitled him to, he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefore. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be from through freight to way freights, from way freight to

mixed, and from mixed to passenger train service. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) The promotion of passenger brakemen will be to train baggagemen, or to any run in passenger service as brakemen or baggagemen to which their seniority as brakeman entitles them. In the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or on change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. This will not apply to men who are ill or on leave of absence. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior men applying therefor. Freight brakemen will not be eligible for position in passenger service, except that when there is a vacancy and no passenger brakeman to fill same preference will be given the senior suitable freight brakeman applying for it, and if no suitable freight brakeman applies, to the senior suitable yardman applying therefor.

(f) In the event of the transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such lines will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district to which they are transferred according to the date from which they ranked as conductors, baggagemen and brakemen respectively, but no men will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed on that district is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such districts as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) Superintendents will prepare seniority lists of conductors and trainmen covering each promotion district and post at the headquarters on the first of January, first of May, and first of September of each year. Any employee who considers that his standing is not correctly shown on this list must enter a protest in writing between the dates of issue, or no action will be taken in regard to any claims he may make. Any man who is away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. These lists will be kept posted in passenger and freight registering offices at terminals.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Preference in manning new lines or extensions of the General Division (as defined in special agreement of December 4, 1909) will be given to the trainmen on the existing lines of that division, according to seniority, providing they are competent.

(k) Hereafter conductors transferred to new lines or extensions of the General Division, as per clause "j" of this article, will be given a rating and be placed on the seniority list of conductors on the promotion district to which the new line or extensions becomes a part, as the junior conductors regularly entitled to by seniority a run in the class of service to which he is transferred at the time of his transfer.

When brakemen transfer as per this article they shall take the seniority they held on the promotion

district from which they transferred, and will be placed on the seniority list accordingly. If a man who is a brakeman at the time of vacancy has a rating of conductor on his original promotion district he may apply, but the only time which shall be counted in both applying for the position also for place on the seniority list on the district to which he is transferred shall be the actual time he rated as brakeman previous to promotion.

(1) Vacancies to be filled under clause "j" will be bulletined at all terminal points of General Division, as defined in the permanent promotion district agreement. Applications must be made within thirty days of bulletin. After such line is once crewed no further applicants will be considered.

ARTICLE 8.

Leave of Absence.

(a) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for less than thirty days will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Way freight conductors will not be used for relieving other conductors for a period less than seven days.

(b) Passenger conductors on leave of absence for less than thirty days will be relieved by the senior suitable mixed conductor desiring it, and the mixed conductor will be relieved by the senior suitable freight conductor desiring it. Senior spare conductors will relieve freight conductors. All on the same promotion district.

Note.—It is understood that if a senior conductor desiring a run as above is not available at the time the relief is required he will have the right to take the run as soon as he is available. When a conductor lays off a run on which two or more crews are employed, some of them having the Sunday lay-over at the home terminal, the relieving man will take the place of the junior man on the run in the matter of having the lay-over at home.

ARTICLE 9.

Rest at Terminals and on Line.

(a) Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point. The men to be judges of their own conditions. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case if rest is booked at a terminal shall it be for a less period than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of

their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

(a) Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own sub-division except in case of shortage of men on that sub-division.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the sub-division and not at terminal or sub-divisional points on the sub-division.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office, and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half mile limit at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit. (This not to affect the present conditions existing at Moose Jaw and Calgary.)

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboos.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains.

ARTICLE 15.

(a) All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggagemen and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more card will have two brakemen and one baggageman if there is a local baggage car on the train; one or two box-baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars.

(b) When mixed trains are manned with conductor and two men, the brakeman will be taken from the freight service, one of whom may act as baggageman, and when trains are manned with conductor and three men the baggageman will be taken from the passenger service.

Where more than one distributing baggage car is placed on passenger trains, sufficient baggagemen will be put on so that the work may be properly handled.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passenger, nor when being moved from one to next sub-division terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable car properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal dead-head on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal, or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under those conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Caboose will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service, but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand. Where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service, if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, washouts, storms, slides, or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent 24 hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book

rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight cars handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches, or three and five combined, will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches as specified above are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled together as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and required to be chained further than to take car of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle freight cars behind van, other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned except in cases of wrecks when no other crews are available, and except as provided in clause governing short mileage, mixed train runs, and except as provided in clause governing short mileage mixed train runs.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen, and, in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores or cabooses, namely jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight rates and will take their turn as per article 14 as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at a terminal, they will take their turn out behind all unassigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

Rotary plows will not be handled on way freight trains, and these plows will, when handled behind the cabooses, be properly equipped with automatic air in working order.

The car limit on trains handling rotary plows, as above, to be fifteen hours, exclusive of caboose.

ARTICLE 29.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen and brakemen employed on the British Columbia Division, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

Schedule "B."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

British Columbia Division.

Schedule of Rates and Rules for Conductors, Baggage-men, Brakemen and Flagmen.

In effect April 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Rates of pay for all passenger trains:—

Conductors	\$165.00 per month
Baggagemen	97.57 per month
Brakemen	88.77 per month

Passenger train crews who handle freight cars (not express) will be paid way freight rates for mileage made.

For through freight and mixed trains:—

Conductors	4.29 per 100 miles
Baggagemen and brakemen	2.97 per 100 miles

On Mountain Sub-Division conductors will receive a differential of \$1.05 per hundred miles, baggagemen and brakemen a differential of \$1.04 per hundred miles, in addition to above rates, making \$5.34 per hundred miles for conductors, \$4.01 per hundred miles for baggagemen and brakemen.

No Nakusp and Slocan Sub-Division and on all sub-divisions west of the Columbia River on district three, conductors will receive a differential of 90 cents per hundred miles, and baggagemen and brakemen a differential of 76½ cents per hundred miles, in addition to the above rates, making \$5.19 per hundred miles for conductors and \$3.73½ per hundred miles for baggagemen and brakemen.

On way freight trains on all sub-divisions, conductors will receive a differential of 43 cents per hundred miles, baggagemen and brakemen a differential of 30 cents per hundred miles, in addition to through freight rates for the sub-division on which mileage is earned. (This differential is based on ten per cent. in excess of the basing through freight rate.)

On Westminster and Nicola Sub-Divisions, one hundred miles or less, ten consecutive hours or less,

to constitute a day's work for assigned mixed train crews. Conductors to be paid not less than \$129.47 per month, brakemen not less than \$95.59 per month, exclusive of switching and overtime. Overtime to be paid *pro rata*.

On Okanagan Sub-Division assigned mixed train conductors will receive not less than \$129.47 per month, and brakemen and baggagemen not less than \$85.91 per month, exclusive of Sundays. One hundred miles or less, ten consecutive hours or less, will constitute a day. Overtime after one hundred miles or ten consecutive hours will be paid at eleven miles per hour at schedule rates.

The crews on the Nakusp and Slocan and Lardo Sub-Divisions will receive a minimum of \$129.47 for conductors, \$85.91 for baggagemen and brakemen for a calendar month, or the same *pro rata* for a portion thereof, each class of service to be paid for at the rate for such class of service.

Mixed train crews, including those on the Nakusp and Slocan and the Lardo Sub-Divisions, handling way freight, will be paid way freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the entire trip. If way freight is loaded or unloaded at three or more points they will be paid way freight rates for the full trip.

For work trains:—

Conductors	\$123.42 per month
Brakemen	95.59 per month

On the Mountain Sub-Division conductors and brakemen shall be paid a differential of \$6.05 per month in addition to the above rates, making \$129.47 per month for conductors and \$101.64 for brakemen.

For swing men:—

Swing men on the Mountain Sub-Division shall receive \$108.90 per month, and shall be paid overtime at the rate of \$4.01 cents per mile for work between Albert Canyon and Revelstoke, east of Beaver mouth or while working up-hill.

For Granby smelter crew:—

(a) Men assigned between Grand Forks and Granby smelter shall be paid the following rates:—

Conductors	\$4.60
Brakemen	3.33½

Overtime after ten consecutive hours.

(b) No reduction in crews or increases in mileage will be made for the purpose of offsetting the increase given passenger trainmen under this schedule.

(c) The maximum mileage of passenger conductors, baggagemen and brakemen running on Districts 1 and 3 shall be 4,600 miles per month, and on District number 2 5,000 miles per month. Mileage in excess of this to be paid for *pro rata*. Crews will not be required to do any other work than their regular trips on their assigned runs in order to make up this mileage. Switching, detention or overtime earned on passenger trains not to be used in order to make up their mileage.

(d) Passenger trainmen who work only a portion of a month on any assigned run will be paid their full proportion of the compensation provided for such run under this schedule.

(e) Crews on time card runs assigned to seven days a week, who are held for duty over twelve

hours per day, will be allowed one day off each week without loss of monthly guarantee.

(f) Regular passenger trainmen running extra passenger trains or making extra mileage on assigned runs, other than their regular trips, will be paid at through freight rates. All other service schedule rates.

Note.—Delayed regular passenger trains will not be considered extra trains.

(g) Freight or mixed trainmen running passenger train will be paid at through freight rates unless relieving passenger trainmen who are temporarily off their assigned trips of their assigned runs, or who are on leave of absence, in which event they will be paid at schedule rates of the corresponding men relieved.

(h) Assigned mixed train crews not otherwise specified will be paid a minimum of one day's pay at mixed train rates for each calendar day of the month. Time or mileage in each day must be continuous and exclusive of switching, overtime or detention.

(i) A train on which a snow plow or a flanger is working will be paid for at through freight rates and under through freight conditions. When plow or flanger is working on a way freight train, way freight rates will apply. Track mileage will be paid for at schedule rates for extra mileage made for plowing or flanging side tracks.

(j) All trainmen engaged in switching at terminals, turn around and junction points to be paid at through freight rates for actual time employed in addition to mileage.

(k) When a train is delayed one hour or more loading or unloading stock at any point, the crew will be paid 11 miles per hour or 10 miles per hour according to the sub-division on which the work is done at through freight rates for all time so occupied. This time will not be included in computing overtime.

(l) Trainmen acting as pilots or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light will receive conductor's pay at through freight rates. One hundred or one hundred and ten miles or less, ten consecutive hours or less, will constitute a day's work. Overtime *pro rata*. Conductors assigned to this service will receive not less than the monthly guarantee for through freight conductors.

(m) Trainmen doubling will be paid a minimum of ten miles for each double or actual mileage when this minimum is exceeded.

(n) Trainmen will not be required to coal engines where regular coal men or section men are available, nor will it be considered a trainman's duty to shovel down coal on engines en route.

Trainmen actually engaged in coaling engines will be paid at the rate of 41 cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime.

(o) Trainmen held off duty on company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases, or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

(p) Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger will be paid at the same rates for the same mileage and overtime as the corresponding men running the train on which they travel, but in no case will men deadheading be paid less than the short run mileage. The first crew out will deadhead and will stand first out of these crews at the other terminal.

(q) Trainmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason, if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the mileage or time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued at once upon request for any shortage adjusted.

(r) Train baggagemen who receive, help or load or unload, handle for the purpose of checking, transfer or deliver between or at terminals an average of eight or more sacks of any class of mail matter on each run or trip shall receive \$10 per month in addition to the other remuneration specified in this article. When a baggageman works only a part of a month he will receive his due proportion of this amount.

ARTICLE 2.

Way Freight Service.

(a) Through freight trainmen required to load or unload way freight will be paid overtime at way freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if way freight is loaded or unloaded at three or more points. Way freight rates will be paid over full trip if switching is done at three or more intermediate points, other than picking up and setting out cars belonging to their own train.

(b) Way freight crews arriving too late to take their regular assigned runs will be entitled to work on through freight to enable them to catch their regular runs at the other terminal, and they may run around other crews to do so, and this will not constitute a run around under article 13.

(c) Train crews will not be compelled to handle way freight on night trains or on Sundays. Way freight trains will leave terminal points between the hours of three o'clock and ten o'clock and will not be considered night trains. Such trains will work way freight through to destination of their run irrespective of the hour of reaching such destination. Trains leaving terminals at hours other than between three o'clock and ten o'clock will be considered night trains after sunset and trainmen may set out local way cars.

(d) If the work of any way freight or switching run is unduly heavy, it will be lightened by using a smaller engine or by employing additional brakemen.

ARTICLE 3.

Work Train Service.

(a) Calendar working days of a month to constitute one month. Ten consecutive hours or less to constitute a day, such hours not to run beyond midnight. Overtime to be paid at the same rate. Crews held for work train to get a day's pay for every working day, irrespective of any overtime which may be worked on other days. It is agreed that crews assigned to work train service will not be transferred to other service for the purpose of avoiding payment of the guarantee provided in this rule in case of a temporary stoppage of the work train for less than three days.

(b) When mileage to or from work is forty miles or more it will be paid for at through freight rates and under through freight conditions, and this time will not be included in time or mileage paid for at work train rates. When the mileage of a work train,

including running and working, exceeds ten miles per hour or eleven miles per hour (according to the sub-division on which the work is done) computed from the time crew is ordered to start work until relieved from duty on any day, actual miles run will be allowed, to be paid for at work train rates.

(c) Work trains under the meaning of this article are trains assigned to construction, maintenance and betterment work along the line.

— Unassigned crews called out to haul and unload O. C. S. material from Camp "16" and other similar places, will be paid under the provisions of clause "d" of the work train rules. Such crews may be run through terminals.

(d) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage and overtime at through freight rates to and from working limits and work train rates while at work, with a minimum of one day's pay at work train rates for the combined service.

(e) Trainmen will not be paid for performing work train service en route, unless time occupied aggregates one hour, in which case they will be paid work train rates for the whole time so occupied, such time not to be included in computing overtime.

(f) Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from the time work is through on Saturday night until usual starting hour Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be required. Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sundays if train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service, and they will be furnished transportation if requested a reasonable time before departure of train. If arrangements as per this clause are not made permitting the trainmen to go home for Sundays and they are not used they will be paid for five hours at work train rates.

(g) Unless senior conductors or brakemen desire otherwise, junior conductors or brakemen will, if they are fully competent, be assigned to work and construction trains.

ARTICLE 4.

Overtime.

(a) Overtime will be allowed and paid for at schedule rates for the sub-division on which such overtime is incurred. This time to count from the time the train leaves the initial terminal until it arrives at the objective terminal.

(b) When crews are delayed on arrival at objective terminal, time computed from the time first stopped at or approaching the terminal on account of conditions obtaining at the terminal preventing the men from being promptly relieved from their trains, until able to proceed and be released without delay, will be paid for the aggregate so delayed at their overtime rates as per class of train. This time will not be included in computing road overtime.

(c) When a passenger train averages less than fifteen miles per hour and any other train less than ten or eleven miles per hour, according to the sub-division on which the mileage is earned, overtime will be allowed at schedule rates on a basis of fifteen, eleven and ten miles respectively for the time so occupied, computed from the time the train actually leaves the initial terminal until arrival at objective terminal. In computing overtime, all mileage paid for will be included in the mileage, and unless otherwise provided for herein the time will not include the time otherwise paid for.

(d) Trainmen detained between their terminals by cancellation of train or other causes will be paid mileage and overtime to the point of delay, and thereafter one hundred or one hundred and ten miles, as the case may be, for each consecutive twenty-four hours, on the basis of hour for hour for the first ten hours and so on at the end of each twenty-four hours, then mileage and overtime to the terminal. This to apply to passenger trains on the basis of 15 miles per hour. It is understood that unless crews are relieved from duty the ten hour limit does not apply and crews will be paid continuous time while at point of delay. Delays of less than two hours in the aggregate will not come under this clause, but it will apply to all delays of two hours or more in the aggregate. Crews held for connection, the taking of engines for other service, or engine failure, or any delay through being held between terminals, except delays meeting and passing trains or any work in connection with their train is covered by this clause, and applies even though crew arrives at destination within overtime limit. Separate trip tickets will be put in for each service.

Overtime Limit.

(e) Trains turned at intermediate points will be paid schedule mileage and overtime to intermediate point and all time while at such point, then mileage and overtime to original starting point, but will not be paid for less than one day's pay for such service, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention.

(f) Terminal of branch lines, such as Westminster, Huntington Jct., Okanagan Landing, Arrowhead, Castlegar Jct., Nicola, Smelter Jct., are not to be considered terminals for through runs between, say, Vancouver and North Bend, North Bend and Kamloops, Kamloops and Revelstoke, Revelstoke and Field, Nelson and Grand Forks.

(g) Crews not to be held away from home terminal to make more than two turn around trips in turn around service.

(h) Trainmen called for duty and the call is afterwards cancelled will be paid schedule rates per hour with a minimum of three hours and will stand first out, otherwise they will be paid initial detention as per last paragraph of this clause, computed from the time first call would require them to come on duty.

Trainmen shall be paid at schedule rates for all time required to be on duty at initial terminal, computed from the time they report for duty until they actually leave the terminal. This time to be paid for irrespective of mileage for trip.

ARTICLE 5.

Short Runs. (Not otherwise provided for herein.)

(a) On Mountain, Nakusp and Slocan Sub-Divisions and on all sub-divisions west of the Columbia river on District 3, for runs of one hundred miles or less, ten hours or less, one hundred miles will be allowed, exclusive of switching, overtime or detention earned.

(b) On all other Sub-Divisions runs of one hundred and ten miles or less, ten hours or less, one hundred and ten miles will be allowed, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention earned.

(c) A trip will automatically end on arrival at a terminal.

(d) Passenger trainmen on short turn around runs, including suburban and branch line service, no single trip of which exceeds 80 miles, shall be paid not less than 15 miles per hour for all time

occupied, exclusive of switching, detention or overtime earned, computed from the time the train leaves the initial terminal on first trip until arrival at terminal on last trip.

(e) Freight crews handling extra passenger trains or sections of regular passenger trains out of Vancouver for the east, or vice versa, may run through Coquitlam without involving the payment of run arounds to crews then in Coquitlam, providing that the crews in Coquitlam will take their turn out when going to Vancouver to catch those extra passenger trains eastbound. It is understood, however, that freight crews handling such passenger trains will not be required to handle freight in either direction. Crews so used will be paid actual mileage and overtime between Coquitlam and Vancouver and for all time at Vancouver at 11 miles per hour at through freight rates. Road crews will be assigned to handle all freight work between Coquitlam and Vancouver, but will not be compelled to do any yard switching at either end of the run and will be paid actual mileage and overtime at 11 miles per hour for all time engaged in such assignment, with a minimum of one hundred and ten miles for each calendar day exclusive of overtime earned on other days. No such assignment will be for a period of less than five consecutive days. Unassigned train crews used in freight service between Coquitlam and Vancouver will be paid as per the short run clause, but will not be compelled to do yard switching at either terminal.

(f) Trainmen employed in freight crews regularly set up will be paid for not less than 2,600 miles at through freight rates, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention in any one month. When it is necessary to reduce the number of crews set up, it will be done in the order of seniority, commencing with the junior man. Crews running only a part of a month will be credited with such mileage at the rate of one hundred miles for each day regularly set up, exclusive of switching, overtime and detention. This rule will not be construed to mean that 2,600 miles is a maximum mileage that trainmen will be permitted to make.

ARTICLE 6.

(a) It is not the intention of the company to adopt generally the plan of double heading freight trains, which has prevailed on some other roads, and no materially greater proportion of double heading trains will be run than in the past.

(b) The practice of double heading freight trains of over 1,375 actual tons, exclusive of caboose, will be discontinued.

(c) Helping engines may be used to assist trains between the following points:—

Westbound:—

Beavermouth to Rogers Pass.
Revelstoke to Clanwilliam.
Tappen to Notch Hill.
Castlegar Jct. to Farren.
Grand Forks to Eholt.
Roseberry to Summit Lake.

Eastbound:—

Ruby Creek to North Bend.
Shusway to Notch Hill.
Craigellachie to Clanwilliam.
Revelstoke to Albert Canyon.
Albert Canyon to Rogers Pass.
Golden to Field.
Nakusp to Summit Lake.
Roseberry to Sandon.
Cascade to Farron.

Northbound:—

Greenwood to Mother Lode Spur.

Southbound:—

Smeelter Jct. to Rossland.
Eholt to Phoenix.

And all other places where helper engines may now or hereafter be established to take over any single grade the actual tonnage which any single engine handling the train may bring to the foot of the grade. (By the foot of the grade is meant a convenient station near the foot of the grade at which the helper engine may be taken care of.)

(d) Double headers may be run in cases of storms, accidents, to avoid running engines light, moving engines to and from shops or from one division to another, to expedite stock or perishable freight, but in all such cases the tonnage will not exceed the rating of the largest engine attached, unless as hereinafter specified. In case of an accident to an engine's consolidation may be effected with another train, and the consolidated train brought into terminal as a double header.

(e) No way freight trains will be double headed (except there is but one freight train each way daily) and then only under restrictions hereinbefore stated.

(f) Nothing in above rules in regard to limiting tonnage or length of train to be handled by double headers or otherwise shall be construed so as to in any way to limit or establish a precedent as to the proper or safe length of train to be handled by one engine.

(g) If it is found at any time that the above arrangement is not satisfactory a meeting will be held on one month's notice to discuss and revise same without involving a revision of the schedule.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) Promotion on each promotion district will be made according to the seniority of the trainmen on that district and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Men not promoted in their turn will be advised the reason in writing by the trainmaster.

(b) Brakemen will have no seniority standing for the first six months' service, after which they will rank as brakemen from the date they entered the service as such.

(c) Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn; brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same within thirty days of the date set for their examination, will thereafter rank junior as conductor to the man promoted in their stead. Trainmen will be advised by the company immediately the result of their examinations.

Promotion for brakemen will be to any run in either passenger, mixed, freight or work train service to which their seniority as brakemen entitles them, but in the event of a brakeman refusing to accept any particular run that his seniority entitles him to he will lose his rights to that run until it again becomes vacant or until change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior men will be reduced.

Trainmen promoted shall rate as conductors from the date they are actually placed in charge of a train, provided always that the senior qualified man gets his turn to qualify. If a junior man has to be

used in an emergency, the trainmaster shall take immediate steps to get the senior man in and place him on the train and the emergency trip shall not count as date of rating for the junior man.

(d) The promotion of conductors will be to a run in either work, freight, mixed or passenger service to which their seniority as conductors entitles them. In the event of a conductor refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled, he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or change of time table, but will otherwise retain his seniority standing. Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined for ten days and given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this clause. In the event of a reduction of crews, the junior men will be reduced.

(e) Promotion to baggage cars to be made from the ranks of brakemen on their promotion district. A disabled trainman or yardman, who is capable, to have preference.

(f) In the event of transfer of lines from one promotion district to another, the trainmen on such lines will have the choice of being transferred or not according to their seniority. The trainmen transferred will rank with those on the promotion district on which they are transferred according to the date they ranked as conductors, baggagemen or brakemen respectively, but no man will be reduced in rank unless the number of crews employed is reduced.

(g) Promotion to runs extending over more than one promotion district will be divided between the men on such district as nearly as possible on a mileage basis.

(h) In the event of a line of railway being constructed which will connect any two districts, the whole of such line will be manned equally by trainmen from the superintendents' districts so connected.

(i) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

(j) Trainmasters will prepare seniority lists of the men in train service beginning the first of January each year and every four months thereafter. Said lists will be posted in conspicuous places at all terminals. Trainmen whose standing is incorrectly shown must enter protest in writing within the life of such seniority list or no action will thereafter be taken. Any man away on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 8.

Conductors on leave of absence will be relieved by the senior suitable conductor desiring same.

ARTICLE 9.

Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will have the right to book rest at any point, the men to be judges of their own condition. Eight hours' rest to be considered sufficient except in extreme cases. Trainmen will not be required to leave terminals until they have had at least eight hours' rest, if desired, but such rest must be booked on arrival, and in no case if rest is booked at a terminal shall it be for less than five hours.

ARTICLE 10.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him and de-

cision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he is being held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charge not be proven the trainman will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE 11.

Trainmen will not be run on any other than their own sub-division except in the case of shortage of men on that sub-division.

Note.—This article refers to shortage of crews on the sub-division and not at terminal or sub-divisional points on the sub-division.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) Freight trainmen living within one and one-half miles of yard office, and passenger trainmen living within one and one-half miles of passenger station, will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train, but such call shall not exceed two and a half hours previous to the time train is ordered to leave. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. This rule will not apply to schedule passenger and mixed trainmen assigned to regular runs leaving between 7.30 and 22.30, but in cases where such trains are more than one hour late they will be advised of probable time of departure.

(b) When the location of a yard office or a passenger station at any terminal is changed, anyone residing within the one and one-half miles at the time of the change will still be considered as within the calling limit.

ARTICLE 13.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in first out of terminals. When run around, if ready for duty, they will be paid fifty miles for each run around and stand first out. Provided that a crew shall not be paid for run around if detained a few hours for repairs to a caboose.

Note.—When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay as per this article.

ARTICLE 14.

When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when

required to run sections of passenger trains, except on Mountain Sub-Division.

ARTICLE 15.

All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman. All passenger trains of eight or more cars will have two brakemen and one baggageman, if there is a local baggage car on the train. One or two box, baggage or refrigerator cars to count as one car, and three or four as two cars. Two brakemen in addition to baggageman to be employed on all passenger trains on Mountain Sub-Division.

ARTICLE 16.

One brakeman on all trains must be competent and have had at least six months' experience as such and one of the brakemen must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip, unless his incompetency is disproved.

ARTICLE 17.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride in plows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

ARTICLE 18.

(a) Crews will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals for the purpose of travelling passengers, nor when being moved from one to next sub-division terminal for freight service, nor when handling trains composed of colonist or immigrant cars.

(b) Crews regularly set up in freight service will be supplied with a regular caboose or other suitable car properly equipped. When freight crews are sent out on passenger trains without their regular caboose they will, unless otherwise employed in road or yard service, be returned to the original terminal deadhead on the first available train after their arrival at the distant terminal, or their caboose will be delivered at distant terminal within fifteen hours of the time of departure from the original terminal. Article 14 will not apply under these conditions to the crew or crews run around at the distant terminal.

(c) Caboose will not be taken away from crews when they book rest unless the congested state of traffic absolutely demands it and all other available cabooses at that point are in service, and if this rule is violated the men will not be used in any service but will be paid the same compensation as earned by the crew using the caboose.

ARTICLE 19.

(a) Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to stop in vans at terminal points, and unless they are advised that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if so required and not on hand. Where assigned crews are willing to perform extra service during their lay-over hours they will not be used in such service if unassigned crews are available to the detriment of the unassigned crews.

(b) Except in case of wrecks, washouts, storms, slides, or similar emergency, preventing crews being returned to their home terminal, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal will, after

eighteen hours, exclusive of Sunday, be paid ten miles per hour for the first ten hours in each subsequent twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise employed. Time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

ARTICLE 20.

Freight crews handling five or more heated cars, seven or more coaches, or three and five combined, will have a man in charge of same. Where less than the number of heated cars or coaches as specified above are on a train, the heated cars will be marshalled as far as practicable. This to apply between the months of November and March inclusive.

ARTICLE 21.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars in train the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the freight terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van other than official cars or flangers.

ARTICLE 22.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be compelled to do other work than that to which they are regularly assigned, except in case of wrecks, when no other crews are available, and except as provided in clause governing short mileage mixed train runs.

ARTICLE 23.

(a) Trainmen will not be required to sweep or clean coaches, but where train porters are not employed they will remove rubbish from coaches while en route, so as to keep them in a tidy condition.

(b) Trainmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags at terminals where carmen are employed and within the hours of service of such carmen.

ARTICLE 24.

At points where company's ice houses are located trainmen will be allowed ice for cabooses.

ARTICLE 25.

Home terminals for unassigned freight crews are to be agreed upon between the company and the representatives of the conductors and trainmen, and in case of disagreement, the same to be settled by arbitration.

ARTICLE 26.

Trainmen will not be required to place the following heavy stores on cabooses, namely jacks, chains, brasses, wedges and knuckles. Stores for passenger crews will be supplied at or near passenger depot. Conductor will leave requisitions for stores required at the registering office where he books the arrival of his train.

ARTICLE 27.

(a) Trainmen called out to fit up a caboose will be paid for time so occupied at through freight

ates and will take their turn out as per article 14, as soon as the caboose is ready for service.

(b) When crews are taken out of work service at terminal, they will take their turn out behind all assigned crews then in the terminal.

ARTICLE 28.

Trainmen shall not be required to change brasses in cars loaded wholly with coal, coke, lumber or O. S. freight.

ARTICLE 29.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, employed on the British Columbia Division, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

For the General Manager's Committee.

For the Order of Railway Conductors.

For the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Schedule "C."

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Lethbridge and west through the Kootenays, Calgary and west, Main Line and branches, Calgary and north to all points on the Edmonton branch.

Rates.	Day.	Night.
Yard foremen, per hour....	42c	44c
Yardmen, per hour ...	39c	41c

All other yards:—

Rates.	Day.	Night.
Yard foremen, per hour ...	40c	42c
Yardmen, per hour ...	37c	39c

(b) Yardmen acting as pilots or engine herders will be paid foreman's pay, and no yardman, acting as such, will be used outside of yard limits.

ARTICLE 2.

The established time for day and night yardmen to start work shall be 7K and 19K respectively. Yardmen started at other times than between 7K and 9K shall be paid night rates.

ARTICLE 3.

Ten consecutive hours or less will constitute a day's work. No new work shall be assigned after the expiration of ten hours, except in case of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires or handling passenger trains.

ARTICLE 4.

Except in cases of emergency, such as wrecks, handling live stock, attending fires and handling passenger trains, yardmen on double crewed engines will not be required to work longer than their regular hours. Yardmen on single crewed engines will have the privilege of booking rest after having been on continuous duty for twelve hours.

ARTICLE 5.

Yardmen will be allowed one hour for meals between the hours of 11.30 and 13 o'clock and between 23.30 and 1 o'clock, but if required to work the meal hour or any part thereof they will be paid for one hour in addition to the minimum day and be allowed thirty minutes under pay for meals. Yardmen will not be compelled to work more than six hours without being allowed thirty minutes for meals. Day crews not relieved by 19 o'clock and night crews not relieved by 7 o'clock will be allowed thirty minutes for meals and paid continuous time after 19K and 7K respectively.

ARTICLE 6.

Overtime will be paid *pro rata*, actual minutes to be counted.

ARTICLE 7.

Yardmen held off duty on the company's business or by order of the company's officials will be paid at schedule rates of pay and actual expenses while away from home. If they are required by the company to attend coroner's inquests, court cases or other public investigations, they will be compensated as above. In such cases the witness fees to go to the company.

ARTICLE 8.

Yardmen will be advised at once in writing, through the proper officer, with the reason if mileage or time claimed is not allowed in full. In case time is disputed the time not in dispute will be paid in current month. Time check will be issued, at once, upon request for any shortage adjusted.

ARTICLE 9.

(a) The right to preference to work and promotion for yardmen will be according to seniority in their respective yards, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability. Preference of work to mean men in their respective classes to have choice of work in their respective yards according to their seniority. Any man refusing promotion or failing to qualify for promotion will thereafter rank junior to the man or men promoted in his place as foreman only. This not to apply to men who are sick or on leave of absence. Any yardman not promoted when his turn comes will be promptly advised the reason in writing by the yardmaster.

Note.—On the British Columbia Division yardmen will have promotion under their respective superintendents.

(b) In the event of a yard being abolished the men in such yard will be assimilated with the men in other yards on the superintendent's district, ranking according to seniority from the time of entering the company's service as yardmen. When a new yard is created, yardmen on superintendent's district will be given preference in the positions in that yard in accordance with seniority in their respective classes.

(c) Men who have lost their promotion rights under former promotion rules will not be considered as regaining any rights by the adoption of this rule.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to go outside of yard terminals except for switching or transfer service, and yard crews whose work takes them outside of the switching terminal will receive yardmen's rates.

(b) Yardmen allotted to other than their regular duties will receive not less than schedule rates of pay for yardmen. If a yardman is used in an emergency in road service, road rates and conditions will apply.

Note.—The above will not prevent the company from using yardmen to handle high explosives to powder houses adjacent to terminals, or for the purpose of handling mill or transfer work within a reasonable distance of terminal. Present arrangements for handling transfer service between Vancouver and Coquitlam yards will be continued. In other terminals where there is sufficient transfer work to keep a crew regularly employed in that service the transfer service will be assigned to road crews. Road crews will be used for work train service, but yard crews may be used for occasional trips to take snow or other material out of a terminal when required for less than one day's work and also for switching construction material to different parts of a terminal when it is more in the nature of switching than work train service. The superintendent will regulate the manning of a crew to protect a pile driver working within a terminal.

ARTICLE 11.

A yard crew shall consist of not less than a foreman and two helpers, except where special arrangements are made by the general superintendent with the general committee.

ARTICLE 12.

Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with an incompetent yardman after such man has been reported in writing to the yardmaster unless his incompetency is disproved. Yard foremen will not be compelled to work with two inexperienced yardmen if experienced yardmen are available.

ARTICLE 13.

(a) Yardmen will not be required to work with an engine that is not properly equipped with footboards, grab-irons, automatic couplers and headlights. Engines that are so out of repair that they leak steam, thereby obstructing the observation of signals, shall not be used while in that condition in yard service.

(b) Yardmen will not be required to move cars by the use of stake, cable or chain between engine and cars or between cars, except in cases where the draft gear is damaged or in some other temporary emergency. This will not be construed to interfere with article 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Yardmen will not be required to couple or uncouple hose bags on passenger cars where carmen are available, or chain up cars in yards or on repair tracks where carmen are employed.

ARTICLE 15.

No yardman shall be disciplined or dismissed until his case has been investigated and he has been

proven guilty of the offence charged against him and decision rendered. He, however, may be held off for such investigation for a period not exceeding three days, and when so held off he will be notified in writing that he has been held off for that purpose and advised of the charges against him. He may, if he desires, enjoy the privilege of the assistance of a fellow employee in stating his case at the investigation, and will be given a copy of statement made by him at the investigation. All material and necessary witnesses must be notified in writing to appear. If they appear their evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused. If they do not appear the accused shall be furnished with a copy of their written statements and their names. If accused is not satisfied with the decision, he will be given an opportunity of reviewing the evidence and may appeal through his representatives to the higher officials. Should the charges not be proven the yardmen will be reinstated at once and paid for all time lost at schedule rates.

When a yardman is discharged or resigns he will, within five days, be paid and given a certificate, stating the time of service and in what capacity he was employed.

Note.—It is understood that men will not be held off unnecessarily and caused to lose time under above rule.

ARTICLE 16.

Yardmen who are on night duty shall not be required to attend an investigation into a matter duly reported until they have had an opportunity of having at least eight hours' rest after going off duty unless the extreme urgency of the case demands otherwise.

ARTICLE 17.

Yardmen must not switch trains with cabooses attached.

ARTICLE 18.

Yardmen in transfer service will be supplied with a caboose or other suitable car properly equipped.

At points where two or more yard engines are employed suitable shelter will be provided for the accommodation of yardmen.

ARTICLE 19.

Employees in yard service shall have access at all times to seniority list, to be posted in a convenient place in the office of the general yardmaster, which will contain a correct list of all the yardmen and their seniority standing in the company's service. Such lists will be compiled and posted January the first and July first of each year, and list to be subject to appeal for thirty days. Any man who is on leave of absence or who is ill will not be affected by this rule.

ARTICLE 20.

The articles embodied in this schedule shall constitute an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the yardmen and trainmen employed on its western lines thereof, and will remain in force subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE forty-third annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June 9, 10 and 11. Previous conventions have usually been called in the month of September, but it was decided last year that in view of the fact that a large number of members go away in the summer it would be desirable to clean up all business in the spring. For this reason the work reported on at this year's convention covers only a period of nine months. Reports of the various committees were presented and discussed, and addresses delivered by officers of the association dealing with many important questions affecting the manufacturing interests of the Dominion. Mr. Charles A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, who had been invited by the association to attend the convention, also gave an address in which he outlined the position of the grain growers of the West and discussed means for remedying any antagonism which might exist between manufacturing and agricultural interests.

President's Address.

Mr. C. B. Gordon of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, president of the association, presided, and in his opening address, after outlining the incidents of outstanding importance during the past year, discussed to some extent present economic conditions. Mr. Gordon dealt with the business depression throughout Canada and pointed out that it was a mistake to suppose that this depression was peculiar to Canada alone, or even to North America. The depression, he considered, was more or less world wide, that every nation was feeling the pinch of hard times. The rapid development of the country had made it necessary to effect heavier loans

in London and elsewhere, enormous sums had been spent on railways, waterways, irrigation schemes, the development of mining of different kinds, and the improvement of manufacturing establishments. As the result of the activity which had prevailed over all the country and the huge sums of money which had been spent, cities and towns along railway lines had in their turn also borrowed money to spend it in municipal improvements in order to keep up with the demands which they thought would be made upon them. Most of this borrowing had been amply justified and the money thus obtained had been well spent and honestly invested.

The president expressed it as his opinion that there was nothing which would do more to increase the credit of Canada in Great Britain than to let it be known to those there from whom money had been borrowed, that it was the country's intention to devote its energies to place upon a firm basis the many undertakings in which money had been invested and which required careful management for their development.

Mr. Gordon suggested in this connection that Canada's prosperity in recent years had been more or less artificial. To a great extent it had rested on a solid basis of profitable production, but to some extent it had not. Large sums of money had been spent rapidly, the chief object being, seemingly, to get things done no matter what the cost might be and without due regard to economy or to the overhead burdens which the increased cost placed upon the industry. Sometimes and for some businesses these periods of so-called prosperity produced a very difficult situation. Many manufacturers during the past three years had had more business than they could attend to properly, in fact in their endeavour to turn out stuff quickly they had lost sight of the fact

that costs of production were rapidly advancing, and in the course of time they found that raw material and labour and general overhead expenses had advanced to such an extent that they would have been better off had they had less business, produced on a more economical basis. Manufacturers would, therefore, find themselves handicapped for the time being, but habits learned would have to be unlearned, and methods that had become accustomed to would have to be abandoned. So long as huge sums were being spent rapidly for construction and development work, labour received high wages, materials commanded a high price, and everybody seemed prosperous. Irrespective of tariff, taxes and freight rates, business had kept forging ahead. A standard of expensive living had been set second to none in the world. In these and other ways costs had become inflated as compared with the costs of competitors in other countries, with the result that the tariff no longer protected to the same extent as formerly. Mr. Gordon stated that he did not cite these conditions as an argument for higher protection, but rather to the necessity for more economic methods of production and development.

Mr. Gordon also dealt with the necessity of greater increase in the stock-raising industry, the desirability of the press co-operating with farmers and manufacturers to bind together the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and suggested that there was need for more business men in the legislatures of Canada. Business interests generally, which included not only manufacturers but also wholesale and retail merchandising, banking, insurance, transportation, building and labour interests, too, had not the voice they should have in the shaping of the country's public policy.

Secretary's Report.

The report of the executive committee presented by Mr. G. N. Murray, secretary of the association, contained a brief reference to the association's finances,

which were shown to be in a very satisfactory condition, the sum of \$6,000 being available to be added to the surplus after all liabilities incurred the year had been provided for. Despite a year characterized by general dullness in trade the earnings of the association's publications, *Industrial Canada* and the *Canadian Trade Index*, kept up remarkably well. Exclusive of the insurance department there were now all told on the pay roll of the association thirty-two persons, twenty-five of whom gave their entire time to the work. Announcement was made of negotiations which had been going on for some months with members of the association in the printing, book-binding, engraving and lithographing trades looking to the thorough organization of this section of the association.

Safety First.

Owing to the increased attention being paid throughout Canada to accident prevention the committee had given instructions for the inauguration of a Safety First department in *Industrial Canada*, where safety and prevention devices, first aid appliances and similar equipment of the latest and most approved type could be featured and described. Supplementing the above it was planned to issue for distribution among Canadian factories a series of safety first signs in a variety of wordings and bearing a red disc which has become the conventional emblem of the safety first movement.

Co-operation with Grain Growers.

In November last the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the central body of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Dominion Grange of Ontario had communicated with the association requesting a public conference. It had been found too late to do anything last year, but correspondence had been renewed looking to a meeting in the West sometimes before the harvest.

In the meantime the presence of Mr. C. A. Dunning, managr of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, at the convention was a welcome indication of the bringing together of the Western grain grower and the Eastern manufacturer.

Encouragement of Home Industry.

Emphasis was also laid upon the necessity of maintaining a "made-in-Canada" policy and the encouragement of home industry. This policy it was considered should be given the broadest possible interpretation and the danger of industry becoming provincialized avoided.

Mixed Farming in the West.

An important section of the report favoured the amendment of the Homestead and Pre-emption Regulations in such a way as to afford practical encouragement to mixed farming in the West, in such a way that the homesteader would have the privilege of proving his rights and securing his patent by stock-raising as well as by cultivation. It was pointed out in this connection that farmers given over to the production of wheat are usually unemployed only for certain months of the year, but that live stock on the farm would guarantee the occupation of that farm for the entire twelve months. The cash returns from wheat raising come only once a year, after harvesting, and this condition had brought about a system of credit that was not only often embarrassing to other commercial interests, but saddled the settler with high carrying charges. The return from stock-raising would be more continuous throughout the year and would provide the settler, therefore, with ready money. It was further pointed out that an increase in the production of meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products would help materially in reducing the cost of living, while the prevalence of unemployment in the larger centres of Western population in the winter months could

be largely mitigated by the necessary activity of farms given over to stock-raising.

Miscellaneous Questions.

The report also favoured precautions respecting the entry to Canada of immigrants likely to become charges upon the community or whose admission would tend to lower the moral and physical standard of the country's population. Attention was also drawn to the depressed condition of the lumber industry in British Columbia and the agitation which had arisen in that province for more practical assistance from the Department of Trade and Commerce in opening up export markets, and while agreeing that the matter should receive careful attention at the hands of the Government in an effort to devise some practicable plan of affording relief, the association was opposed to any action looking to the trade commissioners of Canada in other countries acting as agents to obtain business for the exporters of goods of Canadian growth or manufacture, the committee being of the opinion that not only would services of this kind be inconsistent with the dignity of the office, but inferentially it would make the Government responsible first to the foreign buyer for the quantity and quality of the material supplied and for delivery, and, second, to the exporter for payments. The report concluded with a reference to the Dominion's Royal Commission, which will begin a tour of Canada for the purpose of securing evidence on questions of inter-imperial trade during August, and stated that the committee would endeavour to see that evidence was offered which would prove helpful to the commission and at the same time reflect credit upon the association.

Reports of Other Committees.

Reports were presented of the various committees. That of the reception and membership committee showed the total membership of the association in 1914

to be 3,043, a gain of 36 over 1913. The largest membership was held in Ontario, there being 1,702 members in that province; Quebec came next with 774, and Manitoba followed with a membership of 253. Increased membership was shown in all provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, in which there was a loss of five, and British Columbia where the membership was eight less than in 1913.

Legislative Committee's Report.

The report of the legislative committee amongst other things dealt with the need for legislation looking towards the promotion of better housing facilities and better regulation of the growth of towns and cities. Reference was made to the passing of the Ontario Housing Act, which was successfully promoted and adopted in the session of 1913. Similar Acts had also been adopted in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Quebec, and it was expected that public opinion having been brought to a realization of the importance of the question, Acts of a more or less useful character would be adopted in the various jurisdictions. The report referred also to the amendments passed to the Stationary Engineers' Act, the general effect of which was to bring hoisting plants "used for hoisting structural operations for excavating purposes under the provisions of the Act and subject them to the same inspection, etc., as the ordinary stationary engine and boilers." The actual effect of the legislation, it was considered, was rendered vague by the wording of the clause defining its operation. It was not clear what was meant by the "structural operations," and it was considered impossible to say definitely whether those words would cover operations in a structural steel industry or not.

Workmen's Compensation Committee.

The committee on Workmen's Compensation in its report presented a brief review of its work in connection with Workmen's Compensation in Ontario and other provinces and the results. The

committee was first appointed at the annual meeting at Toronto, 1911. The report, in dealing with the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, stated that:—

"Wisely or unwisely, an advanced stand was taken upon the subject coupled with a constructive policy of earnest co-operation with the Government and the labour interests in endeavouring to secure for the province a model system which would represent the best in the systems and the experience of other countries and jurisdictions where the subject had been dealt with. At an early stage in the proceedings a statement of principles was laid down in which it was recommended that the system should provide compensation for every case of industrial accident regardless of negligence; that the system should be such as to encourage the highest possible degree the prevention of accidents; that the obligation to provide compensation should fall not upon the individual employer, but upon employers grouped according to industries as to eliminate the waste incidental to employers' liability insurance; and that the system should be administered by a Government commission which would adjust all claims and collect the necessary premiums from employers."

The report also dealt with the various stages through which the Ontario measure had passed and the efforts of the association to have an Act drafted along lines satisfactory to the association. The Ontario measure, it was stated, "represents in a highly imperfect and immensely complicated form a scheme proposed by this association and adopted ostensibly because proposed by us." It is stated further, however, that "defective as the Act is, your committee feel that nothing is to be gained by an attitude of resentment and obstruction. On the other hand a good deal may be gained by a policy of earnest co-operation in endeavouring to overcome its deficiencies." The committee also reported on what had been done in other provinces with respect to Workmen's Compensation legislation.

Technical Education.

The report of education committee dealt particularly with the report of the Technical Education Commission and the efforts of the association to have the findings of the commission given effect. The report of this committee concludes as follows:—

"Reduced to its simplest terms, the whole problem is one of expediency. What this association is most concerned about is results. We want to see a

Dominion-wide scheme of technical education inaugurated, and we want it now. Each year's delay leaves Canada just so much farther behind in the race towards industrial efficiency."

Other Reports.

Reports were also presented by committees on railway and transportation dealing with such subjects as freight rates, passenger rates, cartage service, freight classification, ocean rates, etc.

The report of the tariff committee dealt with various questions, amongst others the changes in taxes affecting iron and steel, building stone, wheat, flour, agricultural implements and a number of mixed matters referring to the tariff and customs decisions.

Industrial Museums.

Mr. C. J. Currely gave an interesting address on the subject of industrial museums. In his opening remarks the speaker stated that the German people had been the first to realize the importance of the establishing of the large industrial museums. As a result of what had been done in this line a business man in Germany wishing to commence the manufacturing of a commodity is able to immediately secure from these museums some of the best specimens of that article that the world had ever produced. In this movement Germany was followed by France and Austria with England a little behind. The movement had been commenced on a small scale in Canada, the initiation coming from a Toronto man, where it had been planned to conduct a tour of different cities and towns with railway cars containing perfect specimens of certain industrial products. What industrial Canada needed was a collection of articles which could be used as a direct model for copying; these collections should be secured and made available to producers in the different lines, and at the same time should be developed an adequate number of men to make a specialty of studying these specimens with a view to being able to foresee and design the new article which was to take the place of the old.

Western Agricultural Problems.

Mr. Charles A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, gave an address on western agricultural problems. Mr. Dunning stated that he had been asked to attend the convention as it was the desire of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to meet the farmers' organizations of Western Canada and overcome as far as possible any antagonism which might exist between these organizations and the Manufacturers' Association, and that it was his desire to see recognized the fact that the interests of the farmer and manufacturer are really the same. One reason for antagonism between the farming and manufacturing interests was that thousands of miles of rocky and comparatively unproductive country spread between the East and the West, the West being devoted mainly to agriculture and the East to manufacturing.

Mr. Dunning referred to the report of the commission which had been appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan to enquire into agricultural conditions in that province and pointed out that the commission had found that agriculture was found to be steadily decreasing, due to two principal causes—first, the increased cost of production, and, second, the increased cost to the farmer of getting his product to the ultimate market, which in the case of grain was Europe. These two increases in the cost of production and in the cost of transportation had brought the cost of production very perilously close to the net price received by the farmer for his grain.

The question of mixed farming in the West was also dealt with, and in this connection Mr. Dunning pointed out that one great difficulty in the way of mixed farming in the West was the lack of water in many districts, which made dairying, for example, almost out of the question. It was diversified farming in respect to grain crops, cereal crops and grass crops, rather than mixed farming,

that was needed. Another handicap to settlers had been the too-liberal buying of agricultural implements.

Mr. Dunning referred to what was being done in Saskatchewan for farmers along co-operative lines, and dwelt on the desirability of having Canadian grain marketed, as far as possible, through Canadian channels. He referred also to tariff matters, and concluded with an exhortation to manufacturers to become better acquainted with the people in the West who were their customers.

Resolutions Passed.

A number of resolutions brought in by the committee on resolutions were adopted by the Association. The first of these was a resolution of thanks to those by whom the delegates had been entertained while in Montreal. There followed a resolution calling for a more efficient system of government inspection of buildings, with a view to the prevention of fires; a resolution expressing the desirability of a closer association with the representatives of Canada's basic industries, especially agriculture; a resolution in favour of a broad basic system of technical education, and a resolution calling for the establishment of industrial museums, with the assistance of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures. Resolutions were also passed confirming the made-in-Canada policy of the Association, voting \$2,000 to the Empress of Ireland

relief fund, and endorsing the Sir George-Etienne Cartier memorial.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected: President, E. G. Henderson, Canadian Salt Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont.; Vice-President, J. H. Sherrard, Alaska Feather and Down Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.; Second Vice-President, Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, McClary Manufacturing Company, London, Ont.; Treasurer, Geo. Booth, of the Booth, Coulter and Brass Company, Toronto, Ont.; Auditor, Wilton C. Eddie, Toronto.

The Convention concluded with a banquet at the Windsor Hotel on June 11, at which the inaugural address of the new president, Mr. E. G. Henderson, was delivered. Mr. Henderson gave a brief historical account of the growth of the Association and the remarkable development of the manufacturing industry. The Honourable George E. Foster and the Honourable Louis Coderre were present and delivered addresses. Speaking on the subject of Trade and Commerce, Honourable Mr. Foster reviewed the industrial situation in Canada during the past fifty years, dealing with such questions as home and foreign markets and the part played by industry, organization, economy and adaptation to foreign markets, as well as by the tariff in the development of trade and the prosperity of the country.

HINDU IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE arrival in Vancouver on May 23 of the steamship Komagata Maru with over three hundred Hindu immigrants gave rise to much agitation and discussion, not only in British Columbia, but throughout the Dominion concerning the rights of Hindus as British subjects to enter Canada, and raised many questions in regard to the power of the

Immigration Act and regulations made thereunder, to reject Hindu immigrants. In view of the deep interest which the whole question has excited throughout the Dominion and of the important decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal in regard to the powers of the Immigration Act and regulations, it has been thought well to review the matter

briefly in the present issue of *The Labour Gazette*.

Origin of Difficulty.

To obtain a clear conception of the situation in British Columbia created by the arrival of the "Komagata Maru" it is necessary to refer to the arrival at Victoria on October 17, 1913, of the steamship "Panama Maru," having on board 56 Hindus destined to points in British Columbia. Upon examination 17 were admitted and 39 rejected by the immigration authorities. Formal appeal to the Minister of the Interior was made in the 39 cases, the appeal, after due consideration, being in each case dismissed. Application for writ of habeas corpus was made to Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy and refused. Later on application for habeas corpus was granted by the Hon. Chief Justice Hunter, who, on November 24, 1913, ordered the release of 35 Hindus upon the ground that order-in-council No. 920, reading as follows:—

"From and after the date hereof (May 9, 1910) the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada,"

was ultra vires in that the said order prohibited the entry of "natives or citizens," whereas the authority conferred by the Act allowed the Governor General-in-Council power to prohibit only the entry of "natives or naturalized citizens," and further, that order-in-council No. 926, reading as follows:—

"No immigrant of Asiatic origin shall be permitted to enter Canada unless in actual and personal possession in his or her own right of two hundred dollars, unless such person is a native or subject of an Asiatic country in regard to which special statutory regulations are in force or with which the Government of Canada has made a special treaty, agreement or convention,"

was ultra vires in that it provided that the two hundred dollars must be in "actual and personal possession" of immigrant, while the authority conferred by the Act allowed the Governor Gen-

eral-in-Council to stipulate only that the immigrant "shall possess," and, further, that in the order-in-council the words "Asiatic origin" were used, whereas the Act used "race"—Hon. Chief Justice Hunter holding that origin includes more than race.

The news of the release of the 35 Hindus spread rapidly amongst the countrymen in Canada, and through them the information was disseminated throughout India. Their successful experience in the courts without doubt led them to hope that similar test cases in the courts would bring forth similar results. From the date of the release of the 35 Hindus rumours were frequent of further numbers coming forward.

In the meantime order-in-council No. 920, declared ultra vires, was, on January 7, 1914, replaced by order-in-council No. 23, reading as follows:—

"From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrant who has come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native or naturalized citizen and upon a through ticket purchased in that country or prepaid in Canada,"

and No. 926, declared ultra vires, was, on the same date, replaced by No. 24, reading as follows:—

"From and after the date hereof no immigrant of any Asiatic race shall be permitted to land in Canada unless such immigrant possess in his own right money to the amount of at least two hundred dollars. Provided, that this regulation shall not apply to any person who is a native or subject of an Asiatic country as to which special statutory regulations inconsistent with this regulation are in force, or with which there is in operation a special treaty, agreement or convention binding the Government of Canada if the provisions of this regulation be inconsistent with the stipulations of such treaty, agreement or convention,"

in addition to which, on December 8, 1913, order-in-council No. 2642 was passed, providing that:—

"From and after the date hereof (December 8, 1913) and until after the thirty-first day of March, 1914, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupations, viz., artisans, labourers, skilled or unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby, prohibited,

which order-in-council was, by No. 897, extended until September 30, 1914.

The foregoing outlines the orders-in-council in operation when the "Komagata Maru" arrived.

Arrival of Komagata Maru.

The "Komagata Maru" was chartered on March 24, 1914, by one Gurdit Singh for a period of six months for the sum of \$66,000, Hong Kong currency. The vessel sailed from Hong Kong on April 4, 1914, and arrived at Vancouver on May 21, 1914, with 376 Hindus aboard. Gardner & Johnson, who represented the owners at Vancouver, were instructed that the vessel was to anchor in Vancouver Harbour, and a patrol was immediately established to see that none of the Hindus on board gained surreptitious entry into the country.

A medical examination was first conducted and about 20 were rejected by the doctor who conducted the examination. A number claimed to have Canadian domicile, and of these, upon examination, about 20 substantiated their claim and were landed. To be perfectly legal it was necessary that the Immigration Board of Inquiry should sit on each case, which made progress very slow, and during the time occupied day to day reports were given out that the Hindus were slowly starving to death, all of which reports were unfounded.

Gurdit Singh made frequent complaints regarding his being unable to bring his vessel up to the dock to discharge a cargo of coal which was on board. This, however, the immigration officers would not allow, fearing that if the vessel were brought to the dock many of the Hindus might escape. The Immigration Department, however, instructed its agent at Vancouver to facilitate in every way the discharging of the cargo of coal by means of lighters.

Judgment of Court of Appeal.

The Hindus complained that, as the Board of Inquiry did not give a decision at the end of each case they were prevented from appealing to the courts against the decision of the Board of In-

quiry. The Board thereupon gave a decision in the case of one Munshi Singh and an application for habeas corpus was at once made on his behalf before Mr. Justice Murphy, the application being dismissed *pro forma*, with right of taking the matter before the Appeal Court. The case came before the Appeal Court on June 29, 1914, which upheld all points in the contention of the immigration officials. Regarding the argument of counsel for the appellant that the Immigration Act was unconstitutional, in that it amounted to an interference with civil rights, a subject committed to the province by the British North America Act, the Court held that the Parliament of Canada was clothed with sovereign power in matters relating to immigration into any part of the Dominion, disallowance (not exercised in respect to the Immigration Act) being the only residue of authority resting with the Imperial Parliament, and that the right of the Dominion Parliament to legislate regarding what classes of immigrants may not enter Canada carried with it the right and power to impose all things necessary to fulfil the prohibition or expulsion, and any intrenchment into provincial jurisdiction affecting civil rights was permissible, providing such intrenchment did not exceed what might be necessary to effectuate federal jurisdiction, as, for instance, the interference with civil rights and personal liberty in connection with quarantine wherein whole shiploads of merchants, tourists and immigrants were frequently detained for weeks at a time in quarantine stations on shore.

The conclusions to be drawn from the argument of counsel for appellant was one that could hardly be seriously contended, viz.: that an immigrant, who on a dark night, swims ashore from a ship, eludes the preventive officers and hides in the woods thereby acquires such "civil rights in the province" which he elects to enter that he threw off federal jurisdiction with that portion of his clothing which he presumably left behind him when taking to the water.

Regarding the contention that order-in-council No. 24 goes beyond the authority granted in the section of the Act under which it was made in that it discriminates against a particular race, the Court held that the manifest intention of the framers of the Act contemplated discrimination in monetary test according to race, occupation or destination of immigrant. That the policy under which the monetary test was regulated was not a matter with which the courts had a right to deal, and that the order-in-council is *ultra vires*.

With respect to the claim that as Munshi Singh was a British subject coming from Hong Kong, a British possession, his arrival was not in contravention of order-in-council No. 23, as held by the Board of Inquiry, the Court held that the meaning attached by Parliament to the term "native citizen" did not contemplate that a British subject born in one part of the King's possessions was to be considered a "native citizen" of every other part, but rather that the expression "country of which he is a native" is used in a geographical and not in a racial or national sense. That order-in-council No. 23 is *intra vires* and its enforcement debarred Munshi Singh from legal right of entry into Canada.

Respecting the contention that rejection under order-in-council was illegal as Board of Inquiry held Munshi Singh to be a labourer, whereas he should have been classified as a farmer, the Court held that this order-in-council is *intra vires*; that the Board of Inquiry acted within its jurisdiction; that the onus of proof of occupation rested upon the immigrant; that he failed to convince the Board of the correctness of his contention; that subject to an appeal to the Minister the decision of the Board was final, and as the decision was not impeached on the ground of fraud, the Court had not right to review the evidence or jurisdiction to investigate the correctness of the decision. While taking this attitude, the Court nevertheless

expressed the opinion that the Board appeared to have ample reason for reaching the conclusion that Munshi Singh would, if allowed to land, be an unskilled labourer in Canada.

When the decision of the Appeal Court was given the remaining cases were then dealt with as fast as possible, and deportation orders issued in the case of all rejected passengers.

Deportation Proceedings.

While the "Komagata Maru" had been lying at Vancouver the charter held by Gurdit Singh had been transferred to Vancouver Hindus. The solicitors of the owners of the "Komagata Maru" claimed that the responsibility for the deportation of rejected Hindus did not rest upon the owners of the vessel, but upon the charterers, and, as the charterers had little, if any, property in Canada, it would have been a difficult matter in the courts to enforce the payment of expense incurred in connection with deportation. For these reasons the Department authorized the Dominion immigration agent at Vancouver to incur the necessary expense of furnishing supplies of food to be used on the return journey, providing the "Komagata Maru" agreed to sail with all rejected passengers on board, and upon the understanding that the provisions would not be placed on board until the vessel had passed the three-mile limit. The captain of the "Komagata Maru," upon the advice of the solicitors of the owners of the vessel, was willing to sail, but as the passengers refused to allow him to get up steam until such time as he could show the written authority of the charterers for his departure, and as he was unable to secure that written authority, he appealed to the police for protection to enable him to carry out his wishes on board his vessel. In response to the captain's appeal, a force of about 175 men went out to the "Komagata Maru" in a tug, but were unable to land, being repulsed by a shower of coal, iron bars, clubs and pieces of machinery thrown down by the Hindus, who were stationed

at all advantageous points of the vessel. Several shots were fired by the Hindus, but the fire was not returned by the officers. The windows of the tug were demolished, the captain had two of his ribs broken and twenty of the officers received injuries more or less serious, but fortunately none fatal. At two a.m. the force withdrew to shore.

To prevent rioting on shore, the mayor called out some of the militia,

and the Canadian cruiser "Rainbow" was ordered to Vancouver. After several consultations between Departmental officers and parties representing the Hindus, the former agreed to provide some extra provisions asked for, the Hindus agreed to obey the deportation orders, and at 5 a.m. on July 23, 1914, the "Komagata Maru" left Vancouver destined to Hong Kong, accompanied by the "Rainbow" for a short distance.

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

THE Annual Canadian Convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held in Halifax, N.S., July 20 to 25. Delegates were in attendance from all over Canada and the United States. Owing to labour troubles in the United States, Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood, was unable to be present. He was represented by W. B. Prenter, a grand officer of the Brotherhood.

Arrangements were made by the local committee for the proper housing, comforts and entertainment of the delegates and their friends while in the city.

Monday, July 20, was taken up with registration of delegates at the Queen Hotel, headquarters of the Convention Committee.

Mr. C. J. Coleman, Chairman of the Managing Committee, on behalf of Local Division No. 241, welcomed the visiting delegates. Mayor F. P. Bligh, on behalf of the corporation of Halifax, extended the freedom of the city to the visiting delegates and their friends, and expressed the wish that their deliberations in convention would be profitable, and their sojourn in the city a pleasant one.

The address of welcome on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the ab-

sence of Premier Murray, was delivered by Mr. R. E. Finn, M.P.P.

Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, and Honourable J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, extended greetings on behalf of the Government of Canada.

The Minister of Labour referred to the extent and importance of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose members were called upon to face grave dangers, and to bear heavy responsibilities. They were constantly being entrusted with millions of human lives and billions worth of property, and the confidence reposed in their skill and devotion to duty was rarely misplaced. The Minister referred to the necessity of minimizing, as much as possible, the dangers to which railway men were exposed, and for ample provisions being made against injury, or, in the case of death, for the maintenance and support of their families. The Minister spoke appreciatively of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, dealt briefly with the history of the Brotherhood, and referred to the wisdom and common sense of those managing the affairs of the Brotherhood in adjusting questions between the railway men and the em-

playing companies. The Minister also referred to the good work which had been accomplished under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Convention discussed a number of questions of interest to railway men, such as insurance, safety appliances on the railways, pension funds and legisla-

tion affecting members of the Brotherhood throughout the Dominion.

The election of officers in the Canadian division will take place at the International Convention, to be held next year at Cleveland. London, Ont., was selected as the place of meeting of the next annual Canadian Convention.

SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

A SPECIAL convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held in the Labour Temple, Vancouver, on July 13, 14 and 15. The credentials of 92 delegates were received at the opening session, and others presented later brought the number of delegates in attendance to slightly over 100. Nearly half represented Vancouver unions, the balance being from New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo, South Wellington, Cumberland, Ladysmith, Fernie, Greenwood, Sandon, Hedley and Sointula.

Mr. J. H. McVety, vice-president of Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, extended a welcome to the delegates on behalf of the trades unionists of the city.

The convention was called at the request of the miners of District 18 United Mine Workers of America (which comprises Vancouver Island), for the purpose of considering the strike situation. Neither the miners or the Federation executive had any proposition to lay before the meeting. President Watchman, in opening the proceedings, said in part: "This is probably the most important convention of organized labour in British Columbia, or any other province in the Dominion, has ever held. We are here chiefly to give consideration to the situation and affairs of the miners of Vancouver Island and the strike in which they are engaged. The whole matter, in all its phases, will be placed

before you by the delegates of the miners, and I trust you will give it your calm and sincere judgment."

Immediately after the opening proceedings were concluded and the acceptance of the report of the credentials committee, the miners' delegates went into a review of the strike situation on Vancouver Island from its inception to the present time. The matter was discussed from every viewpoint for the next two days. Numerous resolutions on the subject were presented, but the only one to find favour and final adoption was expressed in the following language:—

"Whereas, the mine workers on Vancouver Island, for 21 months and 14 months respectively, have been striking for the right of organization;

"And whereas, the Government has assisted the coal operators to help defeat the miners by various ways, such as non-enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Deception of Workmen Act, and the order-in-council regarding immigration into British Columbia, and by sending special police and militia to act as "scabherders";

"And whereas, the miners have been backed by a powerful organization, and if they should suffer defeat there is no other organization that can stand against the combined efforts of capital and the Government;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention assembled advise labour in

the province of British Columbia to engage in a general strike, and that a referendum be taken immediately and action be taken as soon as returns are in;

"And furthermore, that four men be sent out by this convention to propagate the idea of a general strike, and on an educational tour."

The vote recorded on this resolution was 48 for and 36 against.

Unemployment.

After a brief discussion on this subject the following resolution was adopted:—

"Whereas, intense unemployment prevails throughout the Dominion of Canada, causing untold misery and poverty among the workers;

"And whereas, this has to a large extent been augmented by the immigration schemes of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, together with the transportation companies;

"And whereas, widespread publicity by press and platform are the means used by these institutions to further the said immigration;

"Be it resolved, that as a means of placing the facts regarding the real condition of the labour market in the Dominion of Canada before the work-

ers of the world, that the executive is hereby instructed to have a pamphlet prepared embodying this information, the same to be circulated as far as possible in the labour press throughout the British Empire, the Continent of Europe and America, and any other press that would give the same publicity."

The Asiatic Question.

A number of resolutions were presented and a variety of opinions were expressed on this subject, ending in the adoption of the following, which was presented as a substitute for all other resolutions dealing with this matter:—

"That this convention go on record as favouring the total exclusion of all Asiatics."

During the proceedings Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Toronto, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, delivered an address on "Workmen's Compensation Laws," with particular reference to the new Ontario Act. He commended that measure to the serious consideration of the workers of British Columbia, and advised them to press for the enactment of a similar law for that province.

The convention adjourned on the evening of July 15.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

DURING the third session of the twelfth parliament of Canada, which was prorogued June 12, 1914, one hundred and eighty-seven Acts received the Royal Assent. Of these measures there are, perhaps, only two which may be said to bear directly on labour, namely, An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorus, and An Act to Regulate the Manufacture, Testing, Storage and Importation of Explosives. There are, however, a number of mea-

asures concerning matters which indirectly have a bearing on conditions affecting work people, amongst which may be mentioned Acts relating to merchant shipping, British nationality and naturalization of aliens, amendments to the Railway Act and Dominion Lands Act, and measures respecting cold storage and agricultural conditions.

The White Phosphorus Act.

A complete review of An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and

Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorus¹ was published in the May, 1914, issue of *The Labour Gazette*. Briefly, the measure is designed to eradicate a serious industrial disease known as necrosis, or "phossy jaw," frequently contracted by employees in match factories where white phosphorus is used. The White Phosphorus Matches Act was introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on March 11, and was assented to May 27.*

The Explosives Act.

An Act to regulate the Manufacture, Testing, Storage and Importation of Explosives² makes provision for the protection of employees engaged in such factories and of the public generally. No person except in licensed manufacturing factories is allowed to break up or unmake any explosive, to make fit for use any damaged explosive, or to make, alter, or repair any explosive, except in the case of thawing explosives containing nitro-glycerine if a proper apparatus, or thawing house, is used in accordance with regulations made under the Act, or any provincial law. Provision is made for the granting of licenses and permits by the Minister of Mines where the proper conditions are complied with. One of the requirements in an application for a license is a statement of the maximum number of persons to be employed in each building in the factory or magazine, or any person engaged in the handling or packing of explosives, or the transportation of explosives otherwise than by railway, and in regard to the construction, management and licensing of factories and magazines. Penalties are provided in the case of obstruction of entry and examination by inspectors, and of persons who, without permission or lawful authority, trespasses upon any factory or magazine, and upon any person who commits any

act likely to cause an explosion or fire to the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Department of Naval Service.

Maritime Conventions Act.

An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping³ is for the purpose of giving effect in Canada to conventions resulting from a conference held at Brussels in 1910 dealing with collisions at sea and with salvage, which conventions were given effect by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Act deals with the responsibility resting upon vessels in collision, and states that where loss of life or personal injuries are suffered by any person on board a vessel owing to the fault of that vessel and of any other vessel or vessels, the liability of the owners of the vessels shall be joint and several. Masters or persons in charge of a vessel are required, so far as is possible without injury to their own vessel, her crew and passengers, to assist every person who is found at sea in danger of being lost, even in cases where such person is a subject of a foreign state at war with Great Britain. Where any dispute arises as to the adjustment of any amount of salvage among the owners, master, pilot, crew, and other persons in the service of any foreign vessels the amount is to be apportioned in accordance with the law of the country to which the vessel belongs. The Act does not apply to the Great Lakes and other inland waters.

Nationality, Naturalization and Aliens.

An Act respecting British Nationality, Naturalization and Aliens⁴ sets out who are natural-born British subjects, and makes provision for the naturalization of aliens. The grant of a certificate of naturalization is in the discretion of the Secretary of State of Canada, to whom application is made. An alien is required to show that he has either resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years—in

*For full particulars of this measure and an account of similar measures in other countries, see the May, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, p. 1314.

¹Chap. 12, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

²Chap. 31, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

³Chap. 13, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

⁴Chap. 44, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application—or has been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application; that he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of either the English or French languages; and that he intends, if his application is granted, either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown. The Secretary of State is also given power to issue a special certificate of naturalization to any person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, for the purpose of quieting such doubts. The Act also sets out the status of aliens and the procedure to be followed by any alien desiring to be naturalized.

In an Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act⁵ also provision is made that any alien, who has not resided in the British Dominions or been in the service of the Crown for the period necessary for naturalization, shall be entitled to obtain letters patent for a homestead in the same manner as if he were a British subject, provided that he satisfy the Minister of the Interior that in all respects save such period of residence or service he is qualified to be naturalized, and declare upon oath his intention to be so naturalized as soon as he has completed such period of residence or service.

Other Measures.

Another amendment to the Dominion Lands Act⁶ enables homesteaders under certain conditions to substitute stock

raising for cultivation as part of their homestead duties.

The Cold Storage Warehouse Act⁷ provides that the Governor in Council may make such regulations as he deems necessary or expedient to provide for a supervision of all cold storage warehouses, covering such questions as the licensing and inspection of cold storage warehouses, for reports by owners showing quantities in storage of the several articles of food, for limiting the periods during which articles of food may be held in cold storage, for inspection of food products before being placed in cold storage, while they are in storage, and when they are removed therefrom, and for the labelling or marking of food products. The provisions of the Act do not apply to refrigerated rooms in connection with hotels, restaurants, dining car services, retail shops, private houses, manufacturing establishments, other than packing houses, nor to refrigerator cars or steamships with refrigerated space.

The Dairy Industry Act⁸ is for the purpose of regulating the manufacture and sale of dairy products and to prohibit the manufacture or sale of butter substitutes.

The Fish Inspection Act⁹ is another measure designed to protect consumers and to ensure that fish are caught, cured and packed in accordance with regulations prescribed.

An amendment to the Railway Act¹⁰ appropriates the sum of \$200,000 a year for ten consecutive years from April 1, 1909, to aid actual construction work for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of high-way crossings of railways at rail level, in existence April 1, 1909.

⁵Chap. 22, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

⁶Chap. 7, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

⁷Chap. 45, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

¹⁰Chap. 50, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

⁵Chap. 28, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

⁶Chap. 27, Statutes of Canada, 1914.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.
FIRST QUARTER, 1914.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour as having gone into effect during the second quarter of the present calendar year.

General Result.

There were comparatively few important changes in wages for the second quarter of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Changes for the most part affected comparatively small bodies of men in the building trades, and while the present table shows a number of these changes, there were many cases in which bodies of men in building trades who went on strike for increased wages did not succeed in their endeavours. On the whole, wages amongst the building trades remained stationary. Wages in factories showed little tendency to advance, and while there was little in the way of wage-cutting, short time and lay-offs in many instances had the effect of reducing earnings. No changes affecting lumbering and mining were reported. The greatest number affected by wages changes were civic employees, and unskilled labour in the employ of municipalities.

There were altogether 23 changes involving 6,783 employees, as compared with 94 changes affecting upwards of 28,429 employees during the second quarter of 1913. Of these changes 20

were increases in wages, one was an increase in wages and reduction in hours, and two were reductions in working hours.

The following small table shows the approximate number of employees affected by changes which took place in the different trades:—

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	No. of changes	No. of employees
Building.....	9	498
Metal.....	4	542
Civic employees.....	4	2,274
Food and Tobacco.....	1	75
Miscellaneous.....	1	125
St. Railway employees.....	1	16
Unskilled labour.....	3	3,253
Total.....	23	6,783

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the first quarter of 1914, arranged by industries and trades:—

Building. — Five changes affecting members of the building trades were reported from the Province of Nova Scotia. Painters at Sydney received an increase of \$1.50 per week, and woodworkers at the same place in two instances secured a reduction in working hours from 60 to 54 per week. Bricklayers and masons at Halifax, N.S., secured an increase of 5 cents per hour. Painters, paperhangers, decorators and glaziers in the same city secured an ad-

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE OF 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Work people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head. Per Week.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Building:—</i>													
Painters.....	Sydney, N.S....	60	April 15	Increase of \$1.50 per week.....	\$16.50	\$18.00	54	54	\$1.50				Due to demand of Carpenters Union and efforts of Sydney Trades and Labour Council
	"	32	May 1	Reduction of six hours per week.....			60	54				6	
	"	20	June 1	Reduction of six hours per week.....			60	54				6	
Bricklayers and Masons.....	Halifax, N.S....		May 1	Increase of 5 cents per hour.....	45c	50c	9	8	5c			1	Schedule submitted to Master Builders of Halifax.
Painters, Paper-hangers, Decorators and Glaziers.....	Halifax, N.S....	250	April 1	An increase of 3½ cents per hour	\$16.20	\$18.00	54	54	\$1.80				Demand by workmen, giving Master Painters 6 mos notice.
Painters, Paper-hangers.....	Guelph, Ont....	16	April 15	A minimum rate of 25c per hour ..	\$13.50	\$15.00	60	60	\$1.50				Demand of men. Men received an increase of 2½c per hour with fixed minimum of 25c per hour with advance to 30c per hour according to ability.
Painters, Paper-hangers.....	St. Thomas, O..	30	April 15	Increase in wages.....	\$12.00 to \$15.00	\$15.00 to \$16.50							Demand of men on strike. Request of workmen.
Plasterers.....	Hamilton, Ont.	90	May 1	Increase of \$1.10 per week.....	\$22.00	\$23.10	44	44	\$1.10				Demand of men.
Plasterers.....	St. Catharine, Ont.....			Increase of 2½ cents per hour.....	52½	55½			2½c				Demand of men.

<i>Metal</i> :— Moulders, Machine- chins, Bench-hands, Platers and Labourers	142	Hamilton, Ont.	April	10	5 per cent increase to all employed in factory, except foremen and Superintendent.	15c to 35c	15¼ to 36¾	55	55	Voluntary Concession.
			April	1	Increase in wages and reduction of working hours. Decrease in hrs.	\$30.00	\$30.00	54	48	Voluntary concession.
					Increase in wages	\$27.00	\$30.00	54	54	"
Iron workers	50	Calgary, Alta.	May	1	Agreement recommended by Board of Conciliation and Investigation under Industrial Disputes Act and accepted by Hydro-Electric Commission and Electrical Workers' Union	See accompanying article				
Electrical workers	300	Toronto, Ont.	May	1	Increase as under:— Expert labourers, 24 per hour... Carpenters, 2c per hour... Handy men, 2c per hour... 1st class labour, 2c per hour... General labour, 2c per hour... Female labour, 2½c per hour... Painter, 2c per hour... Men advanced in years or boys; 2c per hour.	hour 22c. 24c. 25c. 21c. 20c. 19c. 12½c. 15c. 25c.	hour 24c. 27c. 23c. 22c. 2c. 2c. 2½c. 15c. 2c.	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	hour 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c. 2c.	Voluntary concession of Board of Control
<i>Municipal Employees</i> :— Civic employees, laying sewers, permanent side-walks, water mains, repairing and cleaning streets and the care of city property	416	Halifax, N.S.	May	1	Increase as under:— Blacksmiths, 60c per week... Blacksmiths' Assistant, 60c per week... Meter readers, \$1.00 per week... City plumber, 6c per hour... Engineers, Steam crusher, Street roller, ¼c per hour...	hour 18c. 20c. week \$13.44	hour 20c. 24c. week \$14.04	54	54	Voluntary
Police men Chief of Police		Moncton, N.B.	April	1	Increase as under:— Increase of \$200 per annum...	year 1200.00	year 1400.00		year \$200.00	Voluntary vote of City Council

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE OF 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Work people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week.		Change in wages per head per week.		Change in working hours per head.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Civic Employees:—Continued.</i>													
Sergeant.....				Increase of 60c. per week.....	week \$14.40	week \$15.00							
Asst. Sergeant.....				Increase of 60c. per week.....	\$13.80	\$14.40			60c.				
Patrolmen.....				1st. year.....	\$10.50	\$11.00			60c.				
				2nd. year.....	\$12.00	\$12.60			60c.				
				3rd. year.....	\$13.50	\$14.10			60c.				
Clerk.....				Increase of \$5.00 per month.....	month \$45.00	month \$50.00							
Civic Employees, Chairman.....	Montreal, Que.			Increases as under:—					\$ 5.00				
Assessors.....													
Assessors.....		1	June 15	Increase of \$1,500 per year.....	3500.00	5000.00			1500.00				
".....		3		Increase of \$250. per year.....	2750.00	3000.00			\$250.00				
".....		2		Increase of \$200. per year.....	2000.00	2200.00			200.00				
".....		4		Increase of \$100. per year.....	1300.00	2300.00			200.00				
Vice Chairman, Board Assess.....		1		Increase of \$400 per year.....	1500.00	1600.00			100.00				
Assessors Clerks.....		10		Varying salaries raised 100 each.....	2850.00	3250.00			400.00				
Jr. attorneys.....		4		Varying salaries raised \$1000. each.....					100.00				
Asst attorney.....		1		Increase of \$500 per year.....	6000.00	6500.00			500.00				
Supt. fire Alarm Department.....		1		Increase of \$500 per year.....					500.00				
Assistants to Superintendent.....		3		Increase of \$250 per year.....					250.00				
Auditor.....		1		Increase of \$1000. per year.....					1000.00				
Assist. Auditor.....		1		Increase of \$550 per year.....					550.00				
Sectionmen for cleaning lanes.....		20		New Employees.....	per day \$ 2.50								
Supt. of lighting.....		1		Increase of \$1,000 per year.....	3000.00	4000.00			1000.00				
Electricians.....		1		Increase of \$100 per year.....	1700.00	1800.00			100.00				
Physicians.....		1		Increase of \$100 per year.....	1600.00	1700.00			100.00				
Chief Inspectors Building Dept.....		2		Increase of \$300. per year.....	1200.00	1500.00			300.00				
		1		New appointee.....	1500.00								
		2		Increase of \$200 per year.....	1800.00	2000.00			200.00				

Voluntary concession

1	Assist architect.	1800.00	2000.00	Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
46	Firemen.	1000.00	1036.50	Increase of 10c. a day.	36.50
34	Police.	1000.00	1036.50	Increase of 10c. a day.	36.50
5	Officials of city Clerk's office.	Two received increases of \$700; two, \$400; and one \$170.			
1	Assist city clerk.	3000.00	3500.00	Increase of \$500 per year.	500.00
1	City treasurer.	5000.00	6000.00	Increase of \$1000 per year.	1000.00
1	Assist treasurer.			Increase of \$800 per year.	800.00
1	Accountant.			Increase of \$400 per year.	400.00
1	Chief collector of water taxes.			Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
1	Chief clerk of Engineering Dept.	1300.00	2000.00	Increase of \$700 per year.	700.00
1	Clerk.			Increase of \$300 per year.	300.00
1	Engineer in chg. of N. Division.	2500.00	2700.00	Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
1	General roads Superintendent.	2000.00	2500.00	Increase of \$500 per year.	500.00
1	Engineer in chg. Western Div'n.	2000.00	2300.00	Increase of \$300 per year.	300.00
1	Technical Engi- neer.	1500.00	2500.00	Increase of \$1000 per year.	1000.00
2	Engineers north division.	2500.00	2700.00	Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
1	Supt. Water Dp department.	1500.00	5000.00	Increase of \$500 per year.	500.00
1	Head clerk water department.	1900.00	2100.00	Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
1	Meter clerk water dept.	1300.00	1800.00	Increase of \$500 per year.	500.00
1	Secretary road department.	1600.00	2000.00	Increase of \$400 per year.	400.00
3	Divisional Supt. road dept.	1700.00	2000.00	Increase of \$300 per year.	300.00
4	Police inspectors	2000.00	2500.00	Increase of \$500 per year.	500.00
1	Quartermaster police dept.	2000.00	2500.00	Increase of \$500 per year.	500.00
32	Captains police Department.	1300.00	1500.00	Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
54	Lieutenants Police Dept.	1100.00	1200.00	Increase of \$100 per year.	100.00
28	Patrol Sergeants	1000.00	1100.00	Increase of \$100 per year.	100.00
1	Secretary	1650.00	1800.00	Increase of \$150 per year.	150.00
1	Clerk.	1400.00	1500.00	Increase of \$100 per year.	100.00
19	Detectives— 1st class.	1300.00	1500.00	Increase of \$200 per year.	200.00
8	2nd class.	1200.00	1300.00	Increase of \$100 per year.	100.00
3	3rd class.	1100.00	1200.00	Increase of \$100 per year.	100.00
18	4th class.	1000.00	1100.00	Increase of \$100 per year.	100.00
1	Secretary	1150.00	1300.00	Increase of \$150 per year.	150.00

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE OF 1914.

Class of workers affected	Locality	Approximate Number of Work people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wage per week.		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	
<i>(Public Employees—Continued.)</i>											
Police matrons St. Stephen		3		Increase of \$150 per year.	750.00	900.00			150.00		
		2		Increase of \$150 per year.	750.00	900.00			150.00		
Firemen	Montreal, Que.	915	May 15	Increases as under:—							Voluntary concession
				1st class.	950.00	1000.00			50.00		
				2nd class.	850.00	900.00			50.00		
				3rd class.	750.00	800.00			50.00		
		527		1st class.	950.00	1000.00			50.00		
				2nd class.	850.00	900.00			50.00		
				3rd class.	750.00	800.00			50.00		
				4th class.	750.00	800.00			50.00		
Charwomen	Montreal, Que.	48	May 15	Increase of 10c. a day.	1.15	1.25			10c.		Voluntary concession
Elevator men		1		Increase of \$150.	700.00	850.00			150.00		
		2		Increase of 15c.	600.00	750.00			150.00		
Men sweepers				Increase of \$150:—							
		1		Foreman.	800.00	950.00			150.00		
	2		Sweepers.	700.00	850.00			150.00			
		1		Sweeper.	650.00	800.00			150.00		
Supt of city hall and municipal buildings				Increase of \$500.	2000.00	2500.00			500.00		
		1		Increase of \$600.	1900.00	2500.00			600.00		
Supt of Parks and ferries				Increase of 500.	1000.00	1500.00			500.00		
Assist. Supt. of Parks & ferries		1		Increase of \$500.	2000.00	2500.00			500.00		
City Engineer		1		Increase of \$1000.	5000.00	6000.00			1000.00		
District Fire chiefs		8		Increase of \$100.	2000.00	2100.00			100.00		

[illegible]

vance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. There were four changes in the building trades in Ontario. Painters and paperhangers at Guelph received an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour with a fixed minimum of 25 cents per hour. The same classes at St. Thomas received advances of from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. Plasterers at Hamilton were raised \$1.10 per week, and at St. Catharines $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

Metal.—About 140 employees of the Tallman Brass and Metal Company, Hamilton, Ont., comprising moulders, machinists, bench hands, platers and labourers received a five per cent. increase. Iron workers in the employ of various ornamental and structural steel contractors at Calgary had their wages advanced, for those working within city limits, from $55\frac{5}{9}$ cents per hour to $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, with a reduction

in hours from 9 to 8; the road scale for the same classes was raised from 50 cents to $55\frac{5}{9}$ cents per hour for a 9-hour day.

A Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which had been appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, recommended an agreement between certain electrical workers in the employ of the Toronto Hydro-Electrical Commission, to govern the wages of employees from May 1, 1914, to May 1, 1915.* The agreement as recommended by the Board was agreed to between the Hydro Commission and the Electrical Workers' Union on July 21, but was made retroactive to May 1. The following schedule shows the rates recommended by the Board and the rates which prevailed prior to the agreement:—

	FORMER RATES.	NEW RATES.
Foreman Lineman.....	\$ 99.35 per month.....	\$105.00 per month.
Foreman Trouble Department.....	105.00 to \$106.00 per month....	110.00 "
Sub Foreman.....	88.92 per month.....	95.00 "
Journeyman Lineman and Trolleyman.....	.37 cents per hour.....	.40 cents per hour.
Journeyman Mechanic.....	.38 to .41 cents per hour....	.43 "
Journeyman Wireman.....	38 ".....	.41 "
Journeyman Cableman.....	38 ".....	.45 "
Cableman's Helper.....	$27\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	.28 "
Journeyman Meter Installer.....	50.00 to \$70.00 per month....	75.00 per month.
Journeyman Troubleman.....	95.20 per month.....	100.00 "
Journeyman First Operator.....	76.00 to \$88.00 per month....	90.00 "
Other operators to receive three per cent increase.		
Patrolmen and repairman.....	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.....	\$3.00 per month.
Trouble truck driver.....	.21 cents for 12 hours a day seven days a week.....	16.00 a week for 8 hours a day seven days a week.
Drivers.....	15.00 a week.....	16.00 a week.
Groundsman.....	.25 cents per hour.....	.26 cents per hour.

APPRENTICES.

	1st YEAR.	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR.
Lineman and trolleyman.....	30 cents per hour...	31 cents per hour...	36 cents per hour
Mechanics.....	27 ".....	32 ".....	35 "
Wiremen.....	20 ".....	25 ".....	28 "
Meterman.....	\$55 dollars per month..	\$60 dollars per month..	\$70 dollars per month
Meter Readers, (minimum rate).....	\$50 dollars per month.	"	"

*See July, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, p. 65.

Municipal employees.—Approximately 416 civic employees at Halifax, N.S., received various increases, street labour receiving an advance for most classes of two cents per hour. Members of the police force at Moncton, N.B., also received increases of various amounts. Practically the whole staff of civic employees of Montreal received substantial increases. The details of these various increases will be found in the table.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Approximately 75 brewery workers at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase of \$2.00 per week.

Miscellaneous.—Barbers at Hamilton secured an advance from \$12.00 per week to \$13.00 per week.

Street railway employees.—Street railway employees of the Berlin, Ont., electric street railway received an advance of one cent per hour for all classes.

Unskilled labour.—Street labourers to the number of 53 at Amherst, N.S., received an increase of \$2.40 per week, and labourers at Guelph, Ont., employed by the city, were given an advance of 2½ cents per hour. The Federal Labourers' Union, on behalf of the city labourers, asked for an advance of 5 cents, but accepted a compromise of 2½ cents. Unskilled labourers in the employ of the Toronto Department of Works were given an advance of \$1.50 per week.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JULY, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

July, 1914.....	135.5
June 1914.....	136.2
July, 1913.....	134.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption are included in the calculation.

A SOMEWHAT lower level of prices was indicated by the index number for July, as a result of declines in grains and fodder, fresh fish, fresh fruit, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, metals, fuel and lighting, building materials, and in the miscellaneous group. Higher levels, however, appeared in dairy products, prepared fish, potatoes, lead, turpentine, white lead, and mink fur. War in Europe became imminent in the closing

days of the month and affected several articles (wheat, flour, sugar, tea, copper, chemicals, newsprint, etc.) sharply. These changes occurred too late to be reflected in the index number, the latest quotations represented in which are for Monday, July 27.

As compared with the same month in the previous year important advances appeared in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides and Leathers, while decreases appeared in Dairy Products, Fresh Fish, Metals, Fuel and Lighting, Building Materials, and Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for July, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1914, JUNE, 1914, AND JULY, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		July, 1914.	June, 1914.	July, 1913.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	147.8		136.7
" Western.....	4	133.8	149.4	125.2
Fodder.....	5	164.2	164.6	137.5
All.....	15	150.2	150.8	133.9
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	228.9	225.4	188.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	165.6	167.0	187.5
Sheep and mutton.....	3	161.4	166.1	151.1
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	186.5
All.....	17	197.7	197.8	181.4
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	134.4	133.2	138.4
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	149.5	148.4	149.8
Fresh fish.....	4	152.0	157.5	174.6
All.....	10	150.5	152.0	159.7
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	\$122.6	†119.7	\$135.2
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	87.2	99.7	102.2
Dried fruits.....	4	118.6	118.6	108.4
Fresh vegetables.....	3	260.4	194.5	150.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	97.7	97.7	110.5
All.....	16	136.8	130.9	120.4
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	127.4	128.0	125.0
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	107.7	107.7	115.4
Sugar, etc.....	6	102.8	103.4	114.7
Condiments.....	5	101.7	101.7	99.6
All.....	25	113.2	113.4	115.5
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Woolens.....	5	145.0	145.0	135.8
Cottons.....	4	145.2	147.1	146.1
Silks.....	3	93.8	93.8	89.0
Jutes.....	2	212.1	226.1	204.1
Flax products.....	4	112.8	114.7	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	102.3	104.7	104.7
All.....	20	133.1	135.5	130.2
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	206.6	206.6	185.9
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	172.6	172.6	165.1
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.3	99.3	103.0
Other metals.....	13	118.9	119.5	130.1
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	109.0	109.4	114.1
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	121.1	121.7	130.1
Lighting.....	4	90.9	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	109.0	99.9	114.9
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	184.1	184.3	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	110.2	110.4	112.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.8	140.6	143.7
All.....	48	140.7	140.8	142.2
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	72.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.3	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	128.0	128.0	126.2
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	111.5	111.5	113.4
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Furs.....	4	235.0	230.9	302.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	133.3	137.0	134.4
Sundries.....	7	106.2	106.8	112.8
All.....	17	145.1	146.7	161.9
All commodities.....	264*	126.5	136.2	134.1

*Eight commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. strawberries.

†Strawberries.

‡Cherries, raspberries

More detailed information as to the price movement during the month is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat declined slightly during the first part of the month, but was firmer thereafter. Ontario winter was down to 93-95c at the beginning, but also firmed toward the end of the month. The demand was poor in the first week, and prospects for a heavy crop in North America were good. Later reports as to rust and other unfavourable conditions, and reports as to a shrinkage in the world's estimated yield for the season, which would offset the surplus yield of winter wheat in the United States, caused the market to advance slightly. In the closing days of the month reports of war in Europe caused violent fluctuations in the wheat market and raised the levels of prices. Barley, oats and corn were lower early in the month, demand being reported poor, but in sympathy with wheat markets were firmer at the close. Flaxseed rose from \$1.36 to \$1.46 at Winnipeg in the third week and to \$1.65 in the last week, before other grains showed much firmness, as a result of a strong demand at Duluth and scarcity of offerings on the market. Baled hay advanced 50c per ton at Montreal, but was steady at Toronto. Bran and shorts were easier.

Animals and meats.—Butcher cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$7.25-7.80 to \$6.50-7.00 as choice dry-fed cattle went off the market and were replaced by grass-fed stock. In the last week, however, as a result of demand from the United States and lighter receipts prices advanced somewhat. At Toronto, butcher cattle were steady at \$8.15-8.75, but the market was stronger in the last week. Dressed beef was 50c per cwt. lower than in June, but plate beef advanced from \$22.00 to \$24.00 per 200 lb. barrel at Montreal. Veal also advanced \$1.00 per cwt. Hogs advanced from \$8.00-8.10 to \$8.50 at Toronto and at Winnipeg the price rose to \$8.00, the supply being short. Dressed hogs also advanced 50c per cwt. Bacon, however, declin-

ed ½c per lb., mess pork was down from \$29.00 to \$27.50 per barrel, and lard declined ½c. Sheep fell as low as \$5.00-6.00, but later advanced to \$5.25-6.50, being scarce. Mutton was \$1.00 higher. Spring lamb, dressed, rose from \$19.00-21.00 to \$20.00-22.00, but averaged lower than in June, and was reported plentiful. The demand for poultry was reported light.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter at Montreal was down to 23¾-24c at Montreal, but rose to 24½-25c, shipments having been made to Vancouver and also to England. Cheese continued higher and steady until the close of the month when receipts were larger and the market was unsettled. Eggs were 1c upward at Montreal and Toronto. Milk advanced from 16c to 17c per gallon at Montreal.

Fish.—Dry cod advanced from 6½c to 7c at Canso, N.S., salt herring rose from 2c to 2¼c, but salt mackerel declined from 6c to 5c. Canned salmon was firm and expected to advance steeply unless the new pack on the Pacific coast should be large. Fresh whitefish declined from 13c to 12c, and trout was down to 10c.

Fruits and vegetables.—Raspberries came on the market at 14-15c, and declined to 9-13c, prices being 3c to 5c lower than at the same time in 1913. Strawberries were as low as 11-15c, but were scarce, and prices were as high as last year. Cooking cherries declined to 60-65c per basket, 65-90c being the lowest quotation in 1913. Verdelli lemons came on the market at \$5.00-5.50 as compared with \$5.50-6.00 last year. Possible interruptions to shipments from Italy, however, firmed the market later. California Valencia oranges came on at \$3.25 as compared with \$5.00-5.50 last year. Beans declined from \$2.40 to \$2.30-2.35. New Brunswick potatoes at Toronto rose from \$1.75 to \$2.15, and new stock came on at \$1.75-2.00. New potatoes at Montreal were also up to \$1.75-2.00.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The flour market was quiet, and winter wheat

patents declined 5c and 15c par barrel. At the end of the month the higher wheat market, following reports of war, caused much strength in the flour market. Oatmeal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ c and 5c per bag higher. Tapioca was easier by $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Maple sugar was $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, demand being light.

Textiles.—The market for Canadian wool was steady. The Ontario clip was reported to be all marketed and several shipments had been made to the United States where the demand was good early in the month. Canadian mills were buying in a hand-to-mouth way. Foreign wools were reported five per cent. higher at London. Raw cotton was lower on favourable crop reports. Prints averaged lower. Jute declined from 7.79c to 7.10, crop reports being favourable. Hessians were also lower. Flax fibre declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c and tow was down $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Floor oilcloth was reduced 1c.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — Markets were unchanged, demand continuing light.

Metals and implements.—Metal markets were quiet. Brass was down $\frac{1}{4}$ c and copper declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lead was higher at \$5.15, but demand was light. Silver was declining, having fallen from 56c to 53c per oz. Solder was 1c lower, and zinc sheets were also quoted lower. At the end of the month reports of war affected the metal markets as increased demands in some lines and interruptions to shipping would follow.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 5c per ton, as is usual each month during the summer. Coke, Connellsville, declined 5c f.o.b. ovens. Gasoline was $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower, and coal oil was also lower by $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Building materials.—Spruce deals at St. John, N.B., were 25c per thousand

lower, supplies being good and the United States market dull. Lath was up to \$3.10. Trade in Quebec and Montreal was reported quiet, but in Ontario some improvement was noted. Good pine strips and shorts were \$2.00 lower at Ottawa. Hinges declined, and cop per wire was down $\frac{1}{8}$ c, but wire nail were 5c higher. Benzine declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c and linseed oil was down 1c. Turpentine advanced 3c, and white lead was 10c higher in sympathy with the lead market.

House furnishings.—Prices were unchanged.

Drugs and chemicals.—The market was quiet until the close of the month when reports of war caused violent changes in those commodities which are obtained chiefly from Europe, such as opium, cream of tartar, and carbolic acid.

Miscellaneous.—Pulp and paper markets showed improvement, and the demand for newsprint was reported very good. Toward the end of the month war reports caused a great increase in the consumption of newsprint. Bohemian hops were down to 40c. Mink fur advanced 25c per skin, but raw rubber declined from 61c to 57-58c.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125b.	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	.....	8.6566	.....	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

The index number of the *Economist*, London, declined during June chiefly as a result of the fall in jute prices, following a favourable crop report. Tin, tea and sugar were slightly lower. At the end of July the index number rose to

116.6, the largest advance being shown in cereals and meats.

Bradstreet's index number, New York, showed a slight advance as of July 1, textiles, provisions, livestock hides and leather, oils and naval stores advanced,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	25	17	..	20	20	20	23	5-15	20	30	23	10	25	33	20	..	1	5	3½
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	18	20	7-15	18	25	..	8	26	32	20	20	3	4½	3½
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	17	16	25	18	19	25	23	6	25	27	20	20	1½	4½	3½
4— Halifax.....	25	18	12	20	18	17	25	10	18	27	23	8	28	32	..	18	1½	4½	4½
5— Truro.....	22	15	15	18	18	20	25	25	20	30	..	7	..	25	18	..	1½	4½	4½
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																			
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	24	5	18	21	20	7	25	30	18	18	2	4	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	24	16	16	..	20	18	26	7	18	25	22	6-7	25	30	..	19	2	4	3½
8— St. John.....	26	16	12	20	20	18	25	5-2½	20	28	25	8	24-26	28	24	20	1½	5½	2½
9— Newcastle.....	22	15	..	14	20	17	24	8-18	18	23	..	7	25	30	20	18	2	4	4
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	18	16	24	8-16	18	25	22	8	20	28	25	18	2	4	4
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
11— Quebec.....	18	16	16	16	20	18	20	8	23	30	25	10	24	28	20	18	6	3½	3½
	20	18	18	18	20	20	22	8-25	17	28	25	7	26	30	20	18	2-4	3½-4	2½
12— Three Rivers.	18	12	10	15	18	17	24	8-25	17	28	25	7	26	28	20	18	2-4	3½-4	2½
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	18	22	9-12	20	25	..	7	25	30	20	..	1	5	3½
14— Sorel.....	25	20	15	20	18	18	25	10	19	25	..	6	23	27	20	18	6	3	3
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	12	18	15	15	22	10-15	18	23	..	6	..	25	20	20	6	2½	3
16— St. John.....	20	15	15	18	18	17	21	12	13	27	25	7	25	26	25	18	3	2½	3
17— Montreal.....	24	15	10	16	16	18	23	8-20	20	30	..	8	25	30	20	18	1½	5½	3½
	30	20	15	20	20	20	25	8-20	20	30	..	8	25	30	20	18	1½	5½	3½
18— Hull.....	20	18	12½	18	18	21	21	8-15	18	25	20	8	25	28	18	17	3	3½	3
				20											20				

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JULY, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering the statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the country. Every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 55.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1914.

rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha. per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med m. Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	10	6	5	25-50	60	40	1.65	10	10	..	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	5½	5½	30	25	35	1.28	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00
6	6	15	12	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.05	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	9.00 — 2
5	6	14	15	5	4½	30	50	40-60	1.80	10	10	7.65	5.75	5.50	4.50	22	18.00	9.00 — 3
5	5	13	13	5	4½	30	40	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	5.00	4.50	3.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
						60							5.50				15.00	15.00
																	20.00	10.00 — 5
5-6	5-6	16	14	5½	5	25	..	40	60	15	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00 — 6
																	8.00	7.00
5	6	13	13	5½	5½	35	40	60	1.20	10	10	..	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	16.00	12.00 — 7
6	6	15	14	5½	5	40	50	40	1.20	10	12	7.50	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 — 8
5	5	12	10	5	5	30	..	40	1.13	10	10	9.00	5.75	5.00	3.25	20	12.00	9.00 — 8
6	6	13	12	5	5	35	50	40	a 1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	3.50	3.00	25	12.50	8.00 — 9
													6.00	3.50			14.00	10.00
													6.50	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 10
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	1.10	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	..... — 11
5	6	12	12	5	5	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.20	15	8	6.75	5.50	7.00	5.50	20	20.00	..... — 11
									1.15				4.75	7.00	4.00		12.00	8.00 — 12
3	6	12	13	5	4½	40	40	40	0.90	10	8	7.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00 — 13
4	5	12	12	5	4½	30	30	40	1.00	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	20	13.00	6.00 — 14
									1.10									
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	1.35	5-7	8	7.00	5.50	7.50	6.00	18	11.00	9.00 — 15
														8.00	6.50		13.00	10.00
3	5	13	13	5½	5	30-40	40-50	40	1.25	10	8	6.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 16
																	15.00	12.00
3	5	15	15	5	5	30-40	50	30-40	b 1.75	15	8	8.00	6.25	c 9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00 — 17
																	30	18.00
5	6	12	12	5	5	35-40	35	40	1.80	10	8	8.00	3.75	5.50	4.00	20	18.00	13.00
												8.50					17.00	15.00 — 18

a. \$1.75 per bbl. of 165 lbs.

b. Per 80 lb. bag. New potatoes, \$2.25.

c. Cut and split.

d. Mill wood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Price, per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.				
Ontario—																					
19— Ottawa	28	18	12½	20	20	20	23	8	18	25	..	8	25	28	22	19	3-1½	3½-4	3	3½	
20— Brockville	25	15	15	20	20	22	25	8	18	25	25	8	25	28	18	18	1½	4	3	4	
21— Kingston	32	18	..	24	20	..	..	12½	17	30	..	7	..	30	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville	25	15	18	20	17	20	27	..	18	22	..	6	25	35	20	18	3	3½	3	4	
23— Peterborough ..	25	16	18	20	20	17	28	16	20	23	..	7	25	27	20	18	1½	3½	2½	4½	
24— Orillia	30	18	18	18	18	..	25	12½	18	22	..	7	20	27	18	18	3	3½-4	2½	3½	
25— Toronto	25	15	16	18	18	12	20	8	16	30	..	10	20	25	20	18	3	3½-4	2½	2½	
26— Niagara Falls ..	30	16	18	19	22	14	22	12	17	22	..	8	30	30	20	18	3	4	2½	4	
27— St. Catharines ..	25	16	20	25	25	20	25	18	20	27	..	8	30	32	22	20	1½	4	2½	4	
28— Hamilton	23	17	21	21	17	16	24	15	18	28	26	8	25	26	22	18	3	4	2½	4	
29— Brantford	19	23	23	20	18	22	12½	15	17	27	..	8	25	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4	
30— Guelph	25	17	20	24	22	20	25	18	18	..	..	7	25	30	20	18	1½	3½	3	4½
31— Berlin	25	18	20	23	22	16	23	17	18	25	..	7	23	28	20	20	3	4	2½	4	
32— Woodstock ...	22	22	20	18	20	18	25	18	18	25	..	8	23	26	20	18	1½	4	2½	4½	
33— Stratford	25	15	15	20	20	18	25	10	18	22	..	7	25	30	25	18	1½	4	3	3½	
34— London	22	14	20	20	20	20	27	15	18	22	..	7	23	25	18	18	1½	3½	3	4	
35— St. Thomas	25	18	20	22	20	20	24	20	18	24	..	7	25	28	21	19	1½	4	3	5	
36— Chatham	25	16	16	22	20	..	22	18	20	23	..	7	..	28	20	18	1½	3½	3	4	
37— Windsor	22	17	22	25	23	20	24	10	18	20	..	8	22	25	20	20	1½	3½	3	3½	
38— Owen Sound ..	26	21	23	23	23	16	28	15	20	25	..	10	30	32	24	20	1½	4	3	5	
39— Cobalt	25	15	15	15	23	18	23	12	17	23	..	7	20	..	20	..	1½	4	2½	3½	
40— Sault Ste Marie ..	27	27	20	20	18	..	12	17	30	25	10	..	35	20	..	..	3	3½	3½	5
41— Port Arthur ..	28	18	15	22	20	18	..	14	14	14	..	10	27	30	20	18	1½	4½	3½	5	
42— Fort William ..	25	15	20	22	20	18	28	12	18	30	25	12	25	30	20	20	1½	5	3½	3½	
43— Winnipeg	25	18	20	21	20	18	30	15	20	35	30	12	28	30	20	20	1	5½	3½	3	
44— Brandon	25	18	22	20	20	30	12	20	23	..	10	25	25	20	..	..	1½	3½	3	5
Saskatchewan—																					
45— Regina	35	18	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	25	..	10	25	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	3½	
46— Prince Albert ..	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	18	18	25	..	10	20	28	20	..	2	3½	3½	4½	
47— Moosejaw	30	20	20	25	20	20	30	15	20	20	..	10	25	35	20	..	1	5	3½	3½	
48— Saskatoon	28	18	20	25	20	30	15	20	27½	..	10	22	35	..	22½	1½	5	3½	4	4	
Alberta—																					
49— Medicine Hat ..	30	15	25	25	20	15	25	12½	12½	25	20	10	20	35	25	25	1½	6½	3½	5	
50— Calgary	23	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	25	..	10	20	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	3	
51— Edmonton	22	15	25	18	20	28	12½	20	30	..	10	24	27½	20	20	12-1½	3½-5	3½	4½	5	
52— Lethbridge	22	16	12	22½	18	18	25	15	15	30	..	10	25	35	22½	20	1	5	3½	4½	
British Columbia																					
53— Nelson	25	18	30	25	25	22	28	15	25	35	35	15	30	40	20	20	1	6½	4	5	
54— New Westm'str ..	28	20	16	25	25	22	30	15	25	35	35	15	30	40	20	20	1	6½	3½	6	
55— Vancouver ...	25	18	22	25	25	20	35	12½	20	35	..	10	..	35	25	30	1	6½	3½	6	
56— Victoria	24	15	20	20	18	18	31	15	15	38	30	10	35	35	25	20	1½-1	5	3½	3	
57— Nanaimo	27	15	25	25	25	18	35	10	18	35	..	10	35	40	25	22	1	6½	4	6	
58— Prince Rupert ..	25	20	23	28	25	20	28	10	17	40	..	12	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5	

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1914.—*Concluded.*DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 54

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's' quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	5	10	10	4½	4¼	40	30	40	1.25	12½	8	8.25	9.00	6.50	4.50	25	24.00	17.00 —19
5	8	12½	12½	5½	5	40	35	40	1.55	9	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	25	15.00	11.00 —20
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	1.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00 —21
5	7	..	10	5	4½	30	30	30	1.10	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.00	5.50	20	18.00	15.00
5	7	12½	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	1.40	10	8	7.75	7.75	6.00	5.50	20	15.00	10.00 —22
5	5	12½	10	5	4½	30	25	35	3.00	10	7	6.95	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	11.00	8.00 —24
5	5	12½	14	4½	4½	25	35	25	2.00	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	14.00	11.00
5	7	12½	13	5½	5	30	30	28	1.25	13½	10	6.50	5.00	f	f	20	23.00	20.00 —25
5	6	..	12	5-5½	4½	50	50	50	3.60	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	27.00	21.00
5	5½	12½	13	5	4½	25	25	30	1.55	10	7	7.50	4.75	8.50	7.50	20	15.00	12.00 —26
5	5	12½	15	5	4½	30	30	30	1.65	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	20.00	16.00 —27
6	5	12½	15	5½	5	40	40	40	3.00	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	18.00	14.00 —28
5	5	12½	15	5½	5	30	30	25	2.00	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	15.00	11.00 —29
5-10	5	8	7	5½	5	25	25	25	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	13.00	10.00 —30
5	5	10	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.60	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 —32
5	5	10	8	5½	4	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.25	7.25	8.50	7.00	18	14.00	8.00 —33
5	6	..	13	5½	5	30	30	40	3.00	10	8	7.40	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	18.00	12.00 —34
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.65	10	8	7.50	5.00	3.50	....	18	21.00	16.00
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5	35	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.25	f	f	15	18.00	8.00 —35
8	7	12½	12½	6	6	30	30	30	2.00	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	25.00	12.00
5	6	12½	8-10	5½	5	30	30	40	1.60	10	10	7.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00 —37
6	5	10	13	6½	6½	30	30	45	1.60	10	10	7.25	6.00	7.50	5.00	15	12.00	8.00 —38
7	6	10	12½	5½	5½	30-40	30-40	30-45	1.90	10	10	9.50	.....	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	12.00 —39
5	5	12-15	12½	5½	5½	30	30 Up	30	1.65	10	10	8.75	4.50	4.00	4.00	22	25.00	15.00 —40
5	5	12-15	12-15	5½	5½	30	30	30 Up	1.65	10	8	8.50	6.00	6.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00 —41
6½	5	12	10	5½	6½	35	35	35	2.85	10	8	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	30.00	20.00
8½	8½	10	8½	5½	5½	35	35	40	2.10	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	6.00	..	20.00	15.00 —44
6½	5	15	12½	5	5	35	35-40	35-40	1.50	15	10	13.25	10.00	e9.00	8.50	30	30.00	20.00
8½	7	12	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.20	10	10	13.25	11.00	e5.00	4.50	30	45.00	25.00 —45
6	5	15	15	6½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	15	15	13.50	8.50	...	8.00	30	30.00	20.00
7	6½	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.80	25	15	13.50	10.00	7.25	6.25	30	25.00	15.00 —48
7	8	17½	12½	5½	5	40	40	30	3.00	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	25.00	20.00 —49
6	6	15	10	5½	5½	35	35	30	3.60	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	35.00	15.00 —50
7	6	15	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	1.90	15	12½	6.75	6.50	4.00	4.50	30	50.00	25.00
8	7	15	12½	5½	5½	40	40	45	5.90	20	10	.....	g4.00	4.00	.....	30	35.00	25.00 —51
8½	8½	16	12½	7	6	50	45	30-60	h 2.00	25	12½	g4.75	.....	.....	.....	35	20.00	10.00 —52
8	6	20	12½	5½	6	40	40	40	h 1.25	20	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.50	40	30.00	15.00
4	6	15	13	5	4½	25	30	25	h 1.50	12½	7	.....	9.00	.....	3.00	32	20.00	15.00 —55
8	8	20	15	5½	5½	40	50	40	h 2.00	15	10	12.50	8.50	.....	6.50	40	25.00	20.00
8	6	14	12½	5½	5	40	40	40	h 2.75	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	30	23.00	12.00 —56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	5.00	.....	.....	30	25.00	12.00 —57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	15.00	12.00 —58

*New potatoes.

e. Jack pine.

h. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

f. Natural gas.

g. Lignite.

i. New potatoes, \$1.50.

while breadstuffs, metals, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous products, declined. For August 1, the index number rose to 8.7078, breadstuffs, hides and leathers, drugs and chemicals, rising as a result of the war, but textiles and metals declined. Livestock and meats were higher as a result of scarcity.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the advance in potatoes and in eggs in many of the cities. Beef and veal were upward, but mutton, pork and bacon were downward. Milk and cheese declined in several cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Both sirloin steak and medium shoulder roast advanced in price at Newcastle, N.B., on account of the warm weather; at Quebec City as a result of scarcity; at Sorel, Que., and at Windsor, Ont. Sirloin steak alone was higher in price at Halifax, N.S., the supply being light, and at Belleville, Ont. At Regina, Sask., sirloin steak advanced from 25c to 35c per lb., frozen supplies being not obtainable. Both sirloin steak and shoulder roast were lower in price at Vancouver, B.C. Sirloin steak alone was cheaper at Winnipeg, Man., Lethbridge, Alta., and at Edmonton, Alta., where keen competition among the butchers was reported. Medium shoulder roast also declined at Orillia and Toronto, Ont.

Veal.—Prices advanced at Quebec City on account of scarcity; at St. John's, Que., at Brantford, Guelph, London, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. The price declined at Orillia, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton.—The price declined at Truro, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Orillia and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C. At Montreal Que., the best quality of mutton was lower in price, the demand being light. Prices advanced

at Brantford, London, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork declined at Truro, N.S., St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Edmonton, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price advanced at Newcastle, N.B., Belleville, Brantford and Windsor, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta. Salt pork declined at Quebec and Three Rivers, Que., at Orillia and Hamilton, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta.

Bacon declined at Orillia, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and Lethbridge, Alta. Prices advanced at Montreal, Que., and Fredericton, N.B., Peterborough, Ont., and Nanaimo, B.C.

Fish.—Prices were lower at Sydney, N.S., St. John and Newcastle, N.B., Edmonton, Alta., at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Advances occurred at Three Rivers, Que., and Brantford, Ont.

Lard was lower in price at Fredericton, N.B., and higher at Halifax, N.S., because stocks were light.

Eggs.—Both packed and fresh eggs declined at Cobalt, Ont., but advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Quebec City. Fresh eggs alone declined at Sydney and Truro, N.S., Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and Vancouver, B.C. Fresh eggs advanced in twenty of the cities on account of scarcity, and packed eggs advanced at St. John's, Que.

Milk.—The price declined at Amherst, N.S., the supply being good, at Moncton, N.B., Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Orillia, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Nanaimo, B.C. At Windsor, Ont., prices advanced.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter declined in fourteen cities. Creamery butter alone declined in five cities, and dairy butter alone in six cities. Prices, however, were higher in seven cities in Ontario. Good supplies as a result of the favourable season were reported as the cause of the decrease in prices.

Cheese.—Old cheese declined at Truro, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., Orillia and

Brantford, Ont., Brandon, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. New cheese declined at Fredericton, N.B., and St. Thomas, Ont., but advanced at Sorel, Que., and New Westminster, B.C.

Bread.—A higher price was quoted at Sorel, Que.

Rolled oats declined at Westville, N. S., Ottawa, Ont., but advanced at St. Thomas, Ont.

Flour declined at Ottawa, Ont., at Regina Sask., where the wholesale price was reduced, and at Vancouver, B.C. Prices were quoted higher at Belleville, Ont.

Rice declined at St. John, N.B., and at Edmonton, Alta., where the whole-sale price was lower.

Beans were cheaper at Edmonton, Alta., but higher at Halifax, N.S., and Moncton, N.B.

Evaporated apples advanced in price at Amherst and Halifax, N.S., and at Edmonton, Alberta, scarcity being reported.

Prunes.—Prices advanced at Orillia, Ont., Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., but declined at St. John, N.B.

Sugar.—Prices advanced at Moncton, N.B., Three Rivers and Hull, Que., at Peterboro, Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask. Prices were lower at Brandon, Man., and Winnipeg, Man., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., where refineries reduced the prices.

Tea and coffee were steady.

Potatoes.—Prices advanced in twenty-four of the cities, but declined in ten. New potatoes replaced old stock on the market in many of the localities.

Vinegar.—No changes were reported.

Starch was quoted lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Halifax, N.S., Sherbrooke, Que., Niagara Falls and Guelph, Ont., but declined at Woodstock, Ont.

Wood.—Hard and soft wood declined at Truro, N.S., the demand being light, but advanced at Halifax, N.S., the supply being small.

Coal oil declined at Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals.—Rates were lower at Saskatoon, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF
JULY, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.
PUBLIC BUILDING, STE. AGATHE DES MONTS, QUE.
Public building, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. Name of contractor, R. & A. Grou, St. Laurent, County of Jacques-Cartier, Que. Date of contract, June 23, 1914. Amount of contract, \$4,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Joiners and carpenters.	35c p. hr 10 hours per day.
Stonecutters.	50c. " 8 " "
Bricklayers.	60c. " 9 " "
Masons.	45c. " 9 " "
Plasterers.	47½c. " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.	30c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters. ...	35c. " 10 " "
Sheet Metal Workers.	30c. " 10 " "
Electricians.	30c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.	25c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.	17½c. " 10 " "
Driver with one horse and cart. 35c. " 10 " "	
Driver with 2 horses and wagon 45c. " 10 " "	

POST OFFICE, JONQUIERES, QUE.

Post office, Jonquière, Que. Name of contractor, Marois & Girard, Jonquière, Que. Date of contract, June 27, 1914. Amount of contract, \$20,850.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following rate:
Carpenters and joiners.....	30c. p. hr. 10 hours per day.
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 10 " "
Masons.....	40c. " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	45c. " 10 " "
Lathers (Methallie).....	50c. " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c. " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Structural iron workers.....	35c. " 10 " "
Electrician.....	35c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	22½c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Tile layers.....	60c. " 10 " "
Cement finishers.....	45c. " 10 " "
Hoist runners.....	32½c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart...	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	45c. " 10 " "

PUBLIC BUILDING, NORWICH, ONT.

Public building, Norwich, Ont. Name of contractor, Nagle & Mills, Ingersoll, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$23,555.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	4.50 " 10 " "
Masons.....	4.50 " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	4.50 " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 10 " "
Joiners.....	3.50 " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.50 " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.20 " 10 " "
Structural iron workers.....	3.50 " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	2.50 " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	2.50 " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 " "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	4.00 " 10 " "
Foreman laying concrete.....	3.00 " 10 " "
Driver with one horse and cart.	3.00 " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horse and wagon.....	4.50 " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper...	4.50 " 10 " "

DREDGING A CHANNEL TO WHARF, BEAUPORT, QUE.

Dredging a channel to wharf, Beaufort, Que. Name of contractor, the W. J. Poupore Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, July 3, 1914. Contract price, Class "B," 30 cents per cubic yard (*in situ*).

The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC BUILDING, INGERSOLL, ONT.

Alterations, etc., to public building, Ingersoll, Ont. Name of contractor, Nagle & Mills, Ingersoll, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$16,250.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	45c. p. hr. 10 hours per day.
Masons.....	40c. " 10 " "
Stairbuilders.....	35c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	40c. " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	22½c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with one horse and cart.	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	45c. " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper...	45c. " 10 " "

PUBLIC WHARF, GLENEDEN, B.C.

Public wharf, Gleneden, B.C. Name of contractor, James MacDonald & Company, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July 6, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,733.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmith.....	2.45 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	4.50 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

EXTENSION TO BREAKWATERS, RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

Extension to breakwaters (north and south beaches), Richibucto, N.B. Name of contractor, Engineers & Contractors, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 7, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.00 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Engineman for pile driver.....	2.00 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.35 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

WHARF, EAST FERRY, N.S.

Wharf, East Ferry, N.S. Name of contractor, Engineers & Contractors,

Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 7, 1914. Amount of contract, \$10,274.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	3.50 " 10 "

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS, PORT HOPE, ONT.

Harbour improvements, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Tompkins & Cunningham, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 7, 1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour:	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	30c. p. hr. 10 hours per day.
" mixing concrete.....	30c. " 10 " "
" laying concrete.....	30c. " 10 " "
" stone crusher.....	30c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Quarrymen.....	20c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart....	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	45c. " 10 " "

DRILL HALL, EDMONTON, ALTA.

Drill hall, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, July 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$286,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Carpenters.....	50c. p. hr.	8 hours per day.
Joiners.....	50c. " 8	" " "
Stonecutters.....	65c. " 8	" " "
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 8	" " "
Masons.....	70c. " 8	" " "
Painters and glaziers.....	50c. " 8	" " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	60c. " 8	" " "
Plasterers.....	70c. " 8	" " "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per M.	
Structural iron workers.....	55 ⁰ c. p. h. 9	" " "
Sheet metal workers.....	60c. " 8	" " "
Electrical Workers.....	50c. " 8	" " "
Steam hoist engineers.....	40c. " 10	" " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	43 ³ / ₄ c. " 8	" " "
B. and M. labourers.....	35c. " 8	" " "
Ordinary labourers.....	30c. " 9	" " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	50c. " 9	" " "
Driver with 2 horsrs and wagon.....	70c. " 9	" " "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	70c. " 9	" " "

DRILL HALL, NORTH WINNIPEG, MAN.

Drill hall, North Winnipeg, Man.
Name of contractor, the Brown Construction Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 15, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$103,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	85c. p. hr.	8 hours per day.
Bricklayers and Masors.....	70c. " 8	" " "
Carpenters and joiners.....	50c. " 9	" " "
Plasterers.....	65c. " 8	" " "
Lathers.....	56 ¹ / ₄ c. " 8	" " "
Painters and glaziers.....	42 ¹ / ₄ c. " 9	" " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	55c. " 8	" " "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c. " 9	" " "
Electrical workers.....	45c. " 8	" " "
Structural steel workers.....	55 ⁰ c. " 9	" " "
Hoisting engineers.....	50c. " 10	" " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c. " 9	" " "
Bricklayers and Masons' Labourers.....	27 ¹ / ₄ c. " 9	" " "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10	" " "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	45c. " 10	" " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	60c. " 10	" " "

Painters receive 45 cents per hour after May 1st, 1914.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MURRAY BAY, QUE.

Public building, Murray Bay, Que.
Name of contractor, Alfred Lapointe,

Murray Bay, Que. Date of contract,
July 15, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$20,800.

Fair Wages Clauses.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Carpenters.....	25c. p. hr.	10 hours per day.
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 9	" " "
Masons.....	40c. " 9	" " "
Stonecutters.....	45c. " 8	" " "
Plasterers.....	45c. " 9	" " "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 10	" " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c. " 10	" " "
Structural steel workers.....	35c. " 10	" " "
Electricians.....	30c. " 10	" " "
Builders' labourers.....	\$1.75 per day of 10	hours.
Driver with one horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10	" "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10	" "

PUBLIC BUILDING, DARTMOUTH, N.S.

Public building, Dartmouth, N.S.
Name of contractor, Thomson & Theakson, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract,
July 16, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$48,228.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or Class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	40c. p. hr.	9 hours per day.
Masons.....	45c. " 8	" " "
Joiners.....	35c. " 9	" " "
Stairbuilders.....	35c. " 9	" " "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 9	" " "
Bricklayers.....	45c. " 8	" " "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 9	" " "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c. " 9	" " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c. " 9	" " "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c. " 9	" " "
Structural iron workers.....	\$2.50 per day of 9	hours.
Electricians.....	35c. p. hr.	9 hours per day
Builders' labourers.....	25c. " 9	" " "
Ordinary labourers.....	18c. " 9	" " "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	30c. " 9	" " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c. " 9	" " "

DREDGING A CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO HARBOUR, PORT BURWELL, ONT.

Dredging a channel entrance to harbour, Port Burwell, Ont. Name of contractor, C. S. Boone Dredging & Con-

struction Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Date of contract, July 17, 1914. Con-
tract price, Class "B," 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per
cubic yard (scow measure).

*The said contractor further agrees
and binds himself to pay to the work-
men engaged in the said work such rates
of wages as are generally accepted as
current from time to time during the
continuance of the contract for com-
petent workmen in the district where
the work is to be carried on, and if there
are no current rates of wages in the dis-
trict, then fair and reasonable rates; in
the event of a dispute arising as to what
the current or a fair and reasonable
rate of wages for any of the classes of
labour required, it shall be determined
by the Minister of Labour, whose deci-
sion shall be final.

ADDITION AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC BUILDING, JOLIETTE, QUE.

Additions and alterations to public
building, Joliette, Que. Name of con-
tractor, Jos. Archambault & Company,
Joliette, Que. Date of contract, July 17,
1914. Amount of contract, \$29,945.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	25c p. hr. 10 hours per day.
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 9 " "
Masons.....	35c. " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	25c. " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Stonecutters.....	45c. " 8 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Electricians.....	30c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	\$2.25 per M.
Common labourers.....	20c. p. hr. 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	30c. " 10 " "

PUBLIC BUILDING, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Public building, Walkerville, Ont.
Name of contractor, Pigott & Healy,
Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, July 18,
1914. Amount of contract, \$78,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Masons.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. hr. 8 hours p. day.
Stonecutters.....	55c. " 8 " "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	40c. " 9 " "
Foreman laying concrete.....	40c. " 9 " "
Foreman stonecrusher.....	40c. " 9 " "
Bricklayers.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " 8 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 9 " "
Metal lathers.....	40c. " 9 " "
Joiners.....	40c. " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " 8 " "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	45c. " 8 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	35c. " 8 " "
Builders' labourers.....	30c. " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 9 " "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	\$3.50 -per day of 9 hours.
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	5.00 " 9 " "

DRILL HALL, NAPANEE, ONT.

Drill hall, Napanee, Ont. Name of
contractor, A. S. Allaster, Brockville,
Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$42,322.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rates:
Carpenters.....	35c. p. hr. 10 hours per day.
Stonecutters.....	50c. " 9 " "
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 9 " "
Masons.....	50c. " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c. " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Stair builders.....	40c. " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Foreman laying concrete.....	35c. " 10 " "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	35c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	40c. " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and scraper.....	40c. " 10 " "

CONCRETE AND TIMBER GRADED WHARF, HATFIELD'S POINT, N.B.

Concrete and timber graded wharf,
Hatfield's Point, N.B. Name of contrac-
tor, W. R. Fawcett, Temperance Vale,

N.B. Date of contract, July 23, 1914.
Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3 00 per day of 10 hours.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman laying concrete.....	2.25 " 10 "
Foreman stonecrusher.....	2.25 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.00 " 10 "

REVETMENT WALL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

Revetment wall, Burlington, Ont.
Name of contractor, D. G. Stewart, Ot-
tawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 24,
1914. Schedule of prices.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rates of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
" mixing concrete.....	3.50 " 10 "
" laying concrete.....	3.50 " 10 "
" stone crusher.....	3.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith.....	3.50 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	3.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	5.00 " 10 "

Fair Wages Schedule.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, UNION BAY, B.C.

Fittings in post office, Union Bay,
B.C. Name of contractor, Tinney &
Humphries, Vancouver, B.C. Date of
contract, July 23, 1914. Amount of
contract, \$855.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, COMOX, B.C.

Fittings in post office, Comox, B.C.
Name of contractor, Tinney & Hum-

phries, Vancouver, B.C. Date of con-
tract, \$995.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Oshawa, Ont.
Name of contractor, W. J. Trick Com-
pany, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract,
July 23, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$1,447.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, TRENTON, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Trenton, Ont.
Name of contractor, the J. T. Sche-
Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, Ju-
24, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,465.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, HAMPTON, N.B.

Fittings in post office, Hampton, N.B.
Name of contractor, Edward Bates, S-
John, N.B. Date of contract, July 2-
1914. Amount of contract, \$1,017.

*This clause is made subject to the
regulations made by Order in Council
dated the third day of March, 1907,
under and by virtue of the Public Work-
(Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other p-
sons who perform labour in the constru-
tion of the work hereby contracted for
shall be paid such wages as are genera-
accepted as current for competent wo-
men in the district in which the wo-
is being performed, and if there is
current rate in such district, then a f-
and reasonable rate, and shall not
required to work for longer hours th-
those fixed by the custom of the tra-
in the district where the work is e-
ried on, except for the protection of l-
or property or in case of other em-
gencies. In the event of a dispute ar-
ing as to what is the current or a f-
and reasonable rate of wages, or wh-
are the current hours fixed by the c-
tom of the trade, it shall be determin-
by the Minister of Labour, whose
cision shall be final.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were
inserted in each of the five immediately preced-
ing contracts.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the person entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of money so owing them if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is made in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of July, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Erection of railway bridge to carry Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway over relocated line of Welland Division of Grand Trunk Railway south of Thorold, Ontario. Date of contract, July 23, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,166.01. Contractors, the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Per day of 10 hours.
Structural steel workers.....	\$0.45 -per hour.
Labourers.....	0.20 "
Carpenters.....	0.40 "
Machinists.....	0.35 "
Hoisting engine drivers.....	0.35 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.35 "
Painters.....	0.35 "
Electrical workers.....	0.38 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.35 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	0.50 "

To completely clear away and remove all the wreckage and debris of the superstructure of the old Quebec Bridge, which lies or extends above elevation 81.0. Date of contract, July 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$6,500.00. Contractor, R. W. Mayer, of the City of St. John, N.B.

General Clauses.

Post Office Department.

During the month of June payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,166 01
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	166 15
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	834 28
Making and repairing Post Office Scales....	625 27
Repairing Mail Bags.....	5,411 18
Supplying New Mail Bags.....	1,657 96
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,982 54
Supplying Street letter boxes and repairing Mail Clerk's Tin Boxes and Portable Letter Boxes.....	1,027 55
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	44 60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	3,420 52

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

- Carpenters at Brantford, Ont.

THE following trade rules have been mutually agreed to between builders and carpenters at Brantford, Ont.:

Rule 1. Clause A.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all men working at the trade outside of the factory, and shall be performed between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. the first five days, and on Saturday all work must cease at 12 o'clock noon.

Clause B.—Any workman coming out of the factory must comply with outside rules.

Rule 2. Clause A.—All work done at other hours (except Sunday) and including the following holidays, New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Good Friday and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Clause B.—Any work done on Sundays be paid for at the rate of double time.

Clause C.—That no work be done on Labour Day.

Rule 3. Clause A.—The minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 33 cents per hour.

Clause B.—No man over the age of 22 years shall be allowed to work as an apprentice for less than 25 cents for the first six months, 27½ cents for the second six months, 30 cents for the second year, and 32½ cents for the third year.

Clause C.—That not more than one apprentice be allowed in proportion to one journeyman carpenter.

Rule 4. Clause A.—No member shall be allowed to sub-contract, do piece work, take contract for labour only or do carpenter work of any kind after his regular hours of labour, subject to a fine of ten dollars.

Rule 5. Clause A.—That wages be paid on the job weekly and not more than two days be kept back.

Clause B.—This agreement to take effect May 1, 1914, and to remain in force for one year, or any consecutive year unless notice of any change is given by either party previous to January of any year.

Clause C.—That four from each side form a board of conciliation to settle any dispute arising out of the workings of this agreement.

Clause D.—This agreement to apply on all work within a radius of five miles from Court House Square.

Special Clause.—That this agreement be adopted by the builders for the northern carpenters as well.

Barbers at Saskatoon, Sask.

Articles of Agreement Between the Employees and Local Union No. 63 of the I. B. I. U. of A.

1. The hours of opening shall be 6 a.m. and closing every evening at 6½ p.m., with the exception of Saturday which shall be 11 p.m.

2. Holidays shall be observed as follows: Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year Day, closed all day, open until 10 p.m. the night before, except when they come on Mondays, open from 8 a.m. until 1 a.m. Labour Day closed all day. Civic holidays or days set apart by proper authority as a public holiday, open from 8 a.m. until 11 a.m.

3. During exhibition time each employee is to have one-half day off, but such time must be arranged with the employer.

4. Meal hours shall be observed as follows: Mid-day meal, 1 hour; evening meal on Saturdays, 45 mins.

5. The schedule of wages shall be a guarantee of \$18.00 per week and 60 per cent. over \$30.00. The above sum must be paid weekly.

6. In case where an employer engages an apprentice who has not the qualific-

tions to become a member of the local he shall pay a consideration which the employer and said apprentice may agree on.

7. An employer engaging a man for Saturdays shall pay him a guarantee of \$5.00 and 60 per cent. over \$8.00.

8. An employer engaging a man for less than one week shall pay him a guarantee of \$3.00 per day and 60 per cent. over \$5.00 per day.

9. In case a dispute arises between an employer and employee, the employee shall meet the executive board and lay before them such a case. The employer's case must also be stated to the board. The board will take such a case into consideration, and will pass their opinion, and in each case will give justice to the employer as well as the employee.

10. Each employer shall apply to the secretary for help when he is desirous of increasing his staff for as many as he requires, but is not bound to hire any man who is not qualified for his position.

11. The following price list is adopted and not to be charged less for any work:—

Price List.

Shave	\$.15
Hair cut .....	.35
Children's hair cut .....	.35
Pompadour hair cut .....	.50
Beard trim .....	.35
Singeing .....	.25
Shampoo with eggs, lemon, oil or salt .....	.50
Soap shampoo .....	.35
Sea foam .....	.50
Liquid green soap .....	.50
Capillaris .....	.75
Electric vibrator extra .....	.25
Massage, single .....	.35
Massage, hand and vibrator .....	.35
Peroxide steam .....	.50
Witch hazel steam .....	.35
Neck massage .....	.25
Neck shave .....	.10
All imported tonics .....	.15
All other tonics .....	.10
Razor honing .....	.35
Hospital shave	1.00
Hospital shave and hair cut	1.50
12. In effect July 1, 1914; expires July 1, 1915.	

Any employee breaking this agreement must meet a board from employer and Local Union No. 636.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1914.

ONLY three disputes were reported to the Department for the month of July, and two of them—carpenters at Banff, Alta., and street railway employees at St. John, N.B., were adjusted within a few days of their occurrence. The number of new disputes reported was six less than for the preceding month and five less than in July, 1913.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during July.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported in exist-

ence in Canada during July was eighteen, four less than in the preceding month, and eight less than during July of last year. One hundred and thirty-six firms and 1,987 employees were involved in these disputes, and three firms and 207 employees in the new disputes of the month. During June 3,980 employees were involved in trade disputes; during July, 1913, the number was 8,571.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during July was approximately 42,151 working days, compared with

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 131.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result	
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly					
					Male	Female	Male	Female				
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JULY.												
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Building—</i> Carpenters.....	Halifax N.S.	Called out by Building Trades Council owing to employment of a non-union plumber.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	May 9	.....	No settlement reported at end of month
Sheet metal work- ers.....	" "	" " " "	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	" 9	.....	" "
Carpenters.....	" "	" " " "	15	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	" 1	.....	" "
Painters and Paper- hangers.....	London, Ont.	Demand for a minimum wage rate, shorter hours, and recognition of union..	40	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	June 3	July 30	Strikers returned to work
Plumbers.....	Brantford, Ont.	For increased wages.....	65	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	May 1	" 6	Strikers returned to work at former rate of pay
<i>Metal—</i> Electrical workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	June 8	" 13	No settlement reported at end of month
Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.....	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	" 27	.....	" "
Moulders.....	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Nail workers.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Dispute regarding bonus for efficiency.....	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	" 11	.....	Strikers returned to work
Sheet metal work- ers.....	St. John, N.B.	Dispute as to whether sheet metal workers or carpenters should do certain work	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	June 2	July 11	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers...	Toronto, Ont.	Against introduction of contract labour system ".....	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	Strikers returned to work
" " " "	" "	.....	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	" 16	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
" " " "	" "	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	" "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13 '13	.....	" "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JULY.

<i>Building—</i> Carpenters.....	Banff, Alta.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	July	2 July	3	Contractors agreed to pay wages demanded by the union
<i>Leather Trade—</i> Trunk makers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against union men in the laying off of hands.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	"	9	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
<i>Transport Workers—</i> Street railway men.....	St. John, N.B.	Dismissal of members of union.....	1	.....	12	.....	138	.....	"	22 July	24	Dismissed employees, with one exception, were reinstated and strikers returned to work

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

a loss of 69,432 days in June, and 180,137 days during July, 1913.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Building	1	22
Leather trades	1	35
Transport	1	150
Total	3	207

Localities affected by new disputes.—One of the new disputes occurred in New Brunswick, another in Ontario, and the third in Alberta.

Causes of new disputes.—One of the new disputes was because of the dismissal of members of the union, another arose out of alleged discrimination against union men in laying off of hands, and the third was against reduction of wages.

Results of disputes.—Six of the eighteen disputes in existence during the month were definitely settled, five in favour of the employers. In the case of carpenters at Banff, however, the employees were successful, the contractors agreeing to pay the scale of wages laid down by the unions.

Disputes beginning before July.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence during July were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island; carpenters, sheet metal workers and plumbers, Halifax; carpenters, London; painters and paperhangers, Brantford; plumbers, Winnipeg; electrical workers, Hamilton; machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls; nail makers, St. John; sheet metal workers, Toronto; garment workers, Toronto, and cigarmakers, Montreal.

No settlement was reported to the Department during the month of the strikes of coal miners, Vancouver Island;

carpenters, sheet metal workers and plumbers, Halifax; electrical workers, Hamilton; machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls; sheet metal workers, Toronto; garment workers, Toronto; and cigarmakers, Montreal, particulars of which were given in previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island.—In regard to the strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island it was announced that the United Mine Workers of America had decided to cease financial support. During the month also a special convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held at Vancouver, mainly for the purpose of considering what action should be taken by members of the Federation in support of the coal miners on strike.*

Carpenters, London.—Carpenters at London who, to the number of about 200, went on strike June 3 to enforce demands for an increase from existing wages of from 28 to 35 cents an hour to a minimum of 40 cents per hour gave up the strike July 30 and returned to work at the existing wages.

Painters and paperhangers, Brantford.—Painters and paperhangers at Brantford, Ont., who went out on April 30 for an increase of from 25 and 30 cents per hour to 30 and 35 cents per hour gradually returned to work during July without their demands being granted. Some men who had been receiving 25 cents were given 27½ cents per hour.

Plumbers, Winnipeg.—The strike of plumbers at Winnipeg, which commenced June 8 owing to the refusal of employers to raise wages from 55 to 60 cents per hour and recognize the union, was settled July 13, the men returning to work at the old scale, their claims to be considered later and an agreement reached.

Nail makers, St. John.—The strike of nail makers at St. John, N.B., which arose June 2 through a dispute over a bonus for efficiency system, was settled

*See special article on this convention elsewhere in present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

July 11. The men returned to work and operations at the mill which had been suspended were resumed as usual.

Disputes beginning during July.

Disputes beginning during July affected carpenters at Banff, Alta., trunk makers, Toronto, and street railway men at St. John, N.B.

Carpenters, Banff.—An attempt on the part of contractors at Banff, Alta., to lower the wages of 22 carpenters in their employ from 50 to 45 cents, resulted in a strike on July 2. The matter was adjusted on the day following, the contractors agreeing to pay the wages claimed by the union and as included in fair wage schedules inserted in the contract.

Street railway men, St. John.—The conductors and motormen employed by the St. John Railway Company went on strike July 22. A union had been recently organized by the employees, and on May 23 the president was dismissed and was alleged on the charge of leaving his car while in motion and entering a saloon. His case was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on June 10.* The Board, while finding that the action of the company in dismissing its employee was properly taken to preserve discipline, recommended that as the employee had been in the company's service for some ten years, the company should find some employment for him in connection with their business. The Board recommended further that the company,

through its officers, should meet and treat with the officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees on subjects of interest to their employees and that all charges against employees should be fully investigated by an officer of the company, the employees to have the right of appeal at any reasonable time to the board of directors. The Board's findings were not accepted by the company, and a number of other employees were laid off. The men's organization believed this step was taken owing to hostility to the union, although the company contended the men were laid off for disobeying the rules, and the employees accordingly went on strike July 22. On July 23 fifteen strike breakers arrived from Montreal and the company attempted to run cars during the evening, but sympathizers of the strikers stoned the cars and did considerable damage to the company's offices and power house, as well as stalling and overturning some cars. No cars were run on July 24 until the evening, when a couple were started. The streets were crowded with people and the militia was out on duty, but the cars were again made the target for stones, and were taken to a place of safety. About 10 p.m. an agreement of settlement was come to and the strike called off. Under the agreement all the men were taken back by the company, except the president of the union and two others. The latter were subsequently reinstated, and the president of the union resigned. No formal recognition of the union was made, but the agreement stated there should be no discrimination between union and non-union men.

Trunk makers, Toronto.—Thirty-five trunk makers in the employ of the M.

*For particulars regarding establishment of Board, report, etc., see article on proceedings of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Langmuir Manufacturing Company of Toronto, Limited, went on strike July 7, owing to the laying off by the company of a number of men, the reason given by the company for so doing being slackness in trade. Among the men laid off were a number of union men, and the union claimed its mem-

bers were being discriminated against. The company claimed they had no objection to union men and were prepared to take on any of the strikers as soon as trade warranted this course. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 487 workpeople were affected by industrial accidents during the month of July, 1914. Of this number 81 were killed and 406 seriously injured. In June there were 299 workpeople killed and 294 injured, a total of 593; and in July, 1913, there were 135 workpeople killed and 634 injured, a total of 769.

The number of workpeople fatally injured during July were 218 less than in June and 54 less than in July, 1913. Of the non-fatal accidents, there were

112 less injured than in June and 222 less than in July, 1913.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	7	18	25
Fishing and Hunting.....	8	8	16
Lumbering.....	12	20	32
Mining.....	2	9	11
Railway construction.....	10	59	69
Building Trades.....	7	62	69
Metal Trades.....	2	18	20
Woodworking Trades.....		1	1
Printing and Allied Trades.....		1	1
Clothing.....		1	1
Textiles.....		1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	7	8
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	15	97	112
Electric Railway Service.....	2	6	8
Navigation.....	4	6	10
Miscellaneous.....	1	22	23
Public Employees.....	2	16	18
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	21	23
Unskilled Labour.....	6	34	40
Total.....	81	406	487

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer.....	Rockwood, Ont.....	July 7	1	Killed by a horse
".....	Wolsely, Sask.....	" 23	1	Crushed by overturned load
".....	Elfrida, Ont.....	" 24	1	Thrown against beam when rope of rack lifter broke
".....	Vegreville, Alta.....	" 23	1	Crushed by a falling crate of machin- ery
".....	Watford, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell from hay mow
".....	Nestleton, Ont.....	" 10	1	Falling rafter
Farmhand.....	Latimer, Ont.....	" 16	1	Overcome by the heat
Lumbering—				
Logger.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling log
".....	Brooks, B.C.....	" 11	1	Crushed by a log
Sawmill employee.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 3	1	Mangled by machinery
".....	Savanne, Ont.....	" 29	1	Struck by piece of flying timber
".....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 28	1	Mangled by machinery
River driver.....	Myotte Point, B.C.....	" 10	1	Drowned—Fell from a launch
".....	Couchiching Falls, Ont.....	" 31	1	Crushed by logs
Shingle Mill Emp.....	Ruskin, B.C.....	" 2	1	By a fall
Mining—				
Miners.....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 6	3	Crushed by a falling rock
".....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 21	1	Asphyxiated in mine
".....	Muir, B.C.....	" 17	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Mine Electrician.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 7	1	Struck by a tramway bucket
Master Mechanic.....	Swastika, Ont.....	" 12	1	Scalded by steam
(Tough-dates Mines)				
Trammer.....	Helen Mine, Ont.....	" 2	1	Buried under ore
Laborer.....	North Star Mine.....	" 27	1	By a fall
Brickyard Employee.....	Lewisville, N.B.....	" 9	1	Mangled by a clay-grinding machine
Gravelpits Emp.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 24	1	Cave-in of gravel
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	1	By a fall
Railway Construction:				
Laborer.....	Cheakamus, N.B.....	" 9	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Perreton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Run over by cars
Building Trades :—				
Carpenter.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 29	4	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Fall—Scaffold defective
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a falling bag of cement
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted
Roofer.....	St. Eulalie, Que.....	" 10	1	Fell from a church steeple
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	Fell from building
".....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 13	1	Fell from a scaffold
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 17	1	Electrocuted
".....	Westmount, Que.....	" 25	1	Explosion of gasoline
Bricklayer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 18	1	Crushed by falling bricks
Metal Trades—				
Laundry Employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	1	Crushed by falling beam
Power House Emp.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 3	1	Electrocuted
".....	Westmount, Que.....	" 18	1	Explosion of gasoline
Lineman.....	London, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fall—Pole broke, precipitating man to ground
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	1	Electrocuted
Electrician.....	Couchiching Falls, Ont.....	" 31	1	Mangled by machinery
Shipbuilder.....	Levis, Que.....	" 6	1	Fell from a scaffold
Woodworking Trades:				
Woodworker.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell into vat of boiling fluid
Furniture.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 2	1	Flying piece of lumber

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Butcher.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	July 24	1	Kicked by a horse
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 15	1	Crushed between cars
Engineer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 13	1	Head-on collision
".....	Havelock.....	" 18	1	Crushed between cars
".....	St. Catharines, On.....	" 23	1	Run over by cars
".....	London, Ont.....	" 17	1	Crushed between cars
Brakeman.....	Transcona, Man.....	" 19	1	Fell from a car
".....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 25	1	Crushed between cars
".....	Debeney Siding, Alta.....	" 25	1	Run over by cars
".....	Fort Range, Man.....	" 25	1	Run over by a locomotive
Shop hand.....	Meductic, N.B.....	" 10	1	Run over by train
Laborer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 31	1	Struck by a train
Section man.....	Edkville, Alta.....	" 18	1	Derailment of motor car
Ex. Gang Timekeeper.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed by falling girder
Laborer.....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 11	1	Run over by cars
Station Elevator Op- erator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	1	Fell down elevator shaft
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Motorman.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 1	1	Run over by a street car
Barn Switchman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 18	1	Run over by a street car
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Marine Fireman.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 15	1	Fell against steam pipes
Deckhand.....	Gagetown, N.B.....	" 10	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Trimmer.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 14	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	1	Fell into hold of vessel
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Cheuffeur.....	Oakville, Ont.....	" 24	1	Automobile overturned
<i>Public and Civic Employees—</i>				
Constable.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 6	1	Shot; arresting burglar
Civic Engineer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Asphyxiated by gas
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Paper Mill Employee.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery
Well Digger.....	Bowell, Alta.....	" 16	1	Asphyxiated by well gas
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Laborer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Electrocuted
".....	Verdun, Que.....	" 7	1	Electrocuted
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Drowned
".....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 22	1	Cave-in caused by falling earth
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Cave-in of a sewer
".....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 28	1	Fell from top of grain elevator

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JULY, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																			
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees earth & other material	Falling from, crushed and run over by wagons.	Derailments	Collision	Run over by locomotives and cars	Struck by locomotives and cars	Falling from locomotives and cars	Runaway	Kicked or otherwise in- jured by live stock	Struck by flying material	Struck, crushed and run over by mine and ore cars	Explosion of gas	Ignition of gasoline, nap- tha, etc	Scalded by steam	Shock and burned by elec- tricity	Overcome by gas and smoke	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture..	6	2	2	1						4	2								3 ¹	18
Lumbering ..		2	5									1	6	3						8
Mining.....	3		7																	20
Railway Con- struction ..	1	1	5			2														9
Building Trades..	34	1	8							1		2		2	4				7 ²	59
Metal Trades....	5	15	16								1	7			1	2	7	1	7 ³	62
Woodworking Trades.....		11										3				1				18
Printing & Allied Trades.....		1																		1
Clothing.....		1																		1
Textile.....		1																		1
Food & Tobacco Preparation....	1	5																	1 ⁴	7
Steam Railway Service.....	8	2	24		4	5	9	8	16			1				7			13 ⁵	97
Electric Railway Service.....								1	2								2		1 ⁶	6
Navigation.....	2		4								2	2			1				2 ⁷	22
Miscellaneous.....			1	14																6
Public Employees	1	1														2		6	6 ⁸	16
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	3	9	3													1	1		4 ⁹	21
Unskilled Labour	5	3	17									1			2		1	2	3 ¹⁰	34
Total.....	69	56	92	14	5	5	11	9	18	7	5	16	6	5	8	13	11	9	47	406

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—Two farmers were injured by being run over by farm implements and one was injured when his wagon was struck by a street car.

²*Building trades.*—Two workmen were crushed by elevators and hoists; two were injured by stepping or kneeling on nails; one was injured by getting caught in cable of hoist; a painter was seriously burned by drinking acid instead of water; a workman was injured with an adze.

³*Metal trades.*—Two workmen were overcome by the heat, one each was injured by the explosion of a boiler, a tool, a crank of crane, burned by phosphorous, sprained by lifting heavy material.

⁴*Food and tobacco preparation.*—An employee of aerated water establishment was injured by the explosion of a tank of ginger ale.

⁵*Steam railway service.*—Four railway employees were injured in the handling of tools; two were injured in gear of locomotives; two struck objects when passing same; one was caught in ballast cable; one was overcome by the heat; one was injured when handcar was struck by a train; one had finger crushed by coach door, and one was bitten by an insect which got into his ear.

⁶*Electric railway service.*—A motorman was struck with brake handle.

⁷*Miscellaneous transport.*—Two drivers were injured when their vehicles were struck by street cars.

⁸*Public and civic employees.*—Two firemen were injured in a collision of automobiles; two were overcome by smoke and two were injured in a collision of hose wagon and another horse-driven vehicle.

⁹*Miscellaneous skilled labour.*—Two factory employees were injured by elevator and hoists; one was overcome by the heat, and one was cut with glass.

¹⁰*Unskilled labour.*—A workman was injured by handle of derrick; one was burned, and one was injured by the premature explosion of dynamite.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of June, 1914, was 22,004, as compared with 63,783 for June, 1913, the decrease being sixty-six per cent. of the total arrivals. During June, 1914, 7,089 immigrants arrived from Great Britain, as compared with 27,370 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during June, 1914, there was a decrease as compared with the same month of the previous year, the

numbers being 7,573 and 11,491 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during June, 1914, numbered 7,342, as compared with 24,922 for June, 1913. For the three months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 90,157, as compared with 210,206 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease being 57 per cent. Of the total arrivals 27,464 were from Great Britain, 28,286 from the United States, and 34,407 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during July:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1914, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1913.

Month	June, 1913,				June, 1914.				
	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Decrease.
April.....	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	10,032	11,748	13,654	35,432	52%
May.....	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10,343	8,965	13,411	32,719	55%
June.....	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	7,089	7,573	7,342	22,004	66%
Totals.....	84,310	44,998	80,898	210,206	27,464	28,286	34,407	90,157	57%

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of June, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913		
June.....	5,586	13,376	56	160	1,793	5,572	417	1,114	7,853	26,222

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	June, 1914.		June, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	2	478.00	-	912.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	7	935.00	-	557.132
British Columbia sales.....	6	-	-	3.0
Homesteads.....	1,403	241,281.806	1,342	226,728.282
Hudson's Bay Co.....	2	20.00	15	608.29
License of occupation.....	-	-	2	-
Military bounty grants.....	1	160.00	-	-
Military homesteads.....	-	-	-	320.00
Mining lands sales.....	4	7,719.10	-	520.00
Mineral rights.....	-	-	-	-
North West half-breed grants.....	2	400.00	-	377.91
North West Mounted Police grants.....	-	-	-	160.00
Parish sales.....	-	-	-	-
Purchased homesteads.....	61	9,699.859	-	-
Pre-emption sales.....	29	4,637.72	-	-
Quit claim, special grants..... (\$57.99 acres)	7	-	-	-
<i>Railways:-</i>				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....	1	6.17	4	36.6
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	4	1,603.00	6	1,266.0
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	15	1,476.45	1	141.00
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	-	-	27	500.31
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	-	-	6	32.7
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	-	-	5	1,124.52
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	21	3,511.59	19	4,642.40
Sales.....	83	2,256.992	100	9,458.065
School lands sales.....	16	1,345.80	26	2,200.02
Special grants.....	16	855.135	13	608.31
Yukon Territory homesteads.....	2	257.00	-	-
Yukon Territory sales.....	15	447.86	2	91.56
Total.....	1,699	277,091.48	1,595	250,338.21

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....	-	-	166	187	-	-	-	-
Brandon.....	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calgary.....	-	-	-	-	119	192	-	-
Dauphin.....	127	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmonton.....	-	-	-	-	636	527	-	-
Estevan.....	-	-	2	106	-	-	-	-
Grand Prairie.....	-	-	-	-	130	129	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	91	99	-	-	-	-
Kamloops.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	326
Lethbridge.....	-	-	-	-	45	43	-	-
Maple Creek.....	-	-	192	354	-	-	-	-
Medicine Hat.....	-	-	-	-	89	155	-	-
Moose Jaw.....	-	-	201	257	-	-	-	-
New Westminster.....	-	-	-	-	166	153	23	37
Peace River.....	-	-	163	265	-	-	-	-
Prince Albert.....	-	-	8	32	-	-	-	-
Regina.....	-	-	-	-	90	132	-	-
Red Deer.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Revelstoke.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon.....	-	-	106	175	-	-	-	-
Swift Current.....	-	-	157	272	-	-	-	-
Weyburn.....	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
Winnipeg.....	255	227	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorkton.....	-	-	108	64	-	-	-	-
Total.....	384	302	1,262	1,811	1,275	1,331	99	363

Number of entries for June, 1913..... 3807

Number of entries for June, 1914..... 3020

Net decrease for June, 1914..... 787

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April	434	279	1166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	62	581
June	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1695	1179	5301	6998	5840	5707	404	1250

Net decrease for six months, 1894.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario	16	147	91	7	261
" Quebec	5	31	46	1	83
" Nova Scotia .....	.....	10	9	3	22
" New Brunswick	1	3	6	2	12
" Prince Edward Island .....	.....	3	5	.....	8
" Manitoba	49	20	11	.....	80
" Saskatchewan .....	.....	36	3	1	40
" Alberta	1	1	45	.....	47
" British Columbia .....	.....	1	9	4	4
Persons who had previous entry	40	189	181	9	422
Newfoundlanders .....	.....	1	2	.....	3
Canadians returned from the United States .....	.....	2	5	1	9
Americans	27	279	320	12	638
English	49	124	124	22	319
Scotch	20	26	35	9	90
Irish	6	19	20	2	47
French	13	19	6	.....	38
Belgians	3	6	6	.....	15
Swiss	2	6	2	1	11
Italians .....	.....	2	1	1	4
Roumanians .....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Syrians	1	2	2	.....	5
Germans	10	23	46	2	81
Austro-Hungarians	87	133	127	4	351
Dutch	3	2	2	1	8
Danes (other than Icelanders)	1	7	12	2	22
Icelanders	6	2	2	.....	10
Swedes	10	23	46	4	83
Norwegians	2	60	47	6	115
Russians	25	75	61	5	166
Turks	1	1	.....	.....	1
Servians .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Bulgarians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian Jews	4	1	.....	.....	5
Total	384	1262	1275	99	3020

Number of souls represented by above entries 7,002.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JULY, 1914.

	JULY 1914.	JULY 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	28,170	28,690	(-) 520
Halifax.....	158,525	201,562	(-) 43,037
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	110,400	196,160	(-) 85,760
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	277,761	165,309	(+) 112,452
Three Rivers.....	15,200	13,400	(+) 1,800
Maisonneuve.....	273,500	241,750	(+) 31,750
Montreal.....	2,521,520	1,555,665	(+) 965,855
Outremont.....	76,500	77,500	(-) 1,000
Westmount.....	110,710	204,310	(-) 93,600
Lachine.....	32,395	19,335	(-) 13,060
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	299,100	429,675	(-) 130,575
Brockville.....	20,950	3,725	(+) 17,225
Kingston.....	58,108	23,085	(+) 35,023
Belleville.....	1,470	4,025	(-) 2,555
Peterborough.....	60,555	40,425	(+) 20,130
Toronto.....	2,320,835	3,922,911	(-) 1,602,076
Welland.....	51,815	89,710	(-) 37,895
Hamilton.....	284,900	233,000	(+) 51,900
Galt.....	16,960	79,815	(-) 62,855
Preston.....	10,250	59,250	(-) 49,000
Guelph.....	44,490	32,540	(+) 11,950
Berlin.....	77,450	24,025	(+) 53,425
Woodstock.....	5,290	4,287	(+) 1,003
Stratford.....	48,320	36,425	(+) 11,895
London.....	341,405	128,687	(+) 212,718
St. Thomas.....	59,970	17,500	(+) 42,470
Chatham.....	16,872	103,395	(-) 86,523
Windsor.....	223,950	100,170	(+) 123,780
Owen Sound.....	8,060	12,200	(-) 4,140
North Bay.....	45,000	31,325	(+) 13,675
Sudbury.....	44,150	62,565	(-) 18,415
Sault Ste. Marie.....	33,750	21,086	(-) 12,664
Port Arthur.....	213,409	6762,5	(-) 145,784
Port William.....	214,475	345,000	(-) 130,525
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	2,898,800	1,554,200	(+) 1,344,600
Brandon.....	15,250	40,875	(-) 25,625
Dauphin.....	3,700	3,700	.....
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	258,780	215,025	(+) 43,755
Moose Jaw.....	86,400	123,125	(-) 36,725
Weyburn.....	34,250	12,400	(+) 21,850
Yorkton.....	25,000	28,025	(-) 3,025
Prince Albert.....	164,719	171,000	(-) 6,281
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	88,414	840,720	(-) 752,306
Edmonton.....	733,630	776,150	(-) 42,520
Red Deer.....	6,900	16,500	(-) 9,600
Lethbridge.....	23,320	18,065	(+) 5,255
Macleod.....	3,350	7,600	(-) 4,250
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Nelson.....	500	27,000	(-) 26,500
Vernon.....	1,650	7,415	(-) 5,765
Kelowna.....	6,355	22,960	(-) 16,605
Kamloops.....	35,064	22,085	(+) 12,979
New Westminster.....	13,733	39,355	(-) 25,622
Vancouver.....	139,001	441,085	(-) 302,084
Point Grey.....	86,135	89,145	(-) 3,010
South Vancouver.....	34,654	70,295	(-) 35,641
North Vancouver.....	16,810	14,500	(+) 2,310
Victoria.....	92,560	116,575	(-) 24,015
Oak Bay.....	69,590	29,600	(+) 39,990
Prince Rupert.....	24,350	53,000	(-) 28,650

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during July, 1914:

DOMINION REPORT.

Railways and Canals.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1912. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 444.

The Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ending March 31, 1913, shows a total railway expenditure amounting to \$36,689,39.55, of which \$18,888,794.06 was charged to capital, \$12,504,425.65 to revenue, and \$5,296,319.84 to income. Expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway amounted to \$14,371,970.22, of which \$2,391,987.53 was on capital account and \$11,979,982.69 on working expenses. The expenditures on canals amounted to \$3,852,999.35, of which 2,259,257.45 was chargeable to capital account. The total revenue derived from the Government railway and canal works was \$12,749,771.12, of which the railways produced \$12,442,203.46.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Mining Operations.

Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1913. Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Mines Branch. Quebec: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 163.

The Report of Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1913 shows that the value of the products of the mines and quarries of the province reached a total of \$13,119,811 during the year ending December 31, 1913. This was the highest annual production recorded, and exceeded that of 1912 by \$1,932,701, an increase of 17 per cent. A table of production shows that 63 per cent. of the various products represent structural materials, while

metalliferous mines were 7½ per cent. only of the total. Of the separate products, asbestos ranked highest, to the value of \$3,830,504, followed by cement, to the value of \$3,361,292, limestone to the value of \$1,704,207, and brick to the value of \$1,297,592.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Prisons and Reformatories.

Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending October 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 63.

In the Annual Report on the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario for the year ending September 30, 1913, it is stated that the total expenditure for gaol maintenance in the province during that year was \$203,074.82, a decrease of \$861.94 compared with the previous year. There was, however, an increase of 2,265 persons committed to gaols and lock-ups, while the total number in 1913 was 19,250. The average cost per day for each prisoner in the county gaols of Ontario was 24¾ cents in 1913, as compared with 24½ cents in 1912. In addition to those changes there were 491 insane persons committed to gaols in 1913, a decrease of 21 compared with the previous year. Of those committed during the year 7,549 were married and 11,701 were single, 19.57 per cent. were temperate. Ten and one-third per cent. of the prisoners could not read or write.

MANITOBA REPORT.

Agriculture.

Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1913, for the Province of Manitoba. Winnipeg: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 125.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the Province of Manitoba for the year end-

ing November 30, 1913, states that during that year the grain crop occupied 6,364,880 acres, yielding 178,775,946 bushels of grain. Of this total 3,141,218 acres were in wheat and yielded 62,755,455 bushels. The yield of potatoes was 9,977,263 bushels from an area of 55,743 acres, and field roots 4,196,612 bushels, from an area of 16,275 acres. During the season of 1913 4,288,276 pounds of butter were marketed by farmers, and sold at an average price of 23.9 cents per pound. There were also sold 3,929,622 pounds of creamery butter, at an average price of 27.5 cents per pound. The total value of dairy products was \$3,416,248.97. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of about one million pounds in the quantity of creamery butter manufactured, and nearly three million pounds in the quantity of milk consumed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

Mining Statistics.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1913. Victoria, B.C.: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 459.

The Report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia for 1913 states that the year was a favourable one for mining in the province, the gross value of the mineral production having been \$30,296,398, which was less than 1912 by \$2,144,402, but greater than any other previous year. The decrease from 1912 was due to labour troubles at the Vancouver Island collieries. In 1913 the total number of men employed in the mines was 3,880, of whom 2,478 were below and 1,402 above ground. Up to the end of 1913 the total gross value of each mineral product mined aggregated \$460,433,920. Of this amount coal represented a value of \$142,068,615. Gold, obtained from both placer and lode mining, amounted to \$149,191,115, copper to \$80,818,051, silver to \$35,832,546, and lead to \$29,696,585.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Summary Report of Department of Mines. Geological Survey Branch, 1912.

Report on the Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada. Vol II, for the Maritime Provinces, by Wm. A. Parks B.A., Ph.D., 1914.

Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1912-13. Department of the Interior.

Ontario.—Special Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario Canada, on the Work of the District Officers of Health for the year 1912-1913.

Loan Corporations Statements, being Financial Statements made by Building Societies, Loan Companies, Loaning Land Companies, and Trusts Companies for the year ending December 31, 1913.

Alberta.—Department of Mines, Geological Survey, Geological Notes to accompany Map of Sheep River Gas and Oil Field, Alberta, by D. B. Dowling. Memoir 52, No. 42, Geological Series 1914.

British Columbia.—Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms. Forest Insect Conditions in British Columbia. A Preliminary Survey by J. M. Swaine, Assistant Entomological for Forest Insects. Division of Entomology, Entomological Bulletin No. 7, 1914.

Great Britain.—Report for 1913-14 on the administration of National Health Insurance.

New South Wales.—Final Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Industrial Arbitration in the State of New South Wales, together with Minutes of Evidence.

United States.—United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistical Bulletin No. 41. Lead Poisoning in the Smelting and Refining of Lead.

Statistical Bulletin of the Industrial Accident Board of the State of California, January 1, 1913 to December 31, 1913.

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour of Michigan, 1914.

Second Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison. July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio. Department of Investigation and Statistics. Report No. 2. Accident Claims Filed Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ohio, March 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913.

Bulletin of the Industrial Commission of Ohio. Contents: The Cost of State Insurance, and Civil Liability of Employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act; How to Prove Claims for Awards; Financial Statement, May 1, 1914; Why a Medical Division; the Preparation of Pay-Roll Reports; Report of the Department of Claims for May; Death Claims Allowed by the Commission; Annual Statistical Report.

The Child Labour Bulletin. Child Labour a National Problem. Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference on Child Labour, held at New Orleans,

La., March 15-18, 1914, under the auspices of the National Child Labour Committee.

Illinois Free Employment Offices, by Secretary David Ross. Some pertinent observations in the preparation of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the work of the Free Employment Offices of Illinois.

Child Labour Law, with explanatory notes. Wisconsin, 1913.

Shop Lighting. A handbook for Superintendents and Electricians. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, 1914.

Belgium.—Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. Publié par l'Office du Travail de Belgique. 16 Année—1912. Tome Premier.

Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. Publié par l'Office du Travail re Belgique. 16 Année—1912. Tome Second.

Germany.—Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K. K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes im Handelsministerium. Während des Jahres 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workingmen's Compensation Act.—Who may claim the compensation.—Conditions under which the widow may claim the whole amount.

IN the July, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette** reference was made to a case heard at Arthabaska, in which Mr. Justice Pouliot held that according to Article 7323 of the Quebec Revised Statutes, 1909, "if a workman is killed under circumstances giving rise to an application of the Workingmen's Compensation Act, the right of claiming the

indemnity belongs (1) to his widow; (2) to his children, and (3) to his parents, each class excluding the next one." (*Roberge v. The Asbestos Mining Company.*) In a more recent case, at Quebec, Mr. Justice Tessier, of the Superior Court, awarded \$2,000 as indemnity to the widow of a workingman killed in the course of his employment, no part of the indemnity being allowed the deceased man's children. The Court of Review held that by Article 7323 of the Quebec Revised Statutes, 1909, the compensation is made payable (1) to the widow, (2) to the children, and (3) to the parents of the deceased, but that all have a right to it in the proportion to be fixed by the proper authority in default of an agreement between the parties, and that the widow can claim the whole compensation only in case she can

*See *Labour Gazette*, July, 1914, page 140.

prove that there are no other parties entitled to a share of the same. (*Huard v. Clarke.*)

Workingmen's Compensation Act.— Limitations.

An action to recover compensation for injuries must be taken within a year after the accident. According to the Quebec Workingmen's Compensation Act (Article 7347, Q.R.S.), before taking an action, the workman "must be authorized to do the same by a Justice of the Superior Court, upon a request served to an employer." In this case the accident occurred on October 28, 1910. The request provided for in the Act was granted on October 28, 1911, the writ of summons having been previously served upon the defendant company; but the officer who was to serve the same went to the defendant's office and found it closed, and, being unable to see the defendant's secretary before seven o'clock p.m., postponed the serving of the same until the next legal day, that is until October 31, 1911. In the Superior Court, Mr. Justice Cooke held that the action itself must be served within a year after the accident, and that in this case the plaintiff was debarred of his right of action because the request for permission to take the action was served beyond the time limit upon the defendant, and the action was consequently dismissed. (*Raffinen v. Quebec and Saint-Maurice Industrial Company*.)

Workingmen's Compensation Act.—Not applicable in case of foreigner.

In an action before Mr. Justice Panneton, Montreal, to recover \$25,000 damages for permanently disabling injuries, the plaintiff, an employee of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, contended that being a subject of Russia resident in Canada and intending to return to his native land in a short time, he was a foreigner within the meaning of the law, and therefore could not claim

compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but was entitled to enter proceedings under common law; he was thus not limited to the maximum amount, \$2,000, claimable under the former Act. Mr. Justice Panneton upheld the plaintiff's contention and made an award of \$2,000 in his favour, deeming that amount represented a just appreciation of the claim. (*Janovitz v. Canada Car and Foundry Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence. — Dangerous Appliance. — Knowledge of Master.—Appreciation of servant of risk.

In an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by a woodworker in the course of his employment in the defendant's factory, it was shown that the plaintiff was not a skilled factory hand, having but a short time previously been employed as an outside labourer, and therefore had no proper appreciation of the risk he was incurring in operating a jointer provided, according to the jury's finding, with a defective guard. Mr. Justice Latchford held "that it is negligence for which a master is liable at common law if he knows or ought to know that the machinery used by the persons employed by him is improper or unsafe, and notwithstanding that knowledge, sanctions its use," and directed that judgment be entered for the plaintiff for \$2,000 damages and costs (*Chadwick v. Tudhope.*)

Fatal Accidents' Act.—Deceased author of accident—Action dismissed.

An action tried before Mr. Justice Middleton under the Fatal Accidents' Act, to recover damages for the death of a workman employed by the Pere Marquette Railway Company, due to the alleged negligence of the defendant company, was dismissed, the Judge holding that the workman had been negligent. The deceased was foreman of the coal sheds of the company at Blenheim,

where coal was hoisted into bins at a considerable height by means of an engine operated by natural gas. Gasoline had sometimes to be used to start the engine, and a quantity was kept for this purpose. On the night on which the accident occurred, the deceased went into the storage shed for gasoline, taking a lantern with him. In pouring gasoline from a large can into a smaller vessel, some was splashed upon the lantern. In the explosion that followed, Martin was so badly burned that he died and the entire coal sheds were destroyed. Mr. Justice Middleton held that "a workman who attempted to pour gasoline from a can into a beer bottle through a funnel within two or three feet of a lighted lantern, thereby causing an explosion, was the author of his own misfortune and that the findings of the jury that defendants were negligent in not supplying proper appliances must be disregarded," and thereupon dismissed the action. (*Martin v. Pere Marquette Railway Company.*)

Actions by City for damages to truck and by firemen for personal injuries — Negligence of railway—Contributory negligence of driver of truck

Two cases resulting from the same happening were tried together at London, the evidence for the two being the same. In the first, the City of London claimed damages for destruction of a motor fire engine and truck, which, in responding to a call which necessitated crossing the railway tracks of the defendant company, was struck by a train and rendered worthless. The plaintiffs claimed that the train was running at an excessive rate of speed, that the bell of the locomotive was not rung nor the en-

gine whistle sounded, and that there was not sufficient light upon the locomotive. Evidence, however, was given which found that contributory negligence was shown, and the action was dismissed with costs. (*London v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

In the second, the plaintiff, a fireman upon the fire truck referred to in the foregoing judgment, was thrown in the collision beneath the truck and sustained serious injuries. The finding of the jury in respect of the negligence of the company was the same as in the former case, but they also found that the plaintiff of this case could not by the exercise of reasonable care have avoided the accident. Judgment was thereupon rendered in his favour for \$600 and costs. (*Summers v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.*

Defective system of giving warning of approach of car—Common Law Liability—General verdict—Consistency.

Action was taken under the British Columbia Families Compensation Act to recover damages for the death of a workman due to the alleged negligence of the defendant company. The deceased was one of a gang of five men, including a foreman, at work laying down planks at a tramway crossing where there was a double track with cars, both passenger and freight passing very frequently at a high speed. It was the foreman's duty to warn the men of the approach of any cars, but, as he performed the same manual labour as they, his attention was of necessity diverted

*See also article on "Hindu Immigration to Canada" in present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

to his work. In one direction there was a sharp curve in the tracks, and one of them, though warned of a car coming, did not know from which direction and stepped directly in front of it and was killed. At the trial it was shown that proper precautions were not taken on account of the curve; the jury, however, were unable to find whether the system was defective or not, but brought in a general verdict in favour of the plaintiff, upon which judgment was entered by the Trial Judge.

The company appealed from this judgment, but the Court of Appeal dismiss-

ed the appeal, holding that "there was evidence upon which the jury could properly find a defective system of giving warning; that they had in effect so found by their finding of "insufficient precautions"; that they had a right to bring in a general verdict; that the general verdict was not inconsistent with their first finding; that the repugnancy in the statement of the foreman was the result of misapprehension; that there was nothing to indicate that the verdict was a dishonest one; and, therefore, the judgment should be affirmed. (*Ellis v. British Columbia Electric Railway Company.*)

LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions during August were adversely affected by the war in Europe. During the first weeks of the month closing of the stock exchanges, the tightening up of the money markets of the world, the practical cessation of ocean transportation and consequent cutting off not only of sources of supply for raw materials but markets for both agricultural and manufactured products, and the general uncertainty and alarm, occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, coming at a time when the country was already suffering from the effects of the general business and industrial depression, had a depressing effect on industry and business practically all over Canada. Hundreds of men were thrown out of employment by the stoppage or curtailment of work in all lines. Government and municipal undertakings were affected owing to the difficulty in securing funds for the carrying on of public works. The recruiting of Canadian soldiers for overseas service had the effect of reducing the number of unemployed somewhat, though not to a very appreciable extent. Once it was seen, however, that trade routes were safe, and that prompt measures had been taken by the British and Canadian Governments to safeguard the financial and banking situation, a feeling of confidence returned, and efforts were being made all over the country

to keep factories running and to maintain industry unimpaired. While a great number of establishments closed down altogether and others were running short time and with reduced staffs, in other instances the effect of the war was to accelerate and revive industrial operations. The gift by the Federal and Provincial Governments of large quantities of flour to the Government of the United Kingdom occasioned great activity in the flour-milling business, and the movement of grain also brought about renewed activity in transportation lines. The demand for pulp and paper at increased prices, owing to the shutting off of supplies of raw material from countries engaged in or affected by the war had an immediate beneficial effect on the industry in Canada, while large orders from the Government for military requirements had the effect of rendering conditions very active in textile mills and in clothing and shoe factories. The campaign which instantly arose for the manufacture in Canada of articles which formerly had been imported from Germany, and plans to capture some of Germany's export trade in commodities which could be manufactured in Canada were at the end of the month making headway, and a general feeling of confidence in Canada's ability to weather the industrial storm was being restored. It was realized, however, that the coming winter was likely to be a hard one

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

for the large number of unemployed, and steps were being taken on the part of federal, provincial and municipal governments to relieve the situation.

Most of the crops were harvested at the end of the month with a fair average result. In a few parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta the crops were a failure owing to dry weather, and the Federal Government was taking active steps to see that farmers were supplied with seed grain and otherwise enabled to successfully handle adverse conditions. Grain and root crops in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario and Quebec were on the whole very favourable. Harvesting operations absorbed a considerable number of unemployed in many parts of the country.

Fishing on the whole was quiet. The run of salmon in British Columbia was fairly satisfactory, and an average pack was put up.

Sawmills in many instances were closed down owing to low water, though in other localities operations were active. Upon the outbreak of war a large number of concerns ordered the curtailment of lumbering operations in the woods, and the indications were that activity in this regard during the coming winter would not be so marked as during the previous year.

Coal mines continued active in the collieries on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. During the month the long standing strike of miners on Vancouver Island was declared off. In metal mining, however, the situation was not so satisfactory. In the Cobalt district operations were about normal, but in the British Columbia district a great number of mines and smelters were closed down throwing large numbers of men out of work.

Manufacturing in most lines continued very quiet, though activity was marked in some others, chiefly in textile, clothing and shoe factories, manufacturing supplies for military purposes.

Wholesale and retail business was on the whole dull, though for a few weeks

following the outbreak of the war business was brisk with houses selling food supplies, a number of people hastening to lay in stores owing to nervousness in regard to the outcome or prolongation of the war. This had the effect of sending up prices somewhat, though this condition was offset in many localities by the abundance of farm products available at low prices.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 137.7 for August, as compared with 135.5 for July and 134.1 for August, 1913. Prices advanced in grains, hog products, miscellaneous foods, textiles, drugs and chemicals, liquors and tobacco, also in fish, dairy products, metals, leathers, paper and rubber. Slightly lower price levels appeared in fuel, building materials and raw furs.

Interruptions to Industry.

Industry was but little interrupted by trade disputes, no new strikes being reported to the Department during August. The total number of trade disputes in Canada during the month was ten, eight less than in the preceding month and ten less than during August of last year.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of August, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Lour Lodge (summer hotel) at Digby, loss \$6,000; J. C. McAley's store, loss \$2,500.

New Brunswick.—Two million feet of lumber at Campbellton; Canadian Pacific Railway station and four warehouses at Harland, loss \$10,000; livery stable and thirteen horses at Newcastle; Intercolonial Railway elevator with 350,000 bushels of grain at St. John.

Quebec.—Victoria hotel at Batiscan, loss \$2,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: ice house belonging to the City Ice Company, loss \$10,000; premises of Mount Royal Spinning Mills, loss \$2,000; tar paper manufacturing plant of J. H. McComb, Ltd., loss \$75,000.

Ontario.—Pulford House, Baysville; marble works of A. E. McLean & Son at Athens; G. Lawrence's barn at Blenheim, loss \$4,000; Jas. Herbert's barn at Biddulph; cheese factory at Castleton; Victoria Rink at Guelph, loss \$25,000; power house, property of Messrs. Foley & O'Brien at Iroquois Falls, also twelve houses at Pottsville, burned by forest fires; A. Davis & Son's tannery at Kingston, loss \$100,000; barns on the Larkin farm at Niagara Falls; paint

and wall paper store of P. Stewart at Ottawa, loss \$7,000; also cartage stables with thirteen horses, loss \$3,000; J. B. Roy's second-hand store, together with other second-hand stores, loss \$10,000; barns at Owenston; John Whittin's barns at Rockton; Wm. Chapman's barns at Sarnia; Eugene Flanagan's barns at Sharon; the Mansion House at St. Catharines, loss \$10,000. The following fires occurred at Toronto: airweather's clothing store, loss \$7,000; building occupied by a café, cafeteria, truss factory and Dominion Exchange, loss \$25,000; Adams' leather goods establishment, loss \$10,000; Marshall's planing mill, loss \$10,000; Bijou theatre, loss \$5,000; laundry, loss \$3,000; Union Loan and Savings Building collapsed; garage at Trenton, loss \$30,000; A. Ward's barns at Villiers, loss \$3,000; Bruin Bros. hardware store at Warton, loss \$7,000; cheese factory at Woodland.

Manitoba.—Warehouse of the International Harvester Company and Mr. Rosenstock's hotel at Ridgewood, loss \$45,000; Canadian Northern Railway roundhouse at Virden; Union Grain Company's elevator at Winnipeg, loss \$15,000.

Saskatchewan.—Sash and door factory at North Battleford, loss \$25,000.

Alberta.—Canada Oil Company's premises at Calgary, loss \$30,000; barns at Carlstadt, loss \$5,000; office and store of the Hudson Bay Company at Lac Ste. Anne, loss \$50,000.

British Columbia.—Montrose hotel at Bowen Island, loss \$5,000; hotel at Bear Creek, loss \$3,500; Cloverdale brick and tile plant at Cloverdale, loss \$30,000; Leasdale's drug store at Fernie, loss \$5,000; portion of business section of Merritt, loss \$7,000; plant and stock of the Fernbridge Lumber Company at New Westminster, loss \$50,000; Alexandra hotel at South Vellington, loss \$40,000; Arbuthnot's sash and door factory at Vancouver, loss \$10,000; six million feet of lumber, property of J. B. Winslow at Winslow, loss \$120,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

While many factories throughout the country were running short time and with reduced staffs, there was little in the way of actual cutting of rates of wages, and in spite of the depression there were a number of increases. Plumbers of Halifax who had been on strike for an increase in wages from 35 cents to 45 cents an hour under the terms of an agreement arrived at as the result of arbitration were given an increase to 38½ cents an hour, this amount to remain in force until April 30, 1915, at which time the rate was to be advanced to 40 cents per hour. A number of employees of the Hydro Electric Department at London, Ont., received various increases, amounting in some cases to about 3 cents an hour and in others to \$5 and \$10 a month. Stone cutters

at Winnipeg had their rates increased 2½ cents per hour.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during August in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Crops for the most part were harvested and threshing was in progress all over the country. The western wheat crop was an average one, and at the high prices prevailing on account of the war in Europe was expected to afford good returns to farmers. In some districts in the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta the crops were a total failure owing to drought. Active steps were being taken by the Federal Government for the relief of settlers, who will be provided with feed and seed grain and otherwise carried through to the next crop. Free transportation was also furnished settlers whose crops had been a failure to good crop districts where employment was available in harvesting and threshing. While harvest excursions were run during the month by the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways from eastern points, comparatively few men were required from the East, the work being carried on principally by men recruited in the Prairie Provinces.

The potato crop in New Brunswick was a particularly heavy one. The apple crop was reported excellent, though markets on account of the war in Europe and the high price of sugar were dull. Canning factories were very busy and gave considerable employment.

The amount of grain shipped from Winnipeg during the month was 2-

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active				Active	Fair	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Active			Active	Active
5—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Fair							Active	V active
8—Moncton.....	Fair							Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active	Active
10—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
12—Montreal.....								V quiet	V quiet
13—Quebec.....	Fair		Fair				Active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Fair							Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair						Active	Fair	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....								Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....								Fair	Fair
20—Berlin.....	Fair							V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V. quiet			V quiet	Active	Fair	Active
23—Chatham.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Fair
24—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Quiet	Quiet
25—Guelph.....	Fair							Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Quiet
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						Fair	Fair
28—London.....	Fair							V active	Active
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
30—Orillia.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
31—Ottawa.....	V active			Active			Active	Fair	Fair
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					V quiet	V quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....								Quiet	Quiet
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....								V quiet	V quiet
36—Stratford.....	Fair							Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair							V active	V active
39—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
40—Windsor.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
41—Woodstock.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
47—Saskatoon.....								Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	V quiet	V quiet
53—Nelson.....									
54—New Westminster.....								V quiet	V quiet
55—Prince Rupert.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
56—Vancouver.....	Fair								
57—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng nrs.	Electrc'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Ship builders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	v active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	v active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	v active	.....
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	.....	.....
Quiet	v active	v active	.....	Active	Fair	v active	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
v active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	Active	V quiet	.....	.....
Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....
v quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....
v active	Active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	v active	v active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fai	Active	.....	.....
.....
Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fai	Fair	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....
v quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....
Fair	.....	v active	.....	v active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	v active	.....	.....	.....
Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....
Quiet	Qu et	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Qu et	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet
.....
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Qu	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
.....
Fair	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
.....
Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	r	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
.....
v quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
v quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trades
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair				Active
2—Halifax.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active		Active	Active				
4—Truro.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active				V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active			Active	
8—Moncton.....	V active	V active		Active	V active				Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet							
10—St. John.....	Active			Active		Active			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active				Active
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	V active	V quiet	V quiet	V active	V active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
17—St. John and Iberville.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....				V active	V active	Active	Active		
20—Berlin.....	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Active	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		V quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Active	Active		Active	Fair				
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
28—London.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet		Fair	Fair
29—Niagara Falls.....				Fair	Fair				
30—Orillia.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair			V quiet	V active
31—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair			Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	V Quiet		Fair	V active
34—Prt Arthur & Port William.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	Fair			Fair	Fair				
36—Stratford.....	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
39—Toronto.....									
40—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
41—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....					Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair				
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
46—Regina.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
47—Saskatoon.....		Quiet							
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				
51—Medicine Hat.....	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....									
53—Nelson.....									
54—New Westminster.....	V quiet			Fair	Fair	V quiet			
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
56—Vancouver.....									
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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[illegible]

550,700 bushels of wheat, 674,700 bushels of oats, 166,050 bushels of barley, 946,000 bushels of flax, and 1,000 bushels of rye. Of this amount 630,200 bushels, mostly of wheat, were used for 1914 crop.

The demand for remounts by the military authorities created a brisk market, and many farmers throughout the country disposed of a number of horses at good prices.

Fishing.

Conditions in the fishing industry on the Atlantic coast were fairly satisfactory. Cod and herring were fair, and nearly up to the average of other years. During the first part of the month there were very few sardines and a number of factories were about to close down. Towards the end of the month, however, large runs of sardines set in along the coast and great quantities were being taken and sold at high prices.

In British Columbia the salmon run was on the whole good and a comparatively large pack was put up, particularly in northern waters, where the run was exceptionally good, and the canneries were very busily engaged. Fifteen cents per fish was paid. In the Fraser fishing was reported as only fair, the run lasting a short time. Prices, however, were high, 35 cents per fish being paid in some instances.

Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island was reported to be good, as high as 30 being taken in one week.

There was some doubt as to the effect of the war on the market for fish, and in the Maritime Provinces the export of lobsters from Canada to Europe was at a standstill, though fortunately about half the Maritime Provinces' pack had already gone forward, and on the whole the situation was not unfavourable. In British Columbia also it was considered that while the fact that exchange had gone up might stop immediate sales, past experience had shown that canned salmon soon became a staple in countries where war was in progress, and but little

fear was entertained in regard to the marketing of the season's pack.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations on the whole were fairly quiet. From a number of quarters reports were received of sawmills closing down and a curtailment of operations in the woods during the coming season. Low water was given as the reason for some of the mills closing down, and in other cases the war in Europe was affecting the markets. From some districts, however, favourable reports were received. At Newcastle, N.B. it was said that lumber shipments were not halted by the war, but that steamers continued to load lumber for the United Kingdom, mainly Danish and Norwegian vessels, though a few British steamers were also loaded.

Dry weather in some districts rendered conditions favourable for forest fires which destroyed much timber. Towards the end of the month the market in the United Kingdom was reported good though freight rates were considerably increased.

Pulp and paper mills were very busy, the closing down of many mills depending upon their raw material from countries engaged in or affected by the war, and the rise in the price of pulp and paper, with an accompanying strong demand, stimulated the industry in Canada to a marked degree.

A number of lumber mills on the Pacific coast were closing down owing to the stoppage of export trade consequent upon the war, and to meet this situation the Provincial Government passed an order-in-council removing the prohibition upon the export of timber in an unmanufactured state. This had the effect of setting free many million feet of logs which were in the hands of loggers with no market in view and greatly stimulated the industry in British Columbia.

Mining.

Coal mining was active both in the collieries of the Maritime Provinces and

in the coal mining districts of British Columbia. In the latter province the settlement of the strike which had been in progress since September, 1912, had the effect of improving outputs in the mines affected by the strike on Vancouver Island, although pending the opening up of new places there was a large number of miners idle. Conditions in metal mines, on the other hand, were not so satisfactory. While in the Cobalt region the most of the mines were fairly active, in the metal mining districts of British Columbia a great number of mines and smelters were closing down, among them the large smelters of the Granby Company at Grand Forks and Phoenix, about two thousand employees of these smelters alone being thrown out of employment, the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood, and the mines supplying ore to these companies. The Rossland mines and the smelter at Trail were, however, running about as usual. Asbestos mines in Quebec were also showing the effect of the war, there being a falling off to some extent in markets, Germany being a large purchaser of asbestos.

Shipments from Cobalt were lower than formerly, bullion shipments for at least a portion of the month being practically prohibited from crossing the ocean owing to the uncertain sailing of boats to England. In gold mining centres the war caused no decrease in operation, and the mines in Porcupine, Swastika and Kirkland Lake were working on the same basis as previously.

The McGregor mine near Westville, N.S., owned by the Acadia Coal Company, which was closed on account of fire, was re-opened, the fire district having been sealed off, and at the end of the month the mine was nearing its normal output.

The Maritime Oil Fields Company, Limited, were engaged in deepening and cleaning out their gas wells in their areas near Coverdale, N.B., and reported the flow of natural gas very much increased thereby.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing which at the close of the previous month was quiet in most lines was very adversely affected by the situation created by the European war, and the number of establishments already shut down or running short time with reduced staffs was added to very largely. Among large industries closing down completely or reducing operations to such an extent as to throw great numbers of men out of employment were the steel plant at Sydney, N.S., and the agricultural implement factories of the Massey-Harris Company at Toronto and Brantford. Numerous other smaller concerns in many lines of manufacture were either closed down or running short time with a reduced number of employees. Notable exceptions to the prevailing dullness in manufacturing lines were the flour mills in various parts of the country which were actively engaged in getting out large quantities of flour being sent by the Federal and Provincial Governments to the British Government; textile and clothing companies and shoe factories, many of which were busily engaged on Government orders for military clothing and equipment. There was a very marked activity in cotton manufacturing which was expected to continue, though some doubt was expressed in this connection as to the possibility of securing future supplies of dye-stuffs, which are produced almost exclusively in Germany.

Despite the strains to which their business was being subjected, manufacturers, transportation companies and businesses everywhere throughout Canada were making efforts to provide as much employment as possible for their employees, at least for married men, and a campaign looking to the manufacture in Canada of articles formerly imported from Germany and the capturing of some of Germany's export trade in manufactured articles was inaugurated. Many manufacturing concerns and business houses agreed to keep the places open for such of their employees as en-

listed for the war, and in a number of instances agreed to continue the payment of their wages either in whole or in part. In addition to the steps being taken by manufacturers to reduce the amount of unemployment likely to ensue on account of the war and consequent business depression measures were also being projected by Federal, Provincial and municipal bodies to the same end.

Railroad Construction.

Railroad construction was somewhat halted upon the advent of war due for the most part to the sudden closing of the money markets and consequent difficulty in procuring funds to carry on the work. In the west, however, operations were being continued on construction work for the Canadian Northern Railway and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in British Columbia, where several thousand men were employed. With the improved financial situation due to the prompt measures taken by the British and Canadian Governments it was expected that normal operations would shortly be resumed.

The extension of the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway from Parksville to Courtenay, B.C., was formerly opened for traffic August 6. The extension is $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the distance from Victoria to Courtenay by rail is 140 miles. The line has been built to the Canadian Pacific Railway standard, all bridges and other structures being of a permanent character.

In connection with the laying out of the Songhees Indian Reserve at Victoria, B.C., for railway terminals by the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, a bridge is to be erected giving connection with the business part of the city. The estimated cost is \$400,000, excluding the approaches and the cost of the land, which is put at an additional \$275,000.

General Transport.

General conditions in transportation lines were fairly quiet, though towards

the end of the month the movement of crops was commencing to increase activity. The decline in shipments of manufactured products and the cutting of ocean freight had its effect upon railway traffic which was in many parts comparatively light. Transportation along interior lines of water communication and with coastal trade was fairly active but ocean traffic until the last weeks of the month was all but suspended. A number of employees on many of the larger railways were laid off and staffs were reduced also in railway shops. Employees of the Intercolonial Railway repair shop at Moncton, who had been on short time, were restored to the full schedule time.

In Montréal harbour all ocean-going vessels were tied up during the first part of the month. On August 11 the Montréal collector of customs announced that the route was clear to Liverpool. The greatest number of vessels ever in the port of Montreal was on August 20, there being 56 vessels, of which 37 were waiting for grain. Grain and foodstuffs composed the principal cargoes leaving Montreal, and the small amount of package freight continued to cause unemployment among longshoremen and dock labourers. The shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg were slightly busier than in the month of July, but work in the shops of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways was reported quiet.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway held in Montréal August 10, a dividend of two per cent. on preferred stock for a half year and two and one-half per cent. on common stock for the year ended June 30 last was declared. Gross earnings from railway and steamship lines were \$129,814,824; working expenses, \$87,488,896; net earnings on railway and steamship lines, \$42,425,928; surplus, \$32,198,611. After payment of all dividends declared for the year the surplus from railway earnings for the year was \$9,698,254.

The Trades.

Building.—There was continued inactivity in the building trades, the war in Europe having the effect of either stopping completely or curtailing building operations all over the country. Many men employed in the building trades were out of work.

Metal.—The general dullness in the metal trades noted last month was added to during August, a great number of manufacturing establishments employing metal workers closed down and there was considerable lack of employment.

Printing.—Printing and allied trades also felt the effects of the general depression, and in a number of instances mechanical staffs were reduced. The printing of war extras, however, in the cities occasioned increased activity in some branches.

Clothing.—Large Government orders for uniforms and military equipment improved conditions in many instances amongst clothing and shoe workers.

Textile.—There was a marked increase in activity among textile workers, due not only to Government orders for military purposes, but also to the cutting off of imports from other countries.

Woodworking. — Conditions amongst woodworkers continued very dull, the number of woodworking establishments closing down or running with reduced staffs being added to.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Bakers, confectioners and butchers continued fairly active. There was a marked falling off in employment of cigar-makers and tobacco workers. A number of cigar factories closed down.

Transport.—Steam and electric railway employees were fairly well engaged, conditions for the former improving during the last few weeks of the month. The small amount of package freight had the effect of rendering conditions quiet for longshoremen and ship labourers.

Unskilled.—The cessation or curtailment in many localities of municipal undertakings caused for the most part through the difficulty of securing funds increased very largely the number of unemployed.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and imperial trade.—During July, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being \$43,198,366 and \$59,047,299 respectively. For the four months ended July 31, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$55,635,460 over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during July, 1914, amounted to \$41,807,648, an increase of \$8,146,932 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the four months ended July 31, 1914, was \$117,566,654, as compared with \$117,180,992 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During July there was an increase in the products of the mine, the forest, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the fisheries. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, July, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of July		4 Months ending July	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	39,394,223	26,424,970	149,783,366	106,511,309
Free goods.....	19,531,009	16,539,497	76,101,436	66,218,603
Total.....	58,925,232	42,964,467	225,887,802	170,729,912
Coin and Bullion.....	119,067	233,899	1,789,471	1,311,801
Grand Total.....	59,047,299	43,198,366	227,677,273	172,041,713
Duty collected	10,077,223	6,988,918	38,531,767	28,481,532

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS							
	Month of July				4 Months ending July			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,485,713	394,645	5,904,988	34,337	17,180,468	440,714	16,621,566	73,008
The Fisheries.....	1,813,405	1,014	1,677,592	13,722	5,032,253	24,631	4,445,723	38,916
The Forest.....	4,938,716	66,636	5,097,065	80,907	14,171,630	83,095	14,779,508	90,624
Animals and their produce.....	5,412,347	101,348	7,391,397	48,915	13,083,234	237,807	17,283,097	340,782
Agriculture.....	11,497,954	1,866,438	15,846,177	7,439,694	51,622,337	2,501,415	42,615,242	10,997,727
Manufactures.....	4,507,322	1,673,413	5,857,996	636,578	16,051,895	4,831,633	21,679,493	2,275,911
Miscellaneous.....	5,259	645,722	31,433	253,133	39,175	930,341	141,925	849,381
Total merchandise.....	33,660,716	4,749,216	41,807,648	8,507,322	117,180,992	9,049,641	117,566,554	14,666,349
Coin and Bullion.....		2,900,201		286,646		4,580,380	100	2,633,661
Grand Total Exports.....	33,660,716	7,649,417	41,807,648	8,793,968	117,180,992	13,630,021	117,566,654	17,300,010

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for July, 1914, with increase or decrease over July, 1913:—

	July, 1913.	July, 1914.	Changes.
Halifax.....	9,658,991	\$ 9,558,076	— 100,915
Saint John.....	7,635,859	8,094,476	+ 458,617
Montreal.....	213,617,783	268,847,983	+ 25,200,200
Quebec.....	15,666,875	15,741,169	+ 74,294
Winnipeg.....	2,813,605	2,052,879	— 74,294
Port William.....	4,936,000	4,154,262	— 781,738
Hamilton.....	15,829,697	13,434,967	— 2,394,730
London.....	7,700,705	7,807,314	+ 106,609
Ottawa.....	18,318,355	17,717,427	— 600,928
Toronto.....	179,588,146	198,337,755	+ 18,749,609
Brandon.....	2,591,086	2,052,879	— 538,207
Winnipeg.....	120,226,677	108,760,139	— 11,466,538
Loose Jaw.....	4,365,191	3,770,564	— 594,627
Regina.....	9,632,906	8,233,956	— 1,398,950
Saskatoon.....	7,184,875	4,990,469	— 2,194,406
Calgary.....	19,725,926	20,879,258	+ 1,153,332
Edmonton.....	1,405,035	15,317,009	+ 3,188,026
St. John's.....	2,390,278	1,739,051	— 651,227
Medicine Hat.....	2,654,598	1,708,931	— 945,667
New Westminster.....	2,496,289	1,786,407	— 709,882
Vancouver.....	51,411,870	38,574,409	— 12,837,461
Victoria.....	15,428,229	11,981,270	— 3,446,959
Total.....	\$ 762,702,676	\$ 766,197,476	+ \$3,494,800

The July bank statement showed an increase in paid-up capital of \$22,102, the total at the end of July being \$114,33,877. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$346,854,051 and \$355,06,229 for July and June respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$94,815,561, as compared with \$99,138,029, a decrease of \$4,322,468. Loans to cities, town, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$36,372,334, and other current loans amounted to \$840,198,625. During June, 1914, the total amount of these was \$875,536,999. The figures for July, therefore, showed an increase of 1,033,960.

The Dominion royal commission on imperial trade between Britain and her colonies, which was to have held sittings at various parts of Canada, was broken up by the war situation. The services of some of its members were required on other lines, and consequently sittings were postponed.

Active steps were being taken by the Department of Trade and Commerce in replying and disseminating such information as to the trade of Germany, not only with Canada but in South America, Australia and South Africa, as would be of assistance to Canadian manufacturers seeking to obtain a share of

Germany's commerce, particular attention being paid to the rich German trade in the South American Republics.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of July, 1914, amounted to \$12,521,624.27, as compared with \$15,811,914.26 for the month of July, 1913. For the four months ending July 31, 1914, the total amount was \$46,182,014.18, as compared with \$57,080,604.62 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account for July, 1914, was \$4,862,921.93, as compared with \$5,284,543.72 during July, 1913. The total expenditure for the four months ending July 31, 1914, was \$9,023,876.79, as compared with \$13,014,270.56 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$4,844,472.76 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$18,499.17 on railway subsidies.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale and retail trade was only fair. During the first weeks of the month trade in foodstuffs was active owing to many householders hastening to lay in large quantities of supplies on account of nervousness in regard to the outcome or prolongation of the war. This tendency, however, was not so marked the latter part of the month. Trade in other lines was quiet.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Special Session of Parliament.

PURSUANT to the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Governor General a special session of Parliament was called for August 18 to consider events arising out of the outbreak of war in Europe and to provide for necessary expenditure on the part of the Dominion of Canada in connection therewith. Parliament convened on Tuesday, August 18, and was prorogued on Saturday, August 22. A number of measures were passed, among which may be mentioned the War Appropriation Act, providing a sum not exceeding \$50,000,000 for the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada and generally the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war; the War Measures Act, conferring certain powers upon the Governor-in-Council and amending the Immigration Act; the Finance Act, designed to protect financial and industrial interests in Canada; the Dominion Note Act, providing for the issue and redemption of Dominion notes; the Customs Tariff Amendment Act, increasing the duties on certain commodities in order to raise additional revenue; an Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act for the same purposes, and an Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Action of Government With Regard to Prices of Food Supply.

On the outbreak of war, officers of the Government were instructed to secure all possible information as to the form Government action should take in the event of opportunity being taken by dealers and others under stress of war conditions to unduly enhance the price of necessities. In the general Act passed at the special session of Parliament held in August "to confer certain

powers upon the Governor-in-Council, power was given to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations covering, among other things, trade, exportation, importation, production and manufacture. In order that the Government might be kept in close touch with economic conditions and prices (wholesale and retail) throughout the Dominion the Department of Labour extended the scope of its work in this connection so as to secure daily quotations of some three hundred articles in the leading wholesale market and of thirty-two leading necessities at retail in fifty-seven localities throughout Canada. A special bulletin was issued to the press by the Department at the close of August, the general purpose being to present conditions from a broad point of view and to point out the tendencies that might be regarded as normal under existing conditions in order that local or abnormal conditions might be seen in their true perspective.

Souvenir of Trades and Labour Congress.—Official Convention Number.

During the month the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued a souvenir of the thirteenth annual convention of the Congress to be opened at St. John, N.B., September 21. The souvenir is a volume of over one hundred pages, well illustrated with cuts of men prominently connected with labour organizations in Canada. Among the articles appearing in the convention number may be mentioned "The New Era," by Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Congress; "Labour's Sheet Anchor," by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour; "Labour Representation in Parliament Essential to Labour Legislation," by Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the Congress; "Labour's Political Army," by Mr. James Simpson, city controller

of Toronto and a former president of the Congress. Reviews are given of the Labour Department and its work, the labour laws of New Brunswick, and the volume also contains numerous short articles and greetings by officers of many of the numerous labour organizations which will be represented at the convention.

Special Appeal by Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

On August 26 the executive committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association sent out a circular to all its members directing attention to the duties incumbent on manufacturers owing to the situation created by the war in Europe. Manufacturers are urged to see that all supplies to the Government are of the highest quality of material and workmanship, and that the principle of assistance to the country rather than of profit should prevail. Attention is directed to the necessity of Canadians aiming to make the country as self-sustaining as possible, and to this end to buy all supplies for manufacturing in Canada from Canadian producers, and, failing that, within the Empire. It is suggested that in the matter of employment manufacturers should endeavour, as far as possible, to keep all the staff working part time rather than a part of the staff working full time, and manufacturers are urged to accept business which under normal conditions they might forego because of lack of profit, in order to keep the wheels turning and employees earning wages. It is further

pointed out that while the dependents of those who go to the front will in most cases be provided for out of patriotic funds being collected, manufacturers should see to it that none whom their employees have left behind them are in present want.

Representations by Workingmen Regarding Government Steps to Meet War Situation.

During the month the question of the protection of the interests of workingmen in any moratorium or other steps taken to meet the situation created by the war was discussed at the meetings of various labour organizations throughout Canada, and the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented the matter to the attention of the Federal Government, which promised to see that all necessary steps were taken to protect the public interest.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the months of July and August, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

		Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered.....	July. . .	392	35	427
	Aug. . .	432	38	470
No. of applicants for situations.....	July. . .	624	42	666
	Aug. . .	555	40	595
No. per cent of persons placed.....	July. . .	90	90	90
	Aug. . .	95	95	95

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market has not been so bad for the past few years as during the month of August. A number of industries have closed and others were only working from one to five and a half days a week, with reduced staffs. The only activity noticed was in haying and street work such as sewers, pavement and water lines. Freight shipments were away below last month and the corresponding month for the previous year.

Building, which was very good, has fallen off considerably owing to the war; a number of people who had planned to build houses this summer have decided to wait for the above mentioned reason. A rush order of two thousand pairs of military boots has been received by the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company.

The increase in the price of sugar from $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents by the hundred pounds, also increases in flour and tea, owing to the war, has caused those who had the cash to make these three mentioned articles very scarce in this district. There has also been a slight increase in standing beef, owing to a quantity being shipped to Halifax.

Conditions have been very favourable to the farmer for the past month and have enabled him to harvest a fair crop of upland hay. The grain crop looks very good.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour for the month of August was very unsettled. In addition to contributing a quota of men to Canada's expeditionary force, the Halifax militia corps, numbering about 1,500 men, was called into service. Some industries have suffered more than others through shortage of help,

but all branches of trade have been more or less affected.

The condition of the building trades was only fair; there was considerable work under construction, but no new work of any consequence was being undertaken, and the outlook was not very bright.

There was every prospect for a settlement of the long-standing differences between the plumbers and master plumbers of Halifax. Some time since both sides agreed to arbitrate and appointed their representatives, but difficulty was experienced in selecting a third party. A choice has, however, been made, and a settlement was expected shortly.

Work along the waterfront was very good the first two weeks in August, but fell off the last two weeks. However, there was not a great deal of idleness, as the longshoremen have contributed about 300 men to the defence of the country. In addition to this number another 100 were at work on the Hudson Bay operations, and will not return to Halifax until November. Longshoremen were looking forward to a big apple export trade this season, it being estimated earlier in the year that 1,200,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples would be shipped to the British and European markets, but the war has changed conditions, so it is feared exports will fall far short of this figure.

The wholesale and retail grocery and supply houses have experienced very brisk trade since the declaration of war. People who could afford to at all have been laying in supplies in large quantities, particularly flour, tea, sugar, oatmeal, rolled oats, and other commodities.

The coal dealers have had difficulty in filling orders for winter coal as promptly as customers desired. This was not due to a shortage of supplies, but to the large number of orders coming in daily, all requesting prompt delivery.

The largest clothing establishment in Halifax has been working overtime on suits for the Naval Department and orders for the Militia Department.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were less active than for last month. The steel trade was the most affected, and both the Sydney and Sydney Mines plants laid off large numbers of men. Indeed the Sydney Mines plant closed down completely and men and officials were paid off. All other works and trades were affected.

The coal industry was unchanged and the outputs were much the same. So far, employment at the collieries has been good.

Upwards of two thousand men were laid off at the Sydney plant and all the furnaces but one closed down. The Dominion Government sent in an order of ten thousand tons steel rails. This with the other orders may, if conditions warrant it, allow the Steel Company to operate more actively in October.

Building and other allied trades were quiet. Transportation by water was fairly heavy, although rail freights were considerably lighter.

The war had considerable effect on the prices of foodstuffs, but the merchants state that less profit was made on these articles because wholesale prices had increased so rapidly. The business men declare that no advantage was or will be taken to make profits at this time, but that sacrifices to the necessity of the country will be made.

The municipality and the larger towns are considering how to care for the unemployed during the season of prolonged idleness that may arise through war conditions.

The weather was favourable to hay-making and the crop was much better than expected, being gathered in splendid condition. Grain and root crops looked well, and with weather conditions continuing favourable an abundant harvest may be reaped.

Cod and herring were fair and nearly up to the average of other years.

Truro.

Labour of all kinds has been remarkably well employed, in fact every person that wanted work has been able to get it, and there has been no reduction of wages. All branches have been working fairly full time, some of them right up to the limit. Stanfields Limited, which laid off some hands two months ago has been forced to increase to full capacity again. All other industries have also been running steadily, with the exception of the iron works, which have been on part time. The Intercolonial Railway Company shop men, who were on short time for two months, have been put back to the full day.

Builders and builders' labourers were very busy, and their prospects for the full season were bright.

The hay crop was somewhat light, but grain, potatoes and roots were excellent crops.

Lumbering, which for a time was dull, was reported better, and it was expected that work might be fairly brisk in the woods during the winter.

Railway operations were good, and owing to the near approach of winter port business, the outlook was encouraging.

Retail business was quiet. Bank obligations were being well met.

The increase in the cost of living has not been startling. When the war broke out some dealers jumped the price of flour owing to a spasmodic demand, but that soon died out, and the market steadied. The chief increases have been in sugar and flour. The wholesale people announced an increase of 40 cents a barrel on August 28, which made the price \$8.15 a barrel, though some were selling at \$7.50 and \$7.75 a barrel.

The pipe works at Londonderry continued to operate, though orders were said to be getting scarce. The chair works at Bass River were closed down for a time, but resumed operations. The close down was not due to lack of orders, but to interruption of foreign shipments,

the company being forced to refuse an order from Australia.

The peg and ribbon works at Stewiacke were suffering from the war.

Westville.

Labour has been fairly well employed in most lines of trade with the exception of steel and iron workers, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's works at Trenton having laid off a number of men, and also worked short time.

The coal trade has brightened up, and all the mines in the district worked full time, with large outputs. The McGregor mine, owned by the Acadia Coal Company, which was closed on account of fire, has been reopened, the fire district having been sealed off, and at the end of the month the mine was nearing its normal output.

The Eastern Steel Company has received an order for a dozen bridges in different parts of the province, and this, with work on hand, will keep the works busy for the remainder of the year.

The Canada Tool and Specialty Company were engaged in fitting sights on 10,000 rifles, at \$3.50 each. This order, which runs until April, will provide steady employment for quite a large number of men during the winter.

The Standard Clay Products Company reported that they had not been affected by the industrial depression, and had enough business to keep them running full time until the end of the year.

There was a decided rise in the cost of living during the month, especially in flour, sugar and tea. Merchants reported business very active, due to customers laying in large supplies.

The hay crop has been housed, and was fairly satisfactory. Grain and vegetable crops are away above the average.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Notwithstanding the excitement attending the war, this district was not

being disturbed to any very great extent, as far as depression was concerned, in the different lines of industry. The various branches of local industries appear to move along in no way disturbed, notwithstanding that a large number of artisans, clerks and others have left for the front.

Carpenters, masons, brick masons and other branches appeared to be busy. One hundred and ten men of all trades were employed on the Roman Catholic Church, with opportunities of employment for a few more men. Local labour was, however, scarce.

An addition of brick has been made to the Prince Edward Island Protestant Hospital. This contract has employed a big gang of skilled and unskilled labour. A large addition has also been made to the Victoria Hotel property, which was nearing completion, and this with other works in progress, was expected to be more than sufficient to keep all local men busy up to the close of the season.

Work in and around the water front was not very busy, though it was hoped that the fall trade would bring improvement.

Crops all over the island were good, and notwithstanding the late season, with good weather conditions at harvest time, Island farmers will produce their share of the Dominion's export of food-stuff.

In all parts of the island crops were making good growth, and notwithstanding the late season, good returns were expected.

Fishing and lumbering were well up to past favourable conditions.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

The condition of the labour market during August presented no material change from that of July, and upon the whole was fairly active and fully up to the standard of the corresponding month of last season. The effects of the war situation had not had any apparent in-

fluence on the labour market. During the month nearly all classes of labour have been fully engaged, especially in the building trades.

The crops throughout this district were reported to be above the average. Prices for farm products were expected to be high owing to the war.

Retail and wholesale business has been fairly active during the month, and a tendency on the part of citizens to lay in supplies ahead on account of expected rise in prices has been noted.

The request of the employees of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company for a nine hour day instead of ten has been decided in favour of the employees by the Arbitration Board to whom it was referred. The arbitrators, however, thought that the change to nine hours should not come into effect until the first run after the conclusion of the war.

Moncton.

Labour was fairly well employed throughout the month, conditions as to volume and activity remaining about the same as reported in July. Iron industries remained quiet, also cotton manufacturing. All other manufacturing plants maintained their usual standard of activity. Civic corporation work still continued brisk, and a large force of men were employed in the different improvement operations carried on. Building operations also continued active. Excavation and foundation work for the new Roman Catholic church of L'Assomption was progressing rapidly. The church is to be of stone and will cost in the vicinity of \$100,000. The men in the Government railway repair shops, who were put on short time of 41 hours per week in July, were restored to full schedule time of 50 hours per week on August 10.

A plebiscite was taken August 31 in the city upon a proposition of the railway authorities to eliminate level crossings within the city by a system of subways and elevated bridges, and was adopted. The work will cost about \$500,000. The trains of the Moncton &

Buctouche Railway now run over the double track into the union depot instead of using the company depot as heretofore.

Wholesale and retail trade were reported fair.

Farmers have had a very active month, being engaged at haymaking. Weather conditions were very favourable and the crops somewhat above the average and of excellent quality. Upland haying was about completed and marsh haying will be in progress next month. Farm help was scarce, particularly experienced men. Grain crops of all kinds were promising well and harvesting was commenced in some sections. Potatoes and other root crops were also showing well. Dairy and poultry products show increase in prices owing to limited supply offered for sale. New potatoes were quoted at 25 cents per peck; green peas and beans 40 cents per peck; butter 25 cents per lb.; cheese 20 cents per lb.; fresh eggs 35 cents per doz.; raspberries 14 cents per quart; blueberries 12 cents per quart.

The Maritime Oilfields Company, Limited, have been engaged in deepening and cleaning out the gas wells in their areas in Coverdale, and reported the flow of natural gas very much increased thereby.

Newcastle.

The labour market continued good, despite the war, and almost all classes of trades, as well as unskilled labour, were well employed.

Lumbering operations continued steady, and all the mills were working actively with prospects of a long sawing season.

The new mill of Messrs. Maloney, at Chatham Head, has been finished, and was sawing lumber, a good crew of men being employed. Lumber shipments have not been halted by the war and steamers continued to load lumber for the United Kingdom. Mostly Danish and Norwegian steamers are employed in this trade, although a few British steamers were also loading.

In railway traffic there has been a marked slackness of work, and a large number of employees of the Intercolonial Railway have been temporarily laid off.

The cost of living has increased considerably, especially in such articles as flour, sugar and tea, while many other commodities have increased slightly. From some sources come reports of extortionate prices being charged, but investigation have proved these reports groundless.

Agricultural conditions have been excellent during the past month. The first of the new potatoes have been harvested and give promise of a good crop. This may also be said of vegetable crops. The heavy crop was better than last year. A noticeable feature of this year's hay crop was the large amount of clover.

There was practically no activity in the fishing business.

All local industries were working steadily.

The work on the construction of the Nelson-Derby Junction division of the Intercolonial Railway was being rapidly rushed.

St. John.

The month of August was a poor one in the building trades, nearly all branches reporting business dull, the only building of importance being the new post office. Preparations for the exhibition were advancing, and the buildings were being got into shape for the biennial fair in spite of the fact that the grounds were being used as a camp for volunteers for the front.

Some of the mills were closed down temporarily, but J. A. Gregory has started operations at his mill at Ketipec, where he is to saw hemlock timber, etc., for the Carleton wharves. The last panel of the western half of the new bridge at the Falls was set in position August 26, and work was being rushed on the other side. Arrangements were being made to have the work of the water and sewerage department in various parts of the city prosecuted with

vigour all winter, in order to give work to the men who would otherwise be thrown out of employment. Manager John B. Cudlip, of the Cornwall and York Cotton Mills, stated that if the European war was of long duration it would have a bad effect on the cotton mills throughout the world, as the majority of the dyes come from Germany.

A meeting of the creditors of the Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on August 26. The assets consist of the engines and machinery in the company's shops and buildings on the Marsh road, together with two or three contracts almost completed, and the assignee was authorized to continue the business until these contracts were completed.

All construction work on the lines and plant of the St. John Railway Company has been stopped owing to the refusal of the banks to let out money for such purposes.

Owing to the advance in the price of sugar, flour, etc. the firm of T. Rankine & Sons, Limited, has advanced the price of biscuits one-half cent per pound on all lines.

The freights of the river steamers were better than is generally the case at this time of year. Owing to the war the people residing along the river were laying in a supply of provisions earlier than usual.

Another crib of the new wharf at Carleton has been placed in position, making more than one thousand feet of crib put in position since the local contractor took over the work.

Messrs. Randolph & Baker, who recently secured a carload of flour at a low rate for their employees, have guaranteed to Andrew Stevens, the only member of their staff going to the front, that the rent and fuel bills of his wife will be paid during his absence.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending August 27 were \$7,746,535, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,665,424, being \$81,111 greater in 1914 than in 1913.

Customs returns for the month of July were \$144,243.17, and for the corresponding period last year \$135,725.99, an increase of \$8,517.18. Inland revenue receipts for July were \$14,481.57, and for the corresponding period last year \$18,531.29, a decrease of \$4,049.72.

Galvanized iron, sheet iron, and nearly all kinds of metals have advanced from 20 to 30 per cent. since the war broke out.

The potato crop this year was estimated to yield 1,500,000 barrels, and was expected to be about one-quarter more than ever before in the history of the province. Hay and grain were expected to be slightly less than last year.

An Eastport despatch of August 10 stated that unless fish struck in during the next two weeks several of the sardine factories would close for the season. Since then quite a large run of sardines has set in along the Maine coast, and at the end of the month large quantities were being taken in the harbour and down the bay. It was said that \$17 a hogshead was being paid, but this could not be verified at St. John.

During the month of July 7,032,750 feet of spruce deals were shipped to the United Kingdom, the continent, Australia, etc., and 1,267,975 feet of birch plank, against 8,753,141 feet of spruce and 541,184 feet of birch plank during July, 1913. The following is a statement of the value of exports of lumber from St. John to the United States for the month of July, 1914: Lumber, \$91,570.72; wood pulp, \$29,244.18; pulp wood, \$15,747.50; laths, \$30,571.00; shingles, \$4,952.40; pine boards, \$866.90. Total, \$173,132.70.

St. Stephen—The fertilizer works were directly affected by the war, which cuts off the supply of potash from Germany, but the quantity in hand was sufficient for some months, and to enable present contracts to be filled.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

The J. R. Booth sawmills were closed down on account of the low water in the

Ottawa River, and about a thousand of the company's employees were left without work. The company's pulp and paper mills, however, will be kept working day and night as long as pulp wood can be obtained by the company.

Lumbermen, finding that they cannot ship their product to foreign countries on account of the war in Europe, have decided to curtail their operations and discharge a part of their men.

Having failed to sell its debentures, the corporation of the City of Hull will be compelled to stop all improvement work, and about a hundred men will have to be discharged in consequence.

Trade in general was about the same as last month. The cost of living has gone up, the price of many commodities, such as flour, beef and bread, having increased. Bank reports were satisfactory for the time being.

Montreal.

The war embroiling Europe in its first effect on employment and industrial conditions in Montreal and district has had a distinctly depressing tendency. Many of the large industrial concerns and mercantile establishments have further reduced the number of their employees, and with few exceptions a general state of depression obtained, which was only relieved by exceptional activity in some industries and the prospect of greater activity in others. The arrival on the last day of August of Mr. P. G. Donald, representing a hardware syndicate of British merchants, in order to ascertain the possibilities of securing a great output from Canada of materials formerly imported in Great Britain from Germany, was the first indication of a readjustment of trade conditions, which may work ultimately to the advantage of Canada, keep many of the factories running, and thus give employment to a larger number of men. It was stated that already comparatively large orders have been received from British merchants, which will cause greater activity in Montreal mills.

The first effect, however, of the war was paralyzing, even in those industries which expected to quicken as a result of the war. In the Montreal harbour all ocean-going vessels were tied up, and harbour operations were reduced to a winter basis. Even when the British navy quickly demonstrated its control of the sea the uncertainty as to who would guarantee war risks and difficulties of exchange kept the vessels tied up for a while longer. On August 11 the collector of customs, Mr. R. S. White, announced that the ocean was clear to Liverpool, and the movement of vessels in and out of the St. Lawrence River began, proceeding with greatest rapidity after August 21. The declaring of moratoria in five of the principal countries of the world, in addition to four smaller nations, made business men on this side wait to assure themselves that they would be paid for shipments crossing the Atlantic. The largest number of ocean vessels ever in the port of Montreal were gathered here on August 20, the number being 56, of which 37 were here for grain. The number has been reduced by about 20 since then, in spite of a constant influx of steamers. Grain and foodstuffs have been the principal cargo leaving the port. The small amount of package freight going over was still causing a great deal of unemployment among 'longshoremen and dock labourers.

The city, which has been an active employer of labour throughout the season is curtailing the expenditure on new works by \$3,000,000. As a result, the new street lighting system for St. Catherine street will not be installed; \$900,000 of pavements and sidewalks will not be started this year, as expected, and \$1,500,000 intended to be devoted to sewers, the building of a municipal library and other enterprises, will not be expended. The difficulty in getting a loan for \$7,300,000 was responsible for much of this curtailment. Between five and six thousand men will be affected by the decision not to proceed with these

works, and already a number of these have been allowed to go.

Building was almost at a standstill. Many of the most important new buildings going up in Montreal have been stopped because of the tightness of money, and contractors have let out fully half of their men. The secretary of the Builders' Exchange issued a circular to builders belonging to that exchange, suggesting a meeting where plans to continue building at a cost that would not allow a profit to themselves could be devised in order that work could be provided for those without employment, and the low cost of construction tempt those with money for new building to get the building done now. The meeting has not yet been held.

The metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades have not as yet secured any advantage from the elimination of the German manufacturer, although in some branches it was expected. As a first result more men have been laid off, and at the big works the policy was still followed of working their men alternately from week to week so as to give all of them something to do. Even then there was not enough work to go around, there being many skilled men idle.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades there was the same tendency to slackness. The printing and the allied trades were busy except for job work, where the demand was smaller than ordinarily. In the textile trades government orders for uniforms for the Canadian contingent have caused a sudden activity. Some of the cotton mills were working day and night on the government orders for khaki, bunting, etc., and woollen mills have large orders as well for overcoatings, serges and the like. There was some scarcity of woollen mill help, and the closing off of dye-stuffs from Germany was expected to add to the difficulty of running, but this was expected to adjust itself shortly. The Dominion Textile Company was working nearly up to capacity apart from government work, and will continue even without profit in order to keep the

men engaged. Large orders placed for army boots, clothing and general equipment contributed their share in improving conditions for boot and shoe workers.

The grinding of the million bags of flour given as a war gift by the Dominion Government to the Imperial authorities has started many flour mills operating to their limit. Pulp and paper mills are pushed with orders through the outbreak of war, the prices rising sharply from twenty-five to forty per cent., and the demand keeping about the same proportion. The usual continental sources of supply have been cut off by the war. Extension of Canadian mills to meet the new situation was expected, and a permanent market is hoped for as a result of the new calls from Great Britain and elsewhere.

The call for unskilled labour approached the minimum. The enlisting of between three and four thousand men from Montreal, and the sailing of as many reservists to join the British, Belgian, French and Russian armies did not seem to affect the situation. In many cases there has been no effort to replace the men who have left, and these were drawn from all classes of the community. Many of the banking institutions have agreed to pay full or half salary to the volunteers while they are away at the war, and large sums were being subscribed to look after the families of the married men who have gone to the front.

The Board of Control proposed that the city should give \$150,000, but was delaying action in view of the fact that it was expected there would be a great deal of destitution this winter, and that the city might need all its funds to cope with it. The city has decided to pay full salary to all its regular employees at the front, and it will pay their salaries to their wives during their absence if they are married. Positions will be kept for all who have volunteered, and only temporary help has been taken in their places, the work of many positions being divided among those who remain. The relief committee of the patriotic fund will have a large amount of money to

help the families of such soldiers as are not otherwise provided for. The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway have subscribed \$100,000 to the fund, and the giving of a day's pay by every employee who wishes is expected to raise the amount to \$250,000. Officials of the Charity Organization Society state that as the summer just ending has been the worst for destitution that they have experienced, so they expect the coming winter to be worse than any in their records. Added to this is the fact that there are thousands of Germans and Austrians in the city who have been unable to return to their colours in Europe, and who have either lost or find it difficult to get a position because of their nationalities. They were expected to add to the gravity of the situation.

The city council and the Trades and Labour Council have asked the government to take steps to prevent the raising of prices of foodstuffs in view of the present situation. Public opinion and the prospect of such action, if necessary, as intimated by the Premier, has prevented a general rise. Sugar, tea and coffee have risen to a degree commensurate with the new war tax and the shutting off of supplies by the war, and there was a rising tendency noticeable with butter, cheese and eggs. Prices vary with the grocers, some having scarcely changed their prices. Coal for household use has been raised 50 cents a ton, dealers stating that it is the regular autumn rise, and not influenced by the war.

Outremont and Verdun are curtailing their works this year. Verdun is paying the salaries of those who go to the front.

The arrest of about ninety German and Austrian sailors left a temporary shortage in the firemen and able-bodied seamen available for the vessels in port. First-class cooks were also hard to get, for less skilled labour there was no difficulty in getting men.

There was a growing tendency among those at the head of large companies to view the situation with cheerfulness, and to look about for opportunities to make

use of the present situation, but most seem to think there will be temporary hardship and inconvenience for the workmen until the readjustment is made.

Local bank clearings, after making a high record for the year in July, fell to \$190,434,006 in August, a \$78,000,000 decline from July and a \$42,000,000 decline from August a year ago.

The main factors which made the August total the smallest for any month since February, 1912, were the temporary disorganization in export business and the complete cessation of stock market business resulting from the war.

Quebec.

The labour situation during August was somewhat difficult to define, due, in great part, to the displacement of labour. The calling under arms of the Eight and Ninth Battalions, whose members are tradesmen, factory operatives, delivery employees, etc., numbering approximately 1,000, including French and Belgian reservists, made a number of vacancies. The opening of the new mobilization camp at Valcartier also made a demand for carpenters and other tradesmen, and to these was added an increase in the number of employees of the Ross Rifle Factory, which establishment was working day and night. To counterbalance this demand for labour, however, the manufacturing industries were dull, not working either full time or full handed. The large number of buildings started in this city have been continued, but the number of building permits issued has fallen off very much for the month. The number of unskilled labourers was in excess of the demand.

Haying was over, and the crop this year, due to the exceptionally dry summer, will not much exceed 50 per cent. of a good crop. Grain harvesting has commenced, the crop being heavy.

In the lumbering industry the mills have been hampered for want of water, some of them having to shut down for a week or ten days awaiting the floating of logs.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was thoroughly disorganized. Factories were laying off men, with the exception of the Paton Manufacturing Company, which was busy on material for the military. There were no new contracts or building starting, and the outlook if the war continued was rather gloomy. The cost of living has also increased owing to the rise in prices of sugar, coffee, flour, etc.

A considerable number of young men have joined the overseas contingent.

Farmers were busy getting in their crops, which were only fair, owing to the season. The military authorities have been buying a number of horses in this district, which will be a help to farmers.

The railroads were not very busy, as pulp wood and asbestos product were not selling rapidly, Germany being a large purchaser of asbestos.

Sorel.

The condition of labour in Sorel and the district of Richelieu has not been as good as in the previous month.

A good many men have been discharged from the various industrial concerns, and have increased the class of unemployed. Most of those unemployed are looking daily for a job, and profit by the first opportunity that is offered them without regard to the kind of work to be performed, and there seemed no prospects of a change for the better in the near future.

No industrial establishment has been closed, but there has been a decrease in the number of hands, as well as in the production. Trade, however, was relatively good.

The cost of living was comparatively unchanged. The prices of certain commodities have increased, but others, especially farm products, which were very fine and abundant, were being sold at lower prices.

Farm work has been going on in a satisfactory manner, and prospects of a heavy crop were very encouraging.

Farmers reported that the crop would be superior, both in quantity and in quality, to that of the preceding year. The hay crop, which occupied the farmers in July and August, was better than that of previous years. All agricultural operations were in a most satisfactory state. Stock-raising, dairying, fruit-growing, market gardening and poultry raising promised to give good returns.

Lumbering operations were satisfactory.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was fair, being as active as during the preceding month, and better than during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were quiet, a few new buildings only having been commenced during the month. Sash and door factories were busy with city and outside orders. The iron, boot and shoe, leather, clothing, corset, biscuit and confectionery, tobacco, chair and musical instruments industries were active.

There was much outside work being done, the street department rushing the completion of concrete sidewalks to replace the old wooden ones throughout the city. Work on the Girouard Academy has progressed rapidly, and it is expected the steel work will be completed early next year. A large number of men have been engaged in building the concrete dam on the Yamaska river for the Penman Manufacturing Company, as well as the conduit leading to the turbines.

Retail business was quiet and wholesale business showed no improvement over the preceding month.

The cost of living has gone up in certain commodities, and a further increase is expected. Rents remained unchanged. Banks reported a fair month, with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farm and dairy products sold well. Butter is not found as abund-

ant as usual on account of the large quantity of cream being shipped to the United States. Potatoes were abundant and of good quality. Harvesting proceeded under good conditions, and the crop will be a good one. First grade hay was said to be increasing, and in good demand. Farm work was active, and farm labour was well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during August was rather quiet in all branches of industry. The building trades were in small demand, building operations being much less active than last year. The Standard Clay Products Company was the only concern working with a full staff. The Hart Accumulator Company has started work on its plant. The Cluett-Peabody Company will erect a large building, which will be used for storing coal for its machinery department, and will also contain a large dining room for its employees. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has just completed a large water tank for the use of its locomotives.

Navigation was less active during the last week of the month. Several American boats arrived in the harbour, but they had no cargo. The war has caused an immediate falling off of navigation on the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain.

Dealers reported that trade in general was good. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. The cost of living has increased in many lines since the beginning of the war. Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, beans, flour and bread have gone up.

The hay crop, just finished, is medium this year in this district. The price has gone up, and it is expected hay will sell very high this fall. Farmers were very busy harvesting the grain and potato crops.

Fishing was not very active during the month.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions during August remained about the same as last month, though less favourable than the corresponding month of last year. The cotton industry was the only one which showed more activity during the last half of the month, and municipal work keeping steady as previously. The harbour was also kept regularly busy.

The cost of living was getting higher, most of the farm products being dearer, with the exception of potatoes. Groceries were also higher, with granulated sugar as high as 8 cents a pound the last week of August.

Farmers were busy and sold most of their products at better prices than in previous years.

Lumber mills ran nearly full time.

There was no exceptional activity noticed in the factories, with the exception of the Wabasco Cotton Company, which signed some heavy contracts on or about the middle of the month. All other factories employed their regular employees, but no more.

The District Exhibition, which was held here between the 24th and the 29th, attracted a large crowd from the surrounding districts, and made business brighter for a few days.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour in the city during the month of August was fair. A number from the city have been employed in the construction of pavements.

In the two lock works the greater portion of the workmen have been employed full time. In the foundries, machine shops and planing mills less activity was displayed.

The cost of living has not increased to any great extent. Flour, sugar and some grades of tea have advanced in price, but not to a great extent.

Crops were fair this year, considering the dry weather. The cheese industry

is quite extensive throughout this section and good prices were realized, namely, 13 cents for board bids.

In the northern part of Hastings County some mining plants were in operation.

Some improvement work was being done on the new Canadian Pacific Railway line west and east of the city limits.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin were very bad during the month of August, especially so in the furniture trades. Several factories were closed down, while others were only running a few days per week. Sash and door factories and planing mills, as well as interior hard wood factories, were running full time. The building trades were still busy. The Harry Tolton shirt factory was completed, as well as the large addition to the Berlin Office and Fixture Company's plant. The Canadian Regal Automobile Company's plant was under roof, and the three-storey addition to Hall's planing mill was also completed. The foundation for the new addition to the Berlin Racycle Company's plant was well under way, as well as the foundation for the new gas holder on Gangel street, which was completed and ready for the large steel circular holder, which will be erected by a Philadelphia firm.

The demand for outside labourers was not very good during the month, due to the money stringency. Some of the city commissions had to postpone a lot of their proposed work. There were, however, large gangs employed on street pavements. A large gang of men were busy putting down new steel rails on Victoria street, which delayed the concrete work for a short time. A large order was received from the Militia Department at Ottawa for 7,000 sets of Oliver equipment, 2,000 rifle buckets, and 5,000 rifle slings. The order will be divided among two Berlin and one Waterloo leather manufacturing companies. Another order was for 20,000 pair of men's shoes, which will be divided among Berlin and Waterloo shoe fac-

tories. An order for 10,000 service shirts was placed with the Williams, Greene & Rome Shirt and Collar Company of Berlin. The various orders will amount to \$150,000.

Tea, coffee, beans, butter and pork were higher, while potatoes dropped towards the end of the month.

Farmers were busy during the month harvesting. They reported crops fair.

The Dominion Tire Company laid off 80 men during the month, claiming that on account of the war they could not get raw material, so will run with a smaller staff for a while.

Waterloo. — Labour conditions were about the same as in Berlin. The Warren Bituminous Paving Company had a large gang of men laying bitulithic pavement on William street. The Globe Furniture Company have decided to operate their factory from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. in order to fill their orders.

Brantford.

Labour conditions were more unfavourable this month than last, and worse than they have been for a considerable time. The outbreak of the war caused a cessation of work in several instances, which has aggravated an already depressed condition. The Massey-Harris Company has closed down, and have retained only a very few of its staff. The men on the construction work of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway have been informed that work will be discontinued. Factories were generally working short time, and with reduced staffs. The textile trades are better placed this month than last, a government order affecting the woollen mills. The Watson Manufacturing Company started work during the month after a slack time of several months.

But few building permits have been issued. Work was being carried forward at the new school and new silk factory, and at the glue works, bricklayers being busy on these jobs. At the Ontario School for the Blind and the new Post Office inside work was being done. The Gas Company has commenced erect-

ing the new offices. One large store and a few small ones were being remodelled. The Lorne bridge was being raised and the necessary cement work being done.

The canning factory at Burford was busy, with about 40 people employed. The supply of labour was far in excess of the demand.

Agriculturists have finished harvesting, and threshing and ploughing were in progress. The farmers have no trouble in securing help. Crops have been fairly good. The market gardeners suffered from drought in the early part of the month, but since there has been abundant rain. A large supply of vegetables was coming forward.

Railroad construction was practically at a standstill. All other industries were quiet, with but a poor immediate outlook.

Brockville.

Labour conditions have not been good during the month of August, there being considerable numbers unemployed most of the time. There was not as much work as during the corresponding month a year ago, and the supply has been equal to the demand in all cases. During the month the shoal east of Block House Island was removed and the dredge taken west. The East King street pavement was progressing favourably, but operations on Church street were at a standstill at present.

The building trade was fair, there being several comparatively large buildings in course of construction. The Bell Telephone Company building was progressing rapidly, and the James Stuart woodworking shop, to be built of reinforced concrete, was being rushed. The Canadian Carriage Company's works, which had been closed for repairs and stock-taking, was running again 8 hours per day. The paper box factory was active, with some large orders on hand.

All other works were running, some on short time, but conditions were good in view of the unsettled condition of the labour and manufacturing market.

The Walthosen Hat Corporation was running only about half time on account of the difficulty in getting fur. Halls, Limited, manufacturers of gloves and suspenders, was running fairly well, but were not active.

The St. Laurence Engine Company and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company was not very active, but were running five and a half days per week. The James Smart Manufacturing Company were still running five days per week, with trade fair.

Chatham.

Labour conditions during August showed no improvement over the previous month. The carriage and wagon factories were still closed down. As they employ the largest number of mechanics of any manufacturing concern in the city, the result was that a large number of men were idle. The Chaplin Brass Works, American Pad and Textile Wheel Works, Canadian Wolverine Company, McKeough and Park Bros, foundrymen, were firms who were running with a full staff.

The building trades became somewhat quiet the latter part of the month. Indications were that no buildings of importance would be undertaken this fall. Brick making firms, who have been exceedingly busy all season, intend closing down the first of September.

The civic Board of Works had a large amount of work under way, which was giving employment to unskilled labour. Owing to the stringency in the money market the Board of Education have decided not to press for additions to the schools this fall, which will be a loss to all branches of the building trades.

Railroad agents reported a heavy falling off of outgoing and incoming freight.

Merchants, particularly in dry goods, reported a great falling off in trade. All branches were showing the effects of the scarcity of money, attributed to the war.

At the last meeting of the city council a grant of \$1,000 was made to assist the families of those who enlisted and have left for active service.

Farmers were actively employed threshing the grater part of the month. It has been discovered that the army worm created greater damage than was expected in the oat crop. Many fields were hardly worth harvesting. Barley was a fair crop, but poor colour. Prices were advancing for all products: Wheat, \$1.00; oats, 48 cents; corn, 78 cents; live hogs, \$9.50 to \$9.75, and farmers who could afford to were holding for war prices.

Cobalt.

August proved an exceptional month respecting labour in this section. While a great number of men were out of employment, conditions were not nearly as bad as had been anticipated when war was declared. Only four of the larger mines closed down during the month, and three of these re-opened after being idle less than two weeks. The fourth property closed for other reasons than that of trouble marketing the silver. The action of the Dominion Government in guaranteeing a market for Cobalt silver has been the incentive for the mines to remain running at full force, and unless unforeseen conditions arise the mining industry will continue along its present basis. Smaller properties and a slight reduction in work in a few mines have thrown less than 100 miners out of work. In the majority of cases mines have laid off single men and retained the married men.

Inability on the part of the Legislative Assembly of the province to finance bonds in England has thrown more than a thousand men out of work on road building. Under the special Northern Ontario Colonization bill the expenditure this year amounted to nearly \$10,000 daily, but with the money tied up in the Old Country it was necessary to close down. It is expected that the throwing out of labour for these men will be temporary only, as the work will proceed when financial arrangements are satisfactorily made.

The pulp and paper plant of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company was start-

ed during the month. This company employed between 600 and 1,200 men during the past year, and have a large force cutting timber.

The crop in Temiskaming, while affected greatly by the extremely dry season, will be much better than anticipated. Cutting has started in some sections, and will be general about the first week in September.

Shipments from Cobalt have been lower this month than formerly. The bullion shipments, practically prohibited from crossing the ocean owing to the uncertain sailings of boats to England, were exceptionally small, mines storing these bars until conditions were normal. The few mines closing down for a short period also assisted in keeping the shipments below average. In gold mining centres the war has caused no unrest, all the mines in Porcupine, Swastika and Kirkland Lake working on the same basis as previous to July 28.

Miners and prospectors to the number of 150 from Temiskaming alone answered the first call for volunteers for Imperial service. These volunteers are the pick of the north, and an entire regiment could be raised from this class of men were it necessary to do so.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during the month of August were not satisfactory. While the building trades had a good month, with little lost time, industrial operations, owing to the outbreak of war in Europe and continued trade depression, were very quiet. Reductions of staffs and general economizing in practically all lines of industry continued. Owing to the stringency in the money market the banks have advised the city to undertake no unnecessary work, and as a result the Board of Works were curtailing expenses where possible. Work on sewer construction and street macadamizing were expected to provide employment for some time to come to labourers, and to give as many employees as possible a share work will be given them

three days a week only, married men having preference.

As a result of the war prices of staple foodstuffs, notably flour and sugar, have risen in a marked degree.

Building permits for the month of July were valued at \$44,490.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

Farmers had a very active month, harvesting being about completed, with threshing in progress. Crops were turning out well, and rains during the latter part of the month helped the pastures and root crops. No shortage of help was reported.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during August showed no improvement over the preceding month, and was much quieter than during the corresponding period of last year. Most of the civic work planned for this year has been completed, and as a result many men employed on sewer, sidewalk and roadway work were reported to be out of employment.

Many of the large manufacturing concerns were working on short time, and some were closed down altogether, and prospects were none too bright for the fall and winter months in some lines of manufacturing.

The City Relief Department was being appealed to for assistance by an exceptionally large number of people for the season of the year, and with many foreigners out of work and unable to return to their native land on account of the war and scarcity of money it looked as though the city would have to provide assistance to many during the winter.

Some of the local manufacturers were working day and night on rush orders for the Militia Department. The W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company was at work on a large order for khaki uniforms. The Canadian Cotton Company, Limited, was also rushing out a large war order of linen and khaki cloth. The John Macpherson Company, Limited,

was working on a large order for military shoes.

Work at the West End disposal plant was progressing in a most satisfactory manner, and the plant will probably be ready for service by November.

The Street Railway Company commenced running cars on its base line route on August 15, and is proving a great convenience to a large number of working people in that section of the city.

Everything was in readiness for immediate operations on the Royal Connaught Hotel. The total cost of the new building will be in the neighbourhood of \$1,000,000, and will be twelve stories high.

Work on the extension to the new beach pumping station has been started.

The masonry work of the McKittrick bridge was completed and the steel work was progressing rapidly, there being three of the large steel spans already in place. It was expected that the entire work would be completed by December 1.

Tenders are being called for the erection of a new public school on Garth street.

A new factory is being located in Hamilton for the manufacture of cleaning products, for renovating wall decorations. The new concern is known as the Standard Cleaning Products, Limited, and is capitalized at \$100,000. A building has been secured at the corner of Augusta and Barley streets, and machinery was being installed to turn out 2,000 cans, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cleaning material a day. The company already has a large number of orders, which will keep the concern running to capacity for some time.

A new company, to be known as the American Footwear Company, has been formed, and a factory secured on York street. The new concern will manufacture an exclusive line of ladies' shoes, and will give employment to 30 girls and 70 men. Operations will be commenced as soon as the machinery can be installed.

The Dominion Government is calling for tenders for a \$60,000 sea wall, to be built at the foot of Wentworth street. The wall will be fifty feet wide and four hundred feet long.

A new East End market was opened on Barton street on August 1, and was being well patronized by both farmers and buyers.

The sewers, hospital, quarry and library by-laws, voted on by the rate-payers on August 1, were all defeated by large majorities, and as a result much work which the civic authorities were hoping to supply for the large number of men out of employment will not be gone on with this year.

The Street Railway Company's earnings for the past quarter showed a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts amounted to \$154,846.57, of which the municipality gets 8 per cent., or \$12,387.72.

The price of bread, sugar, tea, coffee, meat, flour, butter and eggs advanced during the month. There was a drop in the rent of certain classes of houses.

Farmers had a busy month gathering in crops and threshing. Fruit-growers were marketing large quantities of fruits and vegetables daily at prices a little easier than last year. The aphides have been working destruction in some pear fields.

Bank clearings for the month of August amounted to \$11,422,751, as compared with \$13,363,700 for the corresponding period of last year.

While the war has had a depressing effect on some lines of industry, it is also bringing some work to Hamilton that would not have otherwise been done here. The Howell Lithographing Company has received an order for millions of can labels for a large Toronto concern which hitherto had such work done in Germany.

The work on the hydro lighting system for Barton Township was started during the month, and will be rushed ahead with as speedily as possible.

Several of the men employed by the Hydro Department who went on strike in June have returned to work without having gained the increase for which they asked. The balance of the men have been promised their positions back without discrimination as soon as places can be had for them.

Kingston.

Labour conditions for the month of August were very little different from those of July, no new work coming out and all contracts getting pretty well cleaned up. The paving of Princess street was practically finished, and there was some talk of going ahead with another block if finances would permit.

Richardson & Sons have a contract from the Government for 700,000 bushels of oats, which was giving employment to about 150 men. The work on the new Regiopolis College was proceeding steadily, and it was hoped to have the roof on by fall. The outside work of the new addition to Victoria school was practically finished, and the addition to the Collegiate Institute was well under way.

Business along the waterfront showed a great falling off from that of the same time last year, a number of boats being laid up and others reporting a very slack season.

The Textile Mills Company were working full time again, and often overtime, with orders from headquarters to go ahead and get out the material.

The honey crop throughout the district was almost a failure, the yield being about one-fifth of that of last year. The hay crop was reported to be a little below the average. Oats were very good, although the straw was short. The price of oats has advanced, but hay remained steady.

The farmers of the district have supplied quite a number of horses to the Government at very fair prices.

Inland revenue collections for July totalled \$6,273.23. The following let passes were issued by the St. Lawrence Canal office during the month of July:

grain, 672,000 bushels; square timber in rafts, 49,275 ft., and coal, 48,513 tons.

Over \$1,700 was realized by the local Daughters of the Empire on a tag day held by them as their contribution towards the purchase of a hospital ship to be presented to the British Government.

London.

The general labour depression struck London during August, owing principally to the war and the tightening up of the money market, and also in some cases to the inability to get supplies from the countries at war. There were a large number of idle men in the city, and in other cases manufacturers have shortened their hours very materially. The McClary Manufacturing Company have reduced to four days a week. A number of the cigar factories have closed down, and about 200 cigarmakers were idle. Geo. White & Son Thresher and Engine Company were working their two shops only every second week, and in numerous other cases the same situation has occurred. The Bell Telephone Company have laid off all hands possible.

The city has curtailed its out-of-door programme of work to a large extent, and all speculative building has ceased.

Retail trade was not as good as usual, and the merchants were buying in smaller quantities than formerly.

Increases have taken place in prices of sugar and flour. Granulated sugar sold for \$4.75 per 100 in July, and now sells at \$7.00. Flour increased to \$3.40 from \$3.00 per 100. Potatoes reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.75 per bag.

One feature of the labour situation caused by the war was the endeavor of manufacturers to make some of the articles formerly imported. This experiment was being tried by some, but it was too soon to know the results.

Grain crops were all in and threshing was going on. There was an average yield everywhere. Potatoes will be plentiful, and there was very large crops of apples and grapes. In the early part of

the month rain was needed, and pastures were dry, causing a large falling off in milk supply, which affected the creameries, but a good rainfall at the end of the month made it better. The buying of horses for army purposes has helped this industry and increased prices.

Niagara Falls.

The effects of the industrial depression following the outbreak of war were made apparent in many ways in both city and district towards the end of August. One of the first effects upon the city was the refusal of the banks to advance money for municipal works. This it was considered might involve serious delay to public improvements. In a number of industries there was evidence of retrenchment, and the number of the unemployed rapidly increased. The Ontario Power Company discharged 80 labourers and mechanics. There were said to be upwards of a 150 idle foreign labourers in the suburb of Falls View. In the southern part of Welland county also conditions were depressing.

But for the occurrence of war the situation would be favourable. A small iron foundry was erected, the Pollard Manufacturing Company completed its new machinery shops, a pickle making company was organized to take over and enlarge a small but prosperous concern established last year, an up-to-date dairy building and plant were being erected, and several new shops were commenced during the month.

The advances in food prices which affected all Canada were apparent here.

Extremely wet weather was said to have damaged the oat crop. Tomatoes were also affected.

The Thompson-Norris corrugated paper factory and the Canadian Shredded Wheat Company's factory were running overtime. The latter had a large increase of business and was increasing its staff. The Sanitary Can Company was busy and will not reduce staff until the usual time—October. A knitting factory shut down in July, and the neckwear and suspender factories were feel-

ing the depression of trade since the war commenced.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric power transmission lines were connected up as far west as Windsor, making the second greatest transmission system in operation. Several large gangs of men were employed in laying foundations for towers for the new trunk line from the Falls to Hamilton. The power plants here and on the Welland canal were under military guard.

Welland.—The Supreme Heating Company's stove factory was closed. A good many labourers and men of the building trades were idle. The new plant of the Union Carbide Company was about to commence running.

Bridgeburg.—The village is to be re-incorporated as a town. The Canada Foundry Company will close its works early in the autumn. Many orders for its product were cancelled at the outbreak of war. The railways were importing and storing large quantities of bituminous coal.

Port Colborne.—The Maple Leaf flour mill was running to full capacity, making flour for Canada's gift to Great Britain. Forty hands were recently added to the staff. Traffic on the Welland canal was obstructed several times by the breaking of lock-gates and by the sinking of a grain-laden ship. The breakwater of the harbour was being repaired.

Sherkston.—A number of labourers who had been employed in the quarries left for the West.

Orillia.

So far the only one of Orillia's industries that has closed down since the war began is the smelter. In this case the Canada Refining and Smelting Company had previously announced its intention to give up business. The only effect of the war in their case was to postpone the consummation of negotiations for the sale of their plant.

Other industries hope to be able to keep going, though in most cases they will find it necessary to reduce hours

and curtail the staffs somewhat. The carriage works was running half time, and the motor works laid off a number of men. The difficulty in both these cases was that they had heavy stocks, which could not be added to indefinitely. Orders were coming in fairly satisfactorily, however, and there was prospect of an improvement.

The demand for labour was slack in all directions, but there was little real distress. One hundred men were engaged for the lumber woods the last week of the month.

The town has been unable to proceed with the extension and improvement of the waterworks system, because of inability to dispose of debentures, but has not yet given up hope of being able to proceed this fall.

Work on the sidewalks has about come to an end, but the council was laying some sewers. There was talk of various schemes for relieving unemployment, but nothing definite was evolved.

A movement is on foot to raise a patriotic fund of \$8,000 for the support of the families of men who have gone to the front.

General business was fairly satisfactory, all things considered.

Heavy rains did some damage to the oats by delaying the harvest, but not so much as was feared. The root crops benefited.

Lumber firms seemed disposed to reduce their operations during the coming winter.

Ottawa.

The European war materially disturbed labour conditions in Ottawa during August. The mobilization of Canadian contingents resulted in much activity in some industries, while in others the war led to sudden retrenchment in expenditure. As a result a number of industries were working on a reduced time schedule, and in some cases numbers of employees were laid off. Two newspapers reduced their mechanical staffs slightly.

The building trades were busy in finishing up contracts already begun, but several building projects were abandoned owing to the fact that contractors were unable to borrow money from the banks or otherwise.

One of the outstanding features of the month was the sudden closing of the Booth mills—the saw mill, sulphite mill and two pulp mills—caused by low water in the Ottawa river. Although two of the Booth mills were still running at the end of the month, about 1,000 men were thrown idle. An attempt was being made to run the mills alternately. An official of the company stated it would be a calamity to close all the mills in view of the financial depression and other commercial troubles.

Over two hundred employees, many of them Ottawans, have been thrown idle owing to the closing of the Canada Cement works in Hull.

The printing trades may be seriously affected in the near future by a shortage of paper due to the closing of the Booth paper mills, and also to some extent by a scarcity of dyes used in color work, most of which are imported from Europe.

Mayor McVeity has stated that, despite the war, all civic works will be proceeded with. The mayor also expressed his opinion that the civic minimum wage by-law should be suspended, as he believed that a number of industries would close, thus making an extra call upon the city.

The local Allied Trades and Labour Council has approved a resolution of the Dominion Trades Congress to the effect that workingmen as well as the unemployed be granted the protection and assistance of the Government during the war.

A request from the local Union of Steam and Operating Engineers for a wage increase, under a new schedule, was presented to the city, but on the mayor declaring that the present was an inopportune time to grant wage increases no action was taken.

Public petitions requesting the Saturday half-holiday for the letter carriers were being circulated.

War conditions have resulted in many holidays being cancelled in some particular trades. For instance, Ottawa policemen, until the war is over, will not be granted the customary one day a week off.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was very quiet. So many of the factories have reduced the number of their employees or were working short hours that a considerable percentage of the factory hands were out of employment, or living on reduced earnings. Farm labourers were scarce, but harvest being pretty well over the demand was decreasing. Some of those who were out of employment in the town received employment on the surrounding farms. There was very little building going on, which not only affected the labour market but rendered business quiet in hardware establishments.

The men's furnishings trade was a little quiet, though the dry goods houses reported business normal. The grocery and butcher business was also normal.

Flour, sugar, tea, butter and meat increased in price.

Agricultural operations were active, and crop prospects very good. Rain towards the end of the month had the effect of somewhat retarding wheat harvesting.

Peterborough.

Conditions in the labour market during the month of August were rather dull, and since the war started have been getting worse. Some industries could not get raw material and were reducing their staffs and working short time.

In the building trade conditions have been good, but prospects were not so favourable as last fall, although the building permits show an increase of \$2,350 over the same month last year. Commercial and business interests are

quiet, only a normal amount of business being done.

The city council was doing all it possibly could to relieve the distress of those out of employment and has been giving the men a week's work and a week off so as to help as many as possible. A movement is on foot to bring the farmers and the unemployed together, and the farmers have made an offer to take a number of men. They will pay \$15.00 per month and board, but this will only last for two or three months. Altogether the outlook was anything but bright.

Farmers have been active during the month. The grain has all been cut and a fairly good crop has been harvested. The root crop also promises to be good.

Lumbering operations have been fair, the mills were late getting started this spring waiting for logs, but were all running full capacity.

Most of the factories were on short time with greatly reduced staffs. In the iron industries business has been very quiet.

The railways were getting busy again and freight traffic was quite brisk. The Grand Trunk Railway have found it necessary to reinstate five crews who were laid off some time ago owing to stagnation of the train service. The Canadian Pacific Railway did not release any men.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

With the beginning of August and news of the commencement of the European war a decided check was felt in all business and commercial affairs, with the result that no new work was started, and as Great Britain became involved matters in the district in the labour market became still worse.

The city council of Port Arthur received notice early in the month from the Bank of Montreal that the situation was critical, and the council had very regretfully to cut out much public work in course of construction, throwing many more men in the unemployed ranks, and as the month progressed many buildings

were shut down unable to secure finances. Everything was decidedly quiet as far as work was concerned.

The cost of living has gone up with flour, rolled oats, best joints of beef, sugar and butter. Potatoes, owing to the local supply coming in, went down as the month advanced.

Many men were coming from bush work that was closing down. A good number had worthless notes in lieu of wages and were destitute.

Mechanics of every class were out of work and those in work in many instances wonder if they will get their wages.

The railways have shortened their staffs all round and hundreds of men were on short time.

Farmers were bringing in their root crops which had the effect of lowering prices of vegetables.

Some of the farmers were already bringing in loads of cord wood which made work for their teams and enabled them to get a little ready cash from those who were fortunate enough to be able to lay in a stock. Unfortunately those who will be in the greatest need this winter could not take advantage of this.

There were more people out in this district peddling fruit and fish than has been the case for years. This tells a tale of necessity.

Railroad construction and bush work has apparently disappeared. There was very little call for men from the cities, while hundreds would be glad to get such a call at the present time.

City construction gangs were being laid off and work on many buildings was being shut down.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The inability to get money for public works, such as street and road building, steel mill extensions and dry dock construction, and a serious falling off in house and public buildings' construction has thrown a great many men out of expected employment, and threatened many hardships during the coming win-

ter, the more especially because of the advancing cost of living in nearly every department excepting rentals. This it was expected might lead to more extensive lumbering operations, especially in the way of fuel production, and lighten hardship in this one channel. Notwithstanding recruiting for the front there will be a great many idle men the coming winter. One condition that was doing much to assure some relief was the large number of foreigners leaving the district stations to remain at home for some time at least, and some of other nationalities to join the armies of their respective countries.

The harvest was turning out very well; hay was light, but was well saved because of the favourable weather. The cutting of grain crops was well under way, and all were reported to be of good average for this district.

Fishing has not been extensive this year, and will close in October. In saw mills the cut for the season was well over, and preparations were under way for considerable lumbering.

There was very little mining activity, and no new properties of any magnitude were opened.

Manufacturing, except in the paper mills, which were quite active, was slackening down in every line. A few men were working at the dry dock, but no large work will be done till spring. Railroad work was quieting down with everything else.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market during the month was exceptionally good, and as a whole compared favourably with the same month of the previous year.

There was work for all those looking for employment and wages were satisfactory.

Extra workmen were employed in cleaning and decorating the streets for the "Reunion Celebration," which was held for a week and brought about three thousand visitors to the city. Building

operations compared favourably with the previous month.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very good.

Customs returns for the month of July did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

Farmers were busy harvesting. Those having finished threshing reported a good yield. There was no scarcity of help.

Manufacturing concerns were generally busy.

St. Catharines.

The labour conditions throughout August were very quiet, there being no improvement whatever over the situation of the previous month. The voting on the new St. Paul street high level bridge took place on August 19, and resulted in a majority in favour of the by-law of 315.

The Kromer & Griffin Company of Buffalo, manufacturers of silk products, have acquired a property on Carleton street for the purpose of starting a silk product manufactory.

The hydro men were kept busy finishing laying the poles and wiring the city for the new lights.

The Maple Leaf Rubber Company resumed operations on Saturday, August 22, after a few weeks' holidays.

The work on the canal was steadily progressing. Pt. Weller was showing signs of great activity; the new pier was being laid.

Conditions in the factories show but little difference over the preceding month.

On August 23 the steamer Windsor of the Montreal Transportation Company crashed into the head gates of lock 12 carrying away all four gates. The repair gang worked continually, and navigation was resumed after a few hours.

Merritton.—A gang of men were busy putting in the curbing on Merritt street preparatory to the new paving.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Employees at Muir's dry dock were kept busy repairing steamers.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of August compared favourably with the previous month, but was not so good as during the corresponding month of last year. Traffic employees on the Wabash Railway were not busy, but the same class of workers on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railways were fairly well employed, and the prospects were bright for more business in the near future. Railway shop conditions were better than during the month of July. Michigan Central machine shop employees were working nine hours instead of eight, as formerly, and car shop employees were working ten hours a day. The building trades have kept up well, and labour in that capacity has been generally well employed. Work on the London and Port Stanley Railroad has been discontinued for an indefinite period, and as a result a considerable number of foreigners have been thrown out of work.

It has been decided by the city council to postpone indefinitely certain proposed civic work in view of the unsettled condition of the money market. This action will undoubtedly affect adversely native unskilled labour. Civic work already provided for will be continued. The city relief officer reported that there had been very few requests for relief during the month of August. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet. Local industries were quiet and two industries, namely, the Thomas Bros. brush and broom factory, and the knitting factory, have temporarily closed their plants. There appear to be more men out of work than during the previous month—particularly unskilled labour. The wholesale and retail prices of flour, sugar, tea and meats have advanced.

Farmers have been busy with the harvest. The supply of market offerings was heavier than the demand.

Railroad construction has been carried on during the month and has given employment to a considerable number of unskilled workers and to a few extra railroad crews.

Toronto.

Owing to the outbreak of the European war and the resulting financial stringency, the labour situation during August entered upon a more serious phase than at any previous time in the history of Toronto. All lines of industry were affected, and many thousands of men and women laid off on account of the closing of plants or reduction of staffs. The effect of the enlistment of several thousand men in the Canadian contingent in relieving the congestion of the labour market was inappreciable. The building trade was suddenly paralyzed owing to the inability of contractors to obtain advances from the banks and loan companies, and houses built for sale find no market. Some important public works, employing large numbers, have been temporarily discontinued. Work on the new Union Station has been stopped indefinitely for want of funds.

The city will, as far as possible, carry on its programme of public works. The construction of the new registry office will be continued, with an expenditure of \$100,000, during the current year. The steel contract has been awarded to the Canadian Steel Structural Company at \$42,600, the contract including a guarantee of the payment of a minimum rates of wages of 25 cents per hour. Work on the harbour improvement will be maintained in accordance with the plans adopted at the beginning of the season, involving an outlay of approximately \$1,400,000 on reclamation work, pile-driving, piers and the excavation of the ship canal in Ashbridge's Bay, employing about 1,000 men. The new Central Technical School was in course of construction, giving work to 420 men.

The Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Company, chewing gum manufacturers, have let contracts for a steel, concrete and brick

factory four storeys high on Carlaw avenue.

On the 22nd the plant of the Massey-Harris Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, was closed down for an indefinite period, as a large volume of foreign orders had been cancelled on account of the war, and collections from European countries rendered impossible. It was expected that the factory would be reopened during the winter months. In the meantime 2,500 employees have been thrown out of employment.

The Canada Foundry Company was running on a basis of four days' work per week in preference to making further reductions in the staff.

The Russell Motor Car Company reported having orders on hand to keep the force busy for some time, and had no occasion to lay off any men.

Jewellers and goldsmiths have been unable to procure gold bullion for use in the business on account of the action of the Government in instructing the banks to hold all gold. The jewellers' section of the Board of Trade have asked for the relaxation of the order sufficiently to enable them to procure gold for industrial purposes.

The British Welcome League building, recently closed, will be used during the coming season to accommodate the unemployed.

Toronto members of the Ontario Legislature have been conferring with the Provincial Government in connection with plans for meeting the problem of unemployment. The Department of Agriculture will send out cards to farmers asking how many men can be engaged for the fall and winter months, and what wages will be paid.

The mayor has issued an invitation to every municipality in Ontario to send representatives to a conference to be held here September 1 to consider the best means of finding work for the unemployed.

The Canadian National Exhibition, August 29 to September 14, affords tem-

porary employment for a large number as extra help, &c.

Farmers were busy harvesting and threshing. Heavy rains occurring during the latter part of the month were of considerable benefit to root crops, which had suffered from drought. Military requirements furnished a good market for horses.

The Patriotic Fund, raised by a committee of prominent citizens to provide for the wives and families of members of the Canadian contingent, at the end of August reached a total of over \$882,000.

Weston.—The town is withdrawing all contract work on account of the monetary stringency.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not been very satisfactory during the month of August. Factories of every description have not been very active, most of them laying off men and working short hours.

The Ford Motor Company has reduced its day to 8 hours owing to the effect of the war on foreign trade.

Building trades have been affected. The buildings that were in course of construction were completed and proposed buildings have been held back awaiting developments. If proposed buildings were to commence operations labour conditions would be good till winter. City public works have practically shut down on all pavement and sewer work.

The cost of living has advanced in flour, sugar, smoked meats, tea and coffee.

Farmers have had a fair crop so far, with prospects good.

Woodstock.

The industrial situation was not actually much worse than it was a month ago, but the outlook was not so bright. The large factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers was still closed, and was likely to be closed for some weeks. Other factories were on short time with

reduced staffs. Every kind of manufacturing industry in the city was affected, and there was no certainty of immediate improvement. There was still considerable outdoor work, but the number of men looking for employment was on the increase, while the number of men who were still employed but whose pay, owing to short hours, was small was becoming a serious matter. The local supply of bricklayers, masons and plasterers was still employed, but there were a good many house carpenters out of work. There was still employment for several men on the farms, but most of those looking for work were either unsuitable for farm work or they did not regard it as suitable. There was a general feeling that conditions would grow worse rather than better.

Shopkeepers report that business during the month was fairly good. The signs, however, were not all of a healthy character. A considerable proportion of the month's business was due to advance buying during the last two weeks of the month in anticipation of war-time prices.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The general condition of the building trades showed no improvement, and there were still numbers of bricklayers, masons, painters and carpenters finding only partial employment. Owing to harvesting and threshing being general during the month, numbers of labourers were able to find employment out of the city. Wages, however, were not as high as for similar work last season.

The city closed down all its local improvement work August 15, the council considering it the best time for closing down in order to afford the men opportunity of working in the harvest fields.

Work was proceeding rapidly on the new school for the West End, the basement being finished and work commenced on the superstructure.

The Provincial Government was advertising for tenders for new barns to be erected for the asylum, to take the

place of those destroyed by fire last month.

There has been a sharp advance in the price of sugar, flour, eggs and butter.

Practically all cutting has been completed, and threshing was well under way in most districts. Wages for harvest help ruled lower than in the past two or three years.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions were worse than in the month of July. Money was scarce, particularly towards the end of the month. The Provincial Government ordered the stoppages of work on the new law courts and parliament buildings, owing to financial stringency. Similar action was taken in regard to a goodly number of larger private buildings in the course of erection, thus causing a large number to be added to the unemployed.

The Government hope, however, to have operations resumed on public buildings at an early date.

The shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were slightly busier than in the month of July, but work in the shops of the Canadian Northern Railway remained very quiet, as did work in the shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Unemployment among the unskilled was still very noticeable. On account of the war several firms have reduced their clerical staffs, or reduced wages.

Bank clearings were lower than for August of last year, as will be seen by the following figures: \$32,794,615, against \$35,208,131.

The amount of grain shipped from Winnipeg during the month was: 2,550,700 bushels of wheat, 674,700 bushels of oats, 166,050 bushels of barley, 946,000 bushels of flax, 1,000 bushels of rye. Of this amount 630,200 bushels, mostly of wheat, were new, or 1914 crop.

Owing to the war the price of flour has increased from 80 cents to 90 cents per 25 lbs. Less quantity of sugar was being exchanged for a dollar than before the commencement of the war.

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw.

Harvest operations absorbed most of the labour, and had it not been that a considerable number came in from Vancouver and Calgary there would have been demand enough to satisfy the local unemployed. However, the Provincial Labour Bureau placed a good number of men in the surrounding districts, and the railway companies gave a cent a mile rate for all who were going to employment. In this way several hundred found work.

August was a splendid month for harvest operations, and practically all the cutting in the district was completed. In many parts of the district threshing was under way, and new wheat was being delivered at the mill and elevators. The crop was somewhat effected by a frost in August, which will cut down the grade and the sample. The yield will, however, be fair, though oats were a poor crop. Starting at a point 30 miles west of Moosejaw, there has been practically a total crop failure owing to drought, and the settlers there will require help to get through the winter.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have announced a lower freight on coal shipped from the west, and consequently coal has been reduced 50 cents a ton locally. This reduction goes into force September 1. There was no reduction on coal coming from the east.

Prince Albert.

The labour market was quiet, and there was little demand for employees. The departure of the overseas contingent has removed several public officials whose places have been speedily filled. Prince Albert is fortunate in having both Dominion and Provincial buildings proceeding this year, which have provided very acceptable work. The demand for harvesters can be met locally.

There has been an increase in sugar and flour, but other commodities remained much the same.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company was busy and provided employment to a large number of men.

Regina.

The past month saw an increase of the already large number of unemployed, this being more noticeable among the building trades. Almost simultaneously with the declaration of war all the large contracts in the city were closed down, and the city decided to curtail its programme of improvements by stopping all work of a civic nature with the exception of the power house, which it was necessary to complete.

An immediate effect was noticeable on the staff employed by several business houses; one printing establishment found it necessary to discharge 19 of its staff during the first week of the war.

In the case of one departmental store, R. H. Williams Company, intimation by way of a circular letter to the entire staff was received on August 13 to the effect that a ten per cent. reduction would go into force from that date. In the neighbourhood of 85 were effected. An attempt was made by the finance committee of the city council to reduce the wages of the civic employees, but their recommendations to the city council were not accepted.

A general depression prevails in all lines of business, and many establishments have found it necessary to reduce their staffs.

There was an increase in the cost of several articles of food, among which were flour, rice, sugar, potatoes, the war being assigned as the cause for increases.

Practically all cutting was completed by August 19, and a week later threshing was well under way. Cutting started exceptionally early this year, as in former years it has not been until the end of August before cutting has been general.

The weather has been ideal, although rain would be welcomed on all sides to help the later crops fill. Damage from frost has been chiefly in the eastern part of the province. Little damage has

been reported from frost in the Regina district.

From present indications the average yield of wheat will be 12 bushels to the acre, oats 20 bushels, and barley 20.

The call for men for the harvest fields is being met by the Provincial Department, which has established agencies at various points. No shortage of labour has been reported.

Saskatoon.

The war in Europe has made further retrenchment necessary in development projects generally. There has been a general curtailment of capital expenditure, and unemployment consequently has during the past month and just previous to harvest been more prevalent. The harvest, however, has temporarily relieved the situation. Over 1,900 men were sent from the local Government office to nearby points, while the office was still busy. Over 2,000 local men will have left the city for the harvest fields. Four hundred went through the bureau last year.

Large numbers of the unemployed are also known to have enlisted for service at the front, and the unemployment situation might be said to be temporarily relieved.

Threshing was well under way. There will be plenty of help, more especially as threshing will be over in the dry localities before the heavier yields will be ready. Summerfallows, which were properly worked, also breaking well worked seem to have given a fairly satisfactory crop in most instances. It was expected that there would be a shortage of oats, though late rains might improve the crop.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The unemployed situation was more serious than it has been for several years, a large surplus of men of all branches of trades vainly looking for employment. Since war was declared,

work has closed down on all sides, throwing thousands out of employment. Very few buildings were carrying on operations.

The construction of the terminal elevator was still being carried on. During the month the city have discharged 1,256 men and 217 teams, cutting down their civic work as far as possible. The city requires \$1,250,000 to carry out the balance of its season's work.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have employed 120 men as special guards for its bridges and property since war was declared.

During the month approximately 1,500 men left Calgary to join their regiment as reservists or to take their places in the Canadian contingent for Empire service. Some others were drawn from the district and entrained at Calgary.

The demand for harvesters was well met by directing men from the south to the central and north country, a one cent a mile rate being given. Wages for harvest hands ruled rather lower than a year ago. Forty or at most forty-five dollars per month and board was the maximum. Crops in the central parts of the province were generally very good; there was plenty of feed, and farmers anticipated good prices.

Not for some years has the opportunity to acquire farm lands in the central part of the province been as good as it is now. While there are very few homesteads left in any locality close to an existing railroad, along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways there are real bargains to be had. The principal reason for this is that in 1910 and 1911 a great number of homesteads were taken up in the rush to "get a farm" by men who were not and did not intend to be farmers. They have complied with the requirement of the law, and, having obtained their patents, are ready to dispose of their holdings at figures which do not by any means represent the value of the land.

A cordage and twine manufacturing company is acquiring from the city council a site for a factory to be devoted principally to making binder twine. Local capital is interested with some United States financiers in organizing the company. The city will sell the site from its industrial tracts and will await the complete organization and operation of the company before exacting the purchase price. Several hundred hands are to be employed.

Twenty-seven drilling rigs were at work in the Calgary oilfields and probably twenty more wells are contracted for or the owning companies have drilling machinery ordered. The Monarch well, northwest of the city, was down 3,000 feet. The owners of this well say that nothing has transpired during the drilling to shake their confidence in the successful outcome of their work. Heavy flows of gas impregnated with gasoline are reported from some of the other wells.

The twenty-first session of the International Irrigation Congress will be held in Calgary as scheduled from October 5 to 9. Owing to the war the activities of the Congress will be confined very largely to the work of delegates from the United States and Canada. The Congress has always stood for the opportunity to build new homes, an answer to the call of the landless man for the manless land, "make easy the path of the home-builder." An attractive feature in connection with the Calgary meeting will be the international exhibition of agricultural products. It is planned to show side by side the products of the various provinces of Canada and the States of the Union.

At the Grand Trunk Pacific station a number of tracks were laid to accommodate freight and passenger rolling stock on the south side of the site while the permanent construction was under way on the north side. A daily service was being given on the new line from Calgary to points north and east.

The Dominion Western Railway Company, whose line will tap the oilfield

from the international boundary northward, had its grading outfit at work a short distance from the city.

One of the largest single construction works in this vicinity is the Dominion Government interior terminal elevator adjoining the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's department of natural resources has brought several large parties of United States farmers into this district this year; the irrigated lands and north country are especially in demand.

An addition to the public market has been opened for the convenience of both buyers and sellers. Excepting flour, sugar and imported groceries, there has been no advance in the price of food-stuffs. Fruit from British Columbia was plentiful and cheap. Vegetables also were better and somewhat cheaper than usual. In a wholesale way hogs have advanced at the stockyards, cattle declining a little in response to a slackening in the demand for export.

Ample provision was being made for the dependents of those who left for the front. Several organizations and individuals have arranged to make this work a part of their business until the war is over.

Edmonton.

Owing to the business depression caused by the European war, the labour market was in such a deplorable state that any comparison with the previous month or the corresponding period a year ago would be unfair. Hundreds of men were thrown out of employment by the stoppage or curtailment of work in all lines. Many large buildings under construction were closed down, the owners being unable to procure the necessary money to carry on the work. The civic authorities stopped all construction work and reduced the number of employees in every department. While there will be a demand for harvest hands during the next month, even with the condition of the labour market the same as prevailed during the month of July

the surplus of labour should be sufficient to supply all the extra labour required in the harvest fields of this district.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

Flour and sugar advanced in price during the month.

Harvesting commenced the last of the month and reports as to the condition of the crop were very satisfactory.

The demand for lumber not being so great, saw mills were not as active as the previous month.

Manufacturers were not so busy the latter part of the month as during the previous month.

Coal mining was quiet.

Railroad construction was active on the line to Fort McMurray, also the line to Peace River.

Lethbridge.

Conditions of employment remained very dull, more so than during last month. There were no new openings for employment. There were some calls for help for threshing, but nothing to the extent of last year.

Coal mining was fairly active. Two mines were working full time. Others were only working half time.

Bank clearings were below the average.

Farmers were busy harvesting, but the general crop was very poor and very little demand was made for help.

Lumbering was stopped and there was no demand for help.

Medicine Hat.

The condition of the labour market for August dropped away below that for the previous month so far as the employment of labour generally was concerned, as many mechanics of all the various trades found themselves out of employment. This, no doubt, was accounted for by the declaration of war, as that has had such an effect on banking and other financial institutions that no money was to be had for the carrying on of much public work in the city.

Over 160 men employed as labourers by the city have been laid off, while the School Board has been forced to close down building operations on the \$300,000 new technical school as well as work on new primary buildings.

The early part of the month saw the completion of the brick work on the Maple Leaf Milling Company's mill, where a large force of bricklayers and labourers were employed, and these men were subsequently all out of employment. The only industry that might be said to be in a flourishing condition was flour mills. The two large mills were running full capacity night and day.

Both wholesale and retail trades were reported as quiet.

Crops in the district were a failure owing to drouth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions have shown a marked falling off, with the exception of the coal industry, which was unchanged, and there were a very large number of men out of employment.

Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business as quiet and uncertain.

The cost of living has shown quite an advance in prices on some of the staple articles in general consumption.

Farmers had about finished their grain harvests, which was heavy on account of the exceedingly dry weather, which also hurt the fruit, of which otherwise there would have been an immense crop.

Outside of fish for the local market there was very little doing among fishermen.

Sawmills of the district were running steadily during the month, but there was no movement to rebuild the local sawmill. Logging camps have shown a slacking up tendency during the month.

The coal mines on the Island were increasing their output as fast as they could get the parts that have been idle in proper shape, but there were a very

large number of miners idle in the district.

There was very little railroad construction going on in the northern part of the Island.

The Provincial Government has started to build a large three-storey public school on the outskirts of this city.

The powder works has hardly done any work during the past month.

Nelson.

There was little change in labour conditions during the greater part of August, but at the end of the month mostly all work had apparently dropped off. All trades were practically idle, and there was little prospect of any improvement in this regard. The city was full of idle men on account of mines closing. The Grandly Smelting Company have closed their mines at Phoenix and Grand Forks, throwing about 2,000 men out of employment. The mines in Rossland were still running. These are gold mines and ship their ore to Trail. These shipments were keeping the Trail smelter still running. Quite a number of foreigners employed at Trail have gone to the front, and it was reported that if Italy declared war on Austria quite a number of Italians would be leaving the mining zone.

The Silver King mine was closed, but has kept a few men to do repair work. Some of the company thought there was a possibility of starting again in the near future. The Blue Bell mine at Ainsworth was also closed, but some of their men were given to understand there was a possibility of opening up again in the near future.

The Silverton mines have practically closed. They were taking out some ore, and have kept most of the married men at work.

About 200 men from Nelson and surrounding districts left for the front on August 28.

New Westminster.

The labour situation was practically the same as during July. Very little

new work has developed, although on city improvement work more men have been employed. The number of unemployed has been lessened to some extent, however, by the active recruiting which has been going on since war was declared.

Business except in foodstuffs has not been good, in fact is practically at a standstill.

Money has become scarcer and credits have been shortened everywhere.

Activity in the lumber industry has shown a marked decrease. The Fraser mills have discharged nearly 200 men, mostly whites, cut all wages ten to twenty per cent., and reduced the price of shingles to 13 cents per thousand to the weavers, so that nearly all of them quit.

The mills were nearly all running only 7½ hours daily, and one mill was paying 15c per hour for 10 hours to white men. The camps were nearly all closed down.

The British Columbia Electric Railroad has been making further reductions in its working staff, and a large number of the employees were out of work.

The hay and root crops have been harvested under splendid weather conditions and have been good. Potatoes and roots give good promise, but demand for extra labour was light.

Fishing has been on the whole only fair in the river, the run only lasting a short time, while the fishermen spent weeks wearing out their gear with no catch. Prices were good, however, in fact the highest ever paid, 35 cents per fish.

Mills and factories were going on as usual in most cases.

Prince Rupert.

The outlook from a labour standpoint was very grave. There has been a gradual closing down of all development work since the declaration of war, practically no building permits have been issued during the past month, and all

buildings under construction were gradually nearing completion.

There has been some disorganization in the shipping and transport business which has thrown a considerable number of men out of employment, and there were scores of labouring men and artisans who will have difficulty in making a living during the coming fall and winter unless conditions improve.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific dry dock was the main standby. This still continues to find employment for 150 men, and it was expected that large increases might be made to the staff in order to push forward the work as rapidly as possible.

The municipal work under construction was gradually nearing completion, and there was little probability of the city being able to finance any new development work at least for some time.

The employment of labour during the past month has been less than in any previous month during the past year.

Transportation was quiet compared with the previous month. The Grand Trunk Pacific have removed two boats, the SS. Prince Rupert and the SS. Prince George, from the Vancouver-Prince Rupert run, and although the railroad has been completed, through traffic between Edmonton and Prince Rupert had not commenced.

The fishing industry continues actively, the run of salmon has been good, and the canneries and cold storage plants are working at full capacity. Lumbering operations were very quiet.

The Prince Rupert sash and door factory has closed down its plant indefinitely, throwing some 15 to 20 men out of employment.

There was general inactivity throughout the whole northern district.

Vancouver.

For more than twelve months previous to the outbreak of war there had been a steady decline in all industrial activities, but during the past month that tendency has been accelerated. The city contained more unemployed men than

ever before, due not only to the small amount of work going on in the city itself but also to the fact that all metal mines in British Columbia, with one exception, have been closed down owing to the war. Lumber camps also are closing down, and to meet this the Provincial Government has taken the tax off all logs exported to the United States, with a view to keeping the industry going. But despite all that, provincial and municipal authorities can do, the outlook for the coming winter was considered very grave. This has been recognized by the Provincial Government, which called a conference at Victoria August 25 to consider the serious economic conditions prevailing throughout the province. The conference consisted of mayors, reeves, presidents of boards of trade, officers of trades and labour councils, prominent business men and merchants, newspaper editors and managers, and others whose counsel might be useful in such a gathering. The conference was presided over by the Premier, but nothing definite was decided upon.

Building activities still showed a decline. During July 119 permits were issued, valued at \$139,000. For July last year 153 permits were issued, valued at \$441,085. For the seven months ending July 31 this year, 967 permits were issued, valued at \$2,532,250. For the corresponding period last year 1,350 permits were issued, valued at \$7,559,339. For the first seven months of 1912 the building permits were valued at \$10,256,532. This is a very serious difference in view of the fact that last year was a quiet season with many building tradesmen unemployed all year.

The inland revenue returns for July were \$44,959.95, which is \$13,000 less than for July last year.

Customs collections for the port of Vancouver during July were \$468,425. The total for July last year was \$706,914. Bank clearings for July, 1914, were \$38,574,409; last year for July they were \$51,411,870, and in July, 1912, they were \$53,840,212.

The outbreak of war was marked by a rise in price of several staple articles of food, such as flour, rolled oats, beans, rice, prunes, sugar and coffee; coal oil also increased; fresh meats were not affected.

The trades and labour council, has forwarded a resolution to Premier Borden asking for Government intervention to prevent dealers from unduly raising the price of foodstuffs.

The early closing by-law recently passed by the city council provided for the closing of certain classes of stores at 6 p.m. on the first five nights of the week and 11 p.m. on Saturdays. The introduction of the by-law was met with much opposition by some of the grocers. This culminated in a number being prosecuted, and at the subsequent trial in the police court the cases were dismissed and the by-law was not upheld. It was expected the city would carry the cases to a higher court to test the by-law there.

The dispute between the street railway company and their employees has been brought to a settlement satisfactory to both parties. It has been a very lengthy dispute, having occupied eighteen months, and it has been subjected to the investigation of two Boards appointed by the Federal Department of Labour. The point which caused such protracted contention was that the company claimed the right to discharge an employee suspected of dishonesty without the right to an investigation to prove if the charge were true or not. The employees claimed that a man charged with dishonesty should have his charge investigated and not dismissed summarily with the allegation standing against him. The dispute was adjusted by the company conceding the point contended for by the men.

Taken all round, the industrial outlook was very discouraging indeed, and no workmen should think of coming to Vancouver for employment.

Victoria.

Owing to the outbreak of war in Europe, labour and business conditions

have been very dull and unsettled during the month, with the result that labour of all classes has been very irregularly employed. Fortunately work on government and civic undertakings was proceeding as usual, giving employment to a large number of men. Several of the large business houses have reduced their staffs to the smallest minimum. A rare occurrence was a surplus of female domestic servants, owing to families reducing expenses to meet changed economic conditions. There was also a general tendency towards lower wages for both Chinese and white domestics.

Since the declaration of war many of the saw mills in the vicinity have closed down, owing to the stoppage of export trade, resulting in many Hindus and Chinese being thrown out of work. Consequently several hundred Asiatics have returned to their native land. There have been pronounced increases during the month in the price of flour, rolled oats and sugar, while potatoes and coal have decreased in price.

The Board of Trade, by resolution,

has asked employers to keep open all positions of employees who have gone on military service, and as far as possible continue the payment of the whole or part of their salaries where they have persons dependent on them for support.

The Dominion Government has voted a further sum of \$40,000 to erect in addition to the new drill hall now being constructed.

Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island is reported to be very fair, 30 being taken in one week recently.

The Victoria and Island Development League has inaugurated a "back to the land" movement, the prime object of which is to increase the production of farm and garden produce and the raising of more cattle, poultry, etc. It is proposed to secure leases of vacant farm lands and city lots for two years or more at a nominal rent and to settle the unemployed on these lands and offer premiums for good cultivation. Judging by the number of applications for land received, the scheme promises to be a success.

CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Consequent upon the declaration of war in Europe an unprecedented state of affairs has existed during the month of August. Owing to such abnormal conditions no comparison can be made with those of August, 1913.

Female labour has already been affected, as there has been a general reducing of hands and salaries in factories, retail establishments and some offices. In most cases employers have kept the largest possible number of hands at a slightly reduced salary, taking this practical means of preventing the number of unemployed increasing.

The large orders given by the militia department caused a temporary boom in some local industries where women are employed; these were the textile, boot and shoe, and men's clothing factories. There was also activity in the flour mills.

Garment working establishments generally, it was thought, would not be able to work more than half time. It has already been noticed that young girls, losing their positions or unwilling to remain at reduced rates in stores or factories, were seeking employment in domestic service where they could rely upon board and lodging. Demands were likely to be very numerous, although the high cost of living and general scarcity

of money would, it was thought, force families to curtail household expenses.

The prospects were that later in the season great want would be felt among the working classes. In spite of the large number of men that have enlisted, many of those remaining were out of work, and it was feared that the approach of winter would find still more idle.

The various Montreal women's organizations have shown a great deal of initiative in forming circles where work was being done for the Red Cross Society. Later the needs of the wives and families of reservists will be seen to.

Many Montreal nurses have volunteered their services for ambulance work.

Housewives' League.—The league is making it a duty to study the question of the rise in prices of foodstuffs. This action was taken owing to the tendency shown by some retail grocers to put up prices unreasonably. Following the example of the women of the American Housewives' League, these dealers will be boycotted by the society. The members declare, however, that the action taken by the Government is the most efficacious way of regulating prices. The Trades and Labour Council resolved also at a recent meeting to request the Government to use severe measures with regard to this question.

Education.—During the month of August the Catholic Board of School Commissioners met, and among the questions discussed was that of supervised study after school hours. Some eleven years ago this system was abandoned but it has been found that it is by far the most satisfactory, and will be resumed in the schools under this Board.

Advantages Offered Women.—“L'Union St. Pierre,” a well known mutual benefit society, has recently extended to its women members additional advantages. A special fund for relief in case of illness is the latest step that has been taken.

Toronto.

Everything was affected by the war, and although no very great changes in

factory conditions have been caused by it, still in labour circles it was felt that it was only a matter of time before the menace of widespread unemployment became a fearful reality.

The enormous Massey-Harris plant has shut down indefinitely and thrown 2,500 employees out of employment, thereby bringing sudden financial strain into many homes. Public opinion is directed toward this problem, and every effort will be made to keep the factories of Canada open. Toward this end a committee of leading Toronto citizens has been formed to cope with the situation. This committee is seeking Government aid and will do everything to induce factory owners to keep their mills open. Of course if business can recover itself sufficiently to launch upon the new channels of commerce created by the war there will be many new opportunities for manufacturers. The equipment needed for Canadian contingents provides work for some plants. The public have responded most generously to appeals made in behalf of families left destitute by the sudden crisis. Already over \$800,000 has been subscribed as a relief fund, and one society after another has undertaken to do its part. It is realized that the brunt falls upon the wage-earners and that every consideration must be secured for them. Conditions for women workers remained much the same, but a marked uneasy spirit prevailed, those having situations feeling none too secure of them.

The trades and labour council have petitioned Premier Borden and cabinet to act immediately. They suggest that foreclosures of mortgages on homes be stopped during the war and steps be taken at once to control the food supply and prevent inflation of prices.

The activities of the domestic service bureaus received a sudden check, as many of them bring over domestics from the old country.

Retail business in the city received a beneficial impetus, even if only temporary, from the annual exhibition, which

which always brings thousands of visitors to the city.

Nurses were preparing for field work, and over 200 women have begun first aid classes.

Re-opening of school has meant several new appointments. The plan of interchanging four Toronto teachers with four London teachers, referred to previously, has had to be given up on account of the uncertainty of conditions.

Altogether while conditions during August underwent little actual change, there was grave uneasiness as to the future.

Winnipeg.

As was expected, the month of August proved to be rather dull from the standpoint of demand for labour amongst women. The corresponding month of 1913 was not a particularly good month, as August is one of the duller months in the stores and in domestic circles. The war in Europe has had its effect on the labour market, as has also the report of poorer crops in some districts of Manitoba, though neither has affected the women's labour market to the extent that the demand for men has been decreased. On the whole, however, very little depression was noticed for the month of August as compared with July prior to the war, except perhaps in office work. Shorter hours rather than decreased staffs were reported in several trades.

Domestic service.—The effect of the war has been to decrease wages offered, not that wages have been actually reduced. The experienced girls have been unwilling to accept the lower wage, and the women have not been willing to take the less experienced domestics. Consequently the Winnipeg free employment bureau expect their totals for the month to be lowered as regards positions filled. Other agencies reported servants dismissed and families doing without them. In both these respects (wages and demand) conditions improved towards the end of the month.

Factory employment.—In the bookbinder's staffs have been reduced somewhat; one establishment laid off twenty-one hands, including men and women. The union reports, however, that it expects things will pick up soon. The laundries were busy and expected to continue so. They reported staffs somewhat increased over a year ago. The garment makers were busy all over the city, in some shops working full time, and in others one-half hour per day short. None were being laid off. The union held a very successful picnic on August 8.

Tailoresses were not in demand. The union reported this a quiet season, practically the same as one year ago. The hands were not being laid off, but the shops, with the exception of military tailor shops, were working short hours.

August is a dull month for milliners and dressmakers as well as retail clerks. Reports have been current that the large departmental stores had reduced their numbers. On inquiry this was found to be incorrect, the stores stating they did not expect to decrease their staffs for some time at any rate. One large store reports an increase over last year in its number of women employees.

In stenographic circles the agencies report business very quiet. Good stenographers have been laid off, and some firms have closed down. Others have reduced their staffs. The agencies say their reports will be considerably behind last year's, but that they have long lists of applicants.

Ninety nurses were listed at a given time at the Nurses' Registry. The calls for nurses have been fewer in number. Many of the city nurses have volunteered for service in the army hospitals, but had not gone at the end of the month.

The Playgrounds' Association ceased its activities on the school grounds the third week in August, as the city schools with 530 teachers re-opened August 24.

The Brandon Board of Trade reported that the demand for domestics was very good, and that, in so far as work for girls and women was concerned,

whether in factories, stores or homes, the war was not expected to affect that city. They stated that it was the purpose of that city to see that the families of the soldiers who have gone to the war were cared for.

The course of lectures for training in social work was continued at Manitoba University till August 18. Subjects dealt with included the following: "Playgrounds," "Rural Schools," "The Scope of an Associated Charities," "Canadian Immigration," "Taking Root in a New Land," "The Use of Volunteers," "Training for Citizenship," "Standards of Living and Labour," "The Teacher and the Community," etc.

In doing their share towards the hospital ship fund raised by the women of Canada, Manitoba women raised \$12,494, of which Winnipeg women contributed \$6,013.

The women's organizations of the city are taking up the work of raising funds for relief, pension and Red Cross work.

Vancouver.

The general conditions of female labour during the month of August were not at all hopeful, particularly for the last two weeks, the demand for female help decreasing, while the supply increased. The executive committee of the Local Council of Women has announced that the first business of the council at the September meeting will be to deal with the problem of the unemployment of women and girls in Vancouver. The president of the council states that, "The decreasing of staffs as a result of present conditions arising from the war, and also the imperative reduction of living expenses in homes where help is employed places the business girl and the girl employee in industry or domestic service in a most unenviable position, a position which in many cases she will be loath to make known." In view of this fact the president has asked the women of the council to be prepared to use their best efforts to deal with the matter when it is being considered at the coming meeting.

A considerable amount of excitement was shown when news of the war reached Vancouver, giving place very quickly, however, to a serious consideration as to ways and means of how to deal with conditions that must inevitably arise as a result of the war. A fund was opened by the Vancouver Board of Trade, to be used for the benefit of those whose male relatives, on whom they were dependent, were called to active service, either as reservists or volunteers. The money raised has since been added to the central relief fund, it being considered advisable to have only one fund, this to be administered by a representative committee. A committee elected consists of Mayor Baxter, as chairman, and the city treasurer as treasurer, and seven others, Messrs. Jonathan Rogers, F. J. Proctor, Frederick Buscome, from the Vancouver Board of Trade; C. G. Pennock, from St. John's Ambulance Association; J. H. McVety, from the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council; Mrs. J. K. Unsworth, Local Council of Women; Mrs. Rose, Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Daughters of the Empire arranged an entertainment to raise money for the Relief Fund, and several other organizations are working along similar lines. A sum of \$17,000 was contributed as British Columbia's share to the Canadian Women's Hospital Ship Fund of \$100,000. A Red Cross Society had been organized in each of the cities of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver, while classes arranged for instruction in first aid and elementary sanitary science were more than well attended.

With the reopening of school after the summer vacation an increased attendance was shown, 11,951 names being entered opening day, as compared with 11,689 enrolled in August of last year. Four hundred teachers attended the annual conference of Vancouver teachers, a preliminary to the new year of school work.

The demand for domestic help has fallen during the month, and there was a tendency to lower wages, the supply increasing. Enquiry at department

stores showed that the war had not affected them so far as trade was concerned, and that therefore no reduction of staffs had been necessary, but that it might come at any time. A number of business firms have reduced their office staff, and some have cut salaries ten, twenty and thirty per cent. Stenographers and bookkeepers were seeking employment along any line.

Seventy-five per cent. of tailoresses, dressmakers and milliners were out of employment, this being partly due to the time of year being their dull season, but

conditions were worse than usual, when compared with past years. Garment workers and makers of children's and ladies' whitewear were not active.

Graduate nurses have offered their services as army nurses, but their services had not been called for at the end of the month. With the opening of school teachers were fully occupied.

Everything was in an uncertain condition, but everyone was hopeful that trade and financial conditions would improve.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING AUGUST, 1914.

DURING August the Department received the reports of two Boards established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The reports dealt with disputes concerning electrical workers at Hamilton, Ont., and Sydney, N.S.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on July 16 from certain miners at Cobalt, Ont.

Reports Received.

On August 15 the Department received the report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., and its electrical workers. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned.

The report of the Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and its electrical workers was received in the Department on August 28. The report was signed by all three members of the Board.

Applications Received.

On July 16 an application was received from the employees of the Temiskaming Mining Company, Cobalt, Ont., to the number of 125, relating to alleged reduction of wages.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 24, and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, and Messrs. R. P. Rogers and Jas. Dogue, both of Cobalt, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference was made in the August number of the *Labour Gazette** to the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Electric Light Company and its electrical workers. The foregoing Board was also authorized at the time of its estab-

*See August, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, pp. 192-196.

lishment to lend its aid in the adjustment of a dispute between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its electrical workers. Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C., the companies' representative, resigned from the Board before the investigation of the Toronto Street Railway dispute was entered upon. Under these circum-

stances the Minister took steps in August looking to a re-constitution of the Board for the adjustment of the remaining dispute. Whilst these were under way it was understood that negotiations were resumed between the parties directly concerned looking to a settlement of the outstanding differences.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., and Electrical Workers.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, N.S., and its electrical workers, relative to the alleged dismissal of certain workmen on account of their union membership, was received on August 15. The number affected was given in the application as 55 directly and from 2,000 to 3,000 indirectly.

The Board was established by the Minister on June 23, and was constituted as follows: Rev. Dr. I. W. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., member appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Dr. A. S. Kendall, Sydney, N.S., member appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

The Board met in Sydney on August 11, and procured a conference between representatives of the parties looking to a settlement by conciliatory methods of the matter in dispute. The report was unanimous and states that "both parties entered readily into the endeavour to find a basis of agreement which should be mutually satisfactory, with the happy result that a memorandum was drawn up by the Board on the following day and signed on behalf of both parties." The memorandum of agreement provided for the re-employment of the discharged men as soon as possible, and was also designed to secure for employees the right of appeal to the superintendent of the Department, the general

superintendent, and the chief executive officer of the Company in respect of any alleged grievances or unjust dismissals.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 293 of Sydney, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and composed of I. W. Macmillan, W. H. Chase and A. S. Kendall, have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met in Sydney on the eleventh day of August, 1914, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the company and of the employees, looking to a settlement by conciliatory methods of the matter in dispute.

Both parties entered readily into the endeavour to find a basis of agreement which should be mutually satisfactory, with the happy result that a memorandum was drawn up by the Board on the

following day and signed on behalf of both parties. A copy of this memorandum is submitted with this report.

The Board is pleased that it has been, in the circumstances, able to reach a unanimous conclusion, which has been accepted by both parties.

(Sgd.) I. W. MACMILLAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. H. CHASE.
(Sgd.) A. S. KENDALL.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT reached at the sitting of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation sitting in Sydney August 11 and 12, 1914.

The representatives of the company agree to re-employ the discharged men as soon as possible, giving them the first chance when electricians are required.

Whenever any employee of the company claims to have been discharged unjustly or to have any serious grievance in respect to his employment he shall have the right, accompanied by three men employed in the same department, to discuss his grievance with the superintendent of the department, and, if not satisfied with his decision, they may bring the matter to the general superintendent, and, if they so desire, to the chief executive officer of the company.

(Signed)

On behalf of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited,

C. S. MARTIN,
General Superintendent.

On behalf of the men employed in the Electrical Department,

BASIL H. BRAYE.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and Electrical Workers.

The report was received on August 28 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., and its electrical workers, to the number of 16 directly and 14 indirectly. The matters in dispute related to a demand on the part of the employees for better working conditions, shorter hours, and increased wages.

The Board was established on July 22, Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., being appointed on behalf of the employees; Mr. C. F. Maxwell, St. Thomas, Ont., on behalf of the company in the absence of any recommendation; and His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, Welland, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members.

It was contended by the general manager of the Dominion Power and Trans-

mission Company that there were no differences existing between the company and its employees within the meaning of the Act; and, further, the employees themselves desired that the proceedings before the Board should be discontinued, some of the employees having already signed a written request to this effect, a copy of which was produced and read. By arrangement between the general manager of the company and the employees' representative a meeting was held on the morning of August 25 with twenty-two workmen present, being practically all who were affected. None of the officials of the company or of the employees' union were present, and the situation was carefully explained to the men by the chairman and members of the Board, who were satisfied as a result of this meeting that it would not be in the interests of the parties concerned that the investigation should be continued.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., (employer) and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, (employees).

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences alleged to exist between the employer and employees in this case met by appointment at the city hall in Hamilton on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1914, and continued in session on the following day.

The Board was met by Mr. E. T. Coleman, general manager of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, and by Mr. Frank Haley, representing the employees. There were also present two of the employees affected. At the outset it was urged by Mr. Coleman that there was not, and never had been, any differences between the company and its employees within the meaning of the Act. He further contended that the employees desired that the proceedings before the Board should be discontinued, and he stated that they, or some of them, had signed a written request to that effect. A copy of this document was produced

and read to the Board. Mr. Haley stated that he thought some pressure had been exerted upon the employees to induce them to make this request for a discontinuance of proceedings. Under the circumstances it was suggested that a meeting of the employees be held the following morning for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes with respect to the matter. Both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Haley undertook to facilitate this meeting and undertook to do nothing to influence the decision of the meeting. The Board approved of the holding of this meeting, and accordingly met the employees on Tuesday morning, August 25. Twenty-two were present, being practically all who were affected. None of the officials of the company nor of the labour union were present, and the situation was carefully explained to the men by the chairman and members of the Board. A vote was then taken by ballot to ascertain the sense of the meeting with reference to a continuance of proceedings. There were four votes in favour of proceeding, and eighteen votes against. Under all the circumstances, the Board arrived at the conclusion that it would not be in the interests of the parties concerned in this matter to continue the investigation, and begs leave to report accordingly.

(Sgd.) L. B. C. LIVINGSTONE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. F. MAXWELL,
Employers.

(Sgd.) JOHN B. PEGG,
Employees.

Hamilton, August 25, 1915.

MINING DISPUTE AT CROW'S NEST PASS.

Two Disputes between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its Miners settled under terms of 1911 Agreement.

MR. JAMES MUIR, K.C., Calgary, Alta., independent chairman of the permanent committee established under the 1911 agreement between the companies comprised in the Western Coal Operators' Association and their respective employees, has forwarded the Department the terms of decisions recently reached in the case of two separate disputes referred for adjustment. It will be remembered that the permanent committee in question consists of the commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association on the one hand, and the president of the District Union of the United Mine Workers' Association on the other hand. Mr. W. F. McNeill has been for some time and is at present commissioner for the Western Coal Operators' Association, and is in consequence a member of the committee, and Mr. W. L. Phillips is at the present time president of the District Union of the United Mine Workers' Association, having been elected to that position some months since, and being therefore the member of the permanent committee as representing the employees. Mr. James Muir was named as chairman by the Minister of Labour at the joint request of the other members of the permanent committee, who had found themselves unable to adjust the dispute without a chairman and unable to select by joint agreement such chairman. The agreement as between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers' Association was framed in November, 1911, at the close of a prolonged strike in the mines controlled by companies belonging to the association and continues in effect until March 31, 1915. Many minor disputes have arisen between the seventeen companies comprised in the association and their re-

spective employees. The majority of these have been arranged by direct negotiation between the permanent members of the committee, and when this has not been found possible an independent chairman has been, as in the present case, named by the Minister of Labour on the joint request of the other members of the committee. The text of recent decisions is as follows:—

RE MINERS' DISPUTE between William Flannigan and R. Forsyth, miners, and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

This dispute arose some time in February last, when Mr. J. E. Smith was president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America—Mr. Smith having since been displaced by Mr. W. L. Philips, the present president—and came before me for the first time at our meeting at Fernie on the nineteenth of August inst. When the claim first arose, Mike Fritz, L. Boscarial, and J. Casteleirin made similar claims which have been abandoned, except as to William Flannigan and R. Forsyth, and the claim of these latter two is that they did not earn for a certain time the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, and that under the provision of the agreement of November 1, 1911, that

“when a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, the company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum providing he has done a fair day's work.”

It appeared that Forsyth worked 15½ days, earning an average of \$2.48 per

day, and that Flannigan worked for 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ days, earning \$2.45 per day.

No evidence was produced before me that this deficiency in the wage earnings was occasioned by any abnormal condition in the place where these miners were working, and it was shown to me and not denied that three other miners working as cross shift partners on the same place earned an average wage of \$3.88 per shift. The only explanation given on behalf of the miners was that where the miners are working together as partners, one miner sometimes gets some benefit or advantage over the others, but it was not claimed that this advantage on the one hand and loss by the other was occasioned by any special condition of the mine, or that any abnormal condition existed in the place where these miners were working at the time referred to.

I therefore find that the deficiency in the earnings of the two complainants was not occasioned by any abnormal condition in the place where they were mining, and therefore does not come within the provisions of the minimum rate clause referred to.

Dated the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL,
Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators' Assn.

IN THE MATTER of dispute between the miners at Michel, B.C., and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

This dispute arises over the rates to be fixed for mining in what is known as 'Mine No. 8 North.' The contention of the miners being that the rate should be fixed the same as in what is known as 'No. 7 Mine,' and the company contending that the rate should be fixed the same as 'No. 9 mine,' which had been mined at the same rates as are fixed by the agreement for 'No. 8 mine.'

It appears that Mr. Smith, the then president of District No. 18, Mine Workers of America, and Mr. McNeill, the secretary of the Western Coal Operators' Association, in March last failed to agree upon the rate to be fixed for this "No. 8 Mine North," and having also failed to agree upon an independent chairman, as provided by the agreement, the Minister of Labour was asked to appoint a chairman, and on the second of June last I accepted this position, and on the same day notified Mr. McNeill and Mr. Smith of my appointment, asking them to arrange for a united meeting, and after writing for some explanation for this delay, was notified on the eleventh of July last by Mr. Phillips (who in the meantime had been elected and is now in place of Mr. Smith, president of the Mine Workers, to have a date fixed, which was agreed upon for the thirteenth of July last, when a meeting was held in Calgary of all parties, and after some consideration of the question it was agreed that it would suit all parties to meet at Fernie on the nineteenth of this month of August, when the evidence of Mr. James Mercer and Mr. Elmer was taken and a plan of the cross sections of the mine "No. 8 North," the one in dispute, also of "No. 7 Mine," the one claimed by the miners as being the mine which should decide this rate, and also of mine, "No. 9," claimed by the operators to be the mine which should fix the rate referred to.

It was admitted on the part of the miners that this plan correctly represented the seams of coal, etc., in the mine referred to, and it was also admitted that the rate in the "No. 9 Mine" was the same as the rate fixed by the agreement for "No. 8 Mine."

After taking the evidence referred to, it was agreed by all parties to adjourn the hearing to Calgary for the purpose of taking further evidence and considering the whole matter, this meeting being held on August 28 inst., when the evidence of Mr. W. R. Wilson, the general manager of the company, was taken, and after discussion the hearing was closed.

This question in dispute is to be decided under what is headed "New Work" on page 7 of the agreement, and is as follows:—

"Whenever any new work arises, the price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the company, or the miners, the commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall meet within thirty days after the said request, and arrange a price. Failing to agree upon a price, an independent chairman shall be called in, as provided for in Clause C of "Settlement of Local and General Disputes," and their decision shall be final.

"In making the prices for new work, the committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine, or other mines in the neighbourhood. Meantime, if the work is continued until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the day wage scale."

From the evidence before me, it appears that the mines worked from the south, northerly are faulted by a ravine of about 100 feet in width, and that the mine in question known as "No. 8 North" has been opened on the northerly side of this ravine, and has been operated by the day wage scale until this dispute should be settled, and under the agreement the price is to be determined by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighbourhood.

From the evidence and statements made before me I find that the mine in dispute, "No. 8 North," very closely resembles "No. 9 Mine," both in the arrangements of the shale and coal and their various thicknesses, and does not resemble "Mine No. 7" in any of these respects. From Mr. Wilson's evidence

also it appears that on an analysis of the coal in mines "No. 8 North" and "No. 9," the constituents of the coal are very much alike, and without in detail giving the various distinctions, I note that "No. 8 Mine North" has in all 8 feet of coal and 3 inch of shale "No. 9 Mine" having in all 7 feet 11 inches of coal and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of shale whereas "No. 7 Mine" contains 11 feet of coal and 2 feet 9 inch of shale. This latter shale being all in one place, whereas in the other two mines the shale appears in narrow seams.

I also note that the lower layer of coal in both the "No. 9 Mine" and "No. 8 North" are each 1 foot 6 inches in thickness, whereas in "No. 7 Mine" the first layer of coal is 4 feet.

I also note that above the lower layer of coal in "No. 9 Mine" there is a 1 inch layer of shale, and in "No. 8 North" 1 inch of shale at the same height, no such shale occurring there in "No. 7 Mine."

I therefore find that the price to be fixed for the mining in the "No. 8 North Mine" should be the same as the prices fixed by the agreement for the "No. 8 Mine" as follows:—

Mining rate: 55 cents per gross ton

Yardage:

Levels and parallels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross cuts between levels, \$1.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Dated the first day of September, A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,
Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators' Association

VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The Strike commenced in September, 1912, formally declared off.

THE prolonged strike between the coal operators of Vancouver Island and the coal miners was formally declared off on August 19. So far as the Department has been informed, the strike ended with no formal agreement between the operators and the miners. Since most of the companies have been working short time during recent months, the industrial situation may not be for the moment materially benefited by the action of the former employees of the operators, save that in the case of Nanaimo it is understood the company has been in a position to increase its working force, and at this point considerable relief will be felt. In any event, the course of the miners in ending the strike will tend greatly to ease the general conditions resulting from the prolonged and at times bitter dispute. The decision was reached at a meeting of miners held at Nanaimo on August 19, and the proposition to end the strike is understood to have been approved by a large majority of those present, the view being that this course would leave the miners free to take work at their calling wherever work could be found. At South Wellington, where are located the mines of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, the situation is complicated by reason of the disastrous fire which visited the town on August 11, and some time will probably elapse before the district feels the benefit of the cessation of strike trouble. At Extension and Cumberland, the mining centres of the Canadian Collieries Company, the proprietors claim to have long been able to secure all the labour desired and had been working their men short time for lack of market. In the case of the Jingle Pot mine, the only other property affected at any time by the strike, the trouble was, it will be remembered, short-

lived, the company and the miners reaching an agreement after a short cessation of work.

While no formal agreement appears to have been reached between the operators and the miners, the working arrangement is understood to have been one which gives reasonable assurance of the early return of the old employees to their places, the old employees being in any event to have preference over new men in the matter of engagement; also the coal operators will not, it is understood, object to their employees belonging to the United Mine Workers' Association or to any other organization, but it has been made clear by the mine owners that this is not to be taken as in any way a recognition of any union. This, it may be remarked, is precisely the working arrangement which the Deputy Minister of Labour endeavoured to bring about when, in November last, that officer visited the scene of the strike. The Western Fuel Company, the leading coal operator at Nanaimo and the only company then, as now, in a position to increase materially its working forces, was willing to negotiate a settlement on these terms, but the employees were not then ready to waive full recognition, and the strike therefore continued.

Reviewing briefly the course of the strike, it may be noted that work ceased first at the Cumberland mines, controlled by the Canadian Collieries Company, on September 16, 1912, and two days later work ceased at the mines of the same company at Extension. The strike was the outcome, as has appeared from statements of the United Mine Workers of America, of an effort on the part of the officers of that organization to secure a joint working agreement between the union named and the mine operators.

on Vancouver Island. Confused, however, with this general issue a particular grievance arose out of alleged discrimination by the company against employees known to be active union workers. No formal negotiation took place between the parties and substantially the dispute was accepted as being a struggle for union recognition. After some months' idleness, or comparative idleness, the company reopened their Cumberland mines with such labour as was available, and, more slowly, resumed operations at Extension. The company claimed that at several points the output had by the end of the year reached the normal level. Statements, however, on this point were conflicting, and the net output was considerably reduced. This applied particularly to Extension. On May 1, 1913, the men ceased work at all other mines on the island, namely, Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot, work being however continued at Cumberland and Extension. This second strike was shown subsequently to have been a development of the strike of September, 1912, arising out of the desire of the U.M.W.A. to secure a general agreement with mine operators on Vancouver Island. The strike of May 1, like that of the previous September, took place without any preliminary negotiations between the union and any of the companies concerned. Branches of the U.M.W.A. had come into existence at all the mining centres, and in the second strike, as in the first (still unsettled), the struggle was generally accepted as one for union recognition.

In the course of a visit to the West, the Minister of Labour, during July, 1913, visited the various scenes of the disturbance and did what appeared possible at that time to bring about better relations between the various companies and their men. It was not, however, possible to secure an agreement. An enquiry was also conducted by Mr. S. Price, of St. Thomas, under a Royal Commission, and in the report presented by Mr. Price under date of August

14, 1913, will be found a full statement of the situations as then appearing.

Operations were beginning slowly at most of the mines when, in the month of August, considerable disturbances occurred at Nanaimo, South Wellington Extension and Ladysmith, the latter place being the point at which resided a large proportion of the workers at Extension. A considerable number of special provincial police and some hundreds of militia were sent to the scene of disturbance, and work ceased for a time at all points save Cumberland. The company controlling the Jinglepot mine on August 18 made an agreement with its workers frankly recognizing the union. The situation at Cumberland did not undergo any material change. At Extension, where are located other mines of the Canadian Collieries Company, work was again slowly resumed, as also at the mines of the Western Fuel Company in Nanaimo. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and further efforts were made, as above mentioned, to bring the parties into agreement, but the determination of the employers not to grant recognition prevented an arrangement being reached. In March, 1914, the Western Fuel Company made an agreement with its then employees on conditions involving an increase in wages approximating ten per cent. on those paid under the agreement in force when the strike of May 1 began. The new agreement was made terminable in October 1, 1916. During the month of June it was publicly announced that the United Mine Workers' organization had found it necessary to cease supporting the strike on Vancouver Island, and it became generally understood that the amount which had been paid out by the organization for the relief of strikers from the inception of the trouble in September, 1912, approximated one and a half million dollars. This situation made a speedy termination of the strike more probable in any event, and the outbreak in August of the European war

and some general increase in unemployment in different parts of Canada, and notably in the Western Provinces, no

doubt increased the disposition of the strikers to bring about a working agreement with the operators.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, AUGUST, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

August, 1914.....	137.7
July, 1914.....	135.5
August, 1913.....	134.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number advanced over two points during August, there having been steep advances in grains, hog products, miscellaneous foods, textiles, drugs and chemicals, liquors and tobacco. An upward movement also appeared in fish, dairy products, metals, leathers, paper and rubber. Price levels were slightly lower in fuel and lighting, building materials and raw furs.

The chief increases as compared with the same month last year appeared in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fish, Other Foods, Textiles, Drugs and Chemicals. Lower levels, however, appeared in Metals, Fuel and Lighting, and Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for August, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat was firmer toward the end of July on less favourable crop reports, and the

outbreak of war in Europe caused a rapid advance on account of the shortage in the European crops and rise in the world prices of grain which would follow. Toward the end of August the price of wheat at Fort William was \$1.12 per bus. for No. 1 Northern, as compared with 92c a month previous. Ontario winter wheat also advanced from 95-97c to \$1.12-1.20. Western barley rose from 50 to 60c. Ontario barley advanced 6c. Oats were 10c higher. Flax, however, receded from the high point reached in July, and declined to \$1.39. Ontario peas were easier, but rye advanced 1c. Hay was \$1.00 higher at Montreal, the demand having improved. Straw was \$1.00 upward, and shorts advanced \$1.00 per ton.

Animals and meats. — Best butcher cattle at Toronto rose from \$8.75 to \$9.10, but at Winnipeg extra choice butchers' eased off from \$7.40-7.65 to \$7.30-7.55. Dressed beef was steady. Plate beef in barrels had advanced to \$24.00 for two hundred pounds at Montreal, but rose still higher. Barreled pork advanced \$1.00, and later in the month was still higher. All lines of smoked meats and tinned meats were upward on account of the demand for war supplies. Breakfast bacon was up 2c per lb., medium hams 1½c, and lard ¾c. Hogs, not being plentiful, advanced from \$8.50 to \$9.50 at Toronto, and dressed hogs followed the rise at 25c per cwt. Sheep were slightly higher, but spring lambs declined \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cwt. Poultry was firm, supplies being light.

Dairy products.—Butter advanced at Montreal from 25¼-25½c to 28-28½c, and at Toronto creamery butter also ad-

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1914,
JULY, 1914, AND AUGUST, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		August, 1914.	July, 1914.	August, 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	159.4	147.8	140.8
Western.....	4	150.3	138.8	126.8
Fodder.....	5	168.8	164.2	144.3
All.....	15	160.2	150.2	138.2
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	232.4	228.9	183.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	210.5	165.6	173.3
Sheep and mutton.....	3	169.0	161.4	139.6
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	186.5
All.....	17	204.0	197.7	172.3
III. Dairy products.....	9	141.6	134.4	139.7
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	156.9	149.5	151.3
Fresh fish.....	3	159.6	152.0	149.7
All.....	9	157.8	150.5	150.7
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	4	98.6	122.6	96.9
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	89.0	87.2	109.7
Dried fruits.....	4	118.6	118.6	111.4
Fresh vegetables.....	3	252.3	260.4	158.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	106.3	97.7	101.8
All.....	16	121.8	136.8	115.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	130.8	127.4	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	121.7	107.7	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	109.1	102.8	113.3
Condiments.....	5	107.7	101.7	99.6
All.....	25	122.4	113.2	115.2
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	146.4	145.0	139.0
Cottons.....	4	142.6	145.2	147.5
Silks.....	3	93.0	93.8	89.4
Jutes.....	2	255.0	212.1	211.1
Flax products.....	4	118.1	112.8	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	102.3	102.3	104.7
All.....	20	138.4	135.1	132.0
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	206.6	206.6	188.7
Leather.....	4	151.4	151.4	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	155.7	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	172.6	172.6	166.1
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.3	99.3	103.0
Other metals.....	13	120.4	118.9	130.1
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	110.0	109.0	113.9
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	120.3	121.1	134.9
Lighting.....	4	90.9	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	108.6	109.0	117.8
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	183.8	184.1	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	109.4	110.2	112.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	140.7	140.8	142.9
All.....	48	140.3	140.7	142.0
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	76.6	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.3	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	128.0	128.0	126.4
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	120.5	111.5	113.4
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	208.6	235.0	302.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	139.1	133.3	134.4
Sundries.....	7	114.0	106.2	111.1
All.....	17	145.1	145.1	164.3
All commodities.....	265*	137.7	135.5	134.1

*Seven commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

vanced 3c, and dairy butter 2c. A better demand from Western Canada was reported, partly due to possible interruption in the shipments from New Zealand and the greater cost of shipments by sea, as a result of increased marine insurance. Further inquiry from England was also reported. Total supplies for the season in Montreal showed considerable decrease as compared with the same period last year. Dry weather and poor pasture accounted for falling receipts. Cheese was $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower at the beginning of the month, but advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ c later, reaching $13\frac{5}{8}$ - $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. The English market was reported favourable, and receipts were not heavy as a result of dry weather. Eggs were 1c higher, the advance of the season, warm weather; and the approach of the moulting season being factors. There was some inquiry from England and a shipment was reported. Milk rose at Winnipeg with the advance of the season.

Fish.—The export market for dry fish in Nova Scotia was seriously effected by the outbreak of war and the interruption to shipping. Prices fell as low as \$4.50-\$5.50 for dry cod, having previously been up to \$7.25-7.75, the highest on record. Later in the month conditions improved and prices advanced \$1.00. The financial conditions in foreign countries to which shipments are made continued to be an unfavourable aspect in the trade. The Lunenburg fleet catch is expected to be short, though somewhat better than last year in some parts. Pickled fish was reported in good demand in the United States. Salt herring advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Dry haddock also advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Mackerel was reported \$3.00-\$4.00 per barrel higher and was still firm. British Columbia canned salmon was \$1.00 higher, the new pack coming on the market at \$8.50 per case for sockeye salmon. The opening price in 1913, the year of the "big run" every four years, was \$6.00. Fresh halibut on the Atlantic coast advanced from 8c to 10c per lb.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early varieties of peaches came on the market at

Toronto at 50-60c. August plums were down as low as 40-50c. Raspberries were off the market, the last quotation being 15c. Cherries were down to 60c per basket. Prices for apples this season were expected to be low, due to the effects of the war on the export market. Lemons were 50c lower early in August, but later advanced to \$7.00 and \$8.00 per case as a result of interruption to supplies from Italy. California oranges advanced from \$3.25-3.50 to \$4.00. Raisins and currants rose 2c per lb. in common with other Mediterranean products. Beans advanced \$1.00 per bus. as shipment from Austria would cease, these having been an important factor in the market in recent years. Crops of potatoes were reported good, considerable supplies were already arriving on the markets, and prices were down to \$1.25 at Toronto and Montreal. Fresh tomatoes were reported plentiful and were as low as 25c per basket. Canned vegetables advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen in common with other tinned goods.

Miscellaneous groceries.—In flour successive advances of 30c, 40c and 45c per bbl. was made during the month, following the steep advance in the wheat market. Trade had been dull in July, as dealers were waiting for the new crops of wheat, and expected lower quotations in view of the favourable crop reports. Stocks of flour were therefore light. At the outbreak of war a heavy demand for flour by householders began and caused considerable increase in sales and in the output of flour, with upward prices. Rolled oats advanced from \$2.30-2.40 per ninety pound bag to \$3.30-3.40 at Toronto, in sympathy with the rising market for oats. Rice advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. and later on another $\frac{1}{2}$ c, due to greater cost of shipments from England and India. Tea advanced 4 to 6c per lb. and was reported very scarce on some markets on account of an embargo on exports from England. Later in the month coffee was 3 to 4c per lb. higher, a new customs duty having been imposed. Granulated sugar advanced from \$4.56 in barrels at Toronto to \$4.66, on

the first news of war, and later by a succession of advances reached as high a level as \$5.36-5.86. The effect of the war, curtailing the beet sugar crop in Europe, which is nearly half the world's production, and the demand from England for sugar in the West Indies, caused a steep advance in the price of raw sugar. An additional customs duty of 70c per cwt. further contributed to the rise. The highest price in recent years was \$5.80 per cwt. in January, 1912, following the failure of the European crop on account of drought in 1911. This was the highest price on record since 1891. Yellow sugar similarly rose from \$4.16 to \$4.26, and later to \$4.76 per cwt. Glucose rose 15c per cwt. in sympathy with corn, the crop in United States being short on account of dry weather. Honey advanced slightly to 9¾-10½ per lb. in 60 lb. pails. Cream of tartar went up 3c per lb., and later advanced still higher, as production in France will be decreased during the war. Pepper was also 3c higher.

Textiles. — Ontario wool advanced 11½c per lb. for the best grades. Woollen underwear made from imported material rose 50c per dozen garments, and other lines made from imported wool were firm, according to the possibility of obtaining supplies. Raw cotton declined to 12½c at the end of July, and, the cotton exchange at New York being closed during August on account of the demoralization of markets by the war, the low level to which the market fell was scarcely known, but some sales were reported as low as 8½c. The greater cost of imported dyestuffs tended to keep

up the prices of manufactured cottons. Raw silk was lower early in August, but owing to interference with shipping the silk markets were unsettled, and prices were reported to be advancing. Prices for jute and hessians advanced nearly 20 per cent., stocks being light, the cost of shipping being greater, and some shipments having been delayed. Flax fibre and tow were not quoted on the market as producing countries in Europe were at war. Farmers in Canada were reported to be holding supplies for a rise in the market. Flax sewing twine and linen rope advanced 2c per lb.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — The market had been very dull, but was considerably stimulated by the demand for raw material, and some lines of hides and leathers advanced. Horse hides were up 25c. Sole leather advanced from 35c to 38-40c, and harness leather rose 1c and 2c per lb.

Metals and implements. — Iron and steel markets were unsettled by the outbreak of war. Lines chiefly imported from Europe were no longer obtainable, or only at increased prices, and, on the other hand, the demand for some products was increased in Europe. Prices were, therefore, upwards, and finally advanced \$2.00 per ton for some lines. Antimony, lead, quicksilver, spelter and tin advanced steeply. Copper and silver declined on account of a decrease in demand.

Fuel. — Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton at Montreal, as is usual toward autumn. Connellsville furnace coke was

5c per ton easier at the ovens. Gasoline was reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gal. The demand for bituminous coal for industrial purposes was reported quiet.

Lumber.—The trade in lumber was at first reduced by the outbreak of war, but soon improved, as insurance became cheaper and trade routes were opened and a better export trade was expected. Spruce deals declined slightly at St. John, N.B., as no vessels were to be had for a time.

Miscellaneous building materials. — Many lines of paints, supplies of which are obtained from Europe, rose. White lead advanced in sympathy with the metal market, shellac varnish was up 10c per gallon, and dry colours were higher. Benzine declined 1c, but linseed oil was firmer. Iron pipe declined nearly 5 per cent., sash weights were down 10c, and copper wire was down $\frac{5}{8}$ c.

House furnishings. — Table cutlery from England was advanced 10 per cent. and silver-plated cutlery was reported upward. Materials such as glass and zinc parts for washboards were also advancing.

Drugs and chemicals.—Many lines advanced steeply, as supplies come chiefly from Europe. Carbolic acid, borax, caustic soda, opium, quinine, and menthol were higher, and supplies in some lines were reported low in some centres and very difficult to replace.

Miscellaneous.—Furs, mink skin and muskrat declined somewhat. European hops were not quoted on the market. Liquors and tobaccos advanced on account of increases in excise and customs

duties. Ale and porter rose over \$2.00 per barrel and plug smoking tobacco was up 5c per lb. Newsprint paper was 5c per cwt. higher on account of greater demand. Raw rubber advanced 10c per lb., as shipments of supplies from some producing countries were interrupted.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

The index number of the *Economist*, London, at the end of July, was slightly higher, grain, flour, sugar, and butter having already risen, but cotton was weak and metals were downward. Many quotations, included in the calculations, it was stated, were nominal, food prices being uncertain at the time, but there was no demoralization in the wholesale markets for raw materials.

The *Statist*, London, August 15, continuing the Sauerbeck index number for the end of July, reported an upward movement in foods, with declines in various classes of materials. Wheat, flour, maize, bacon and butter were higher, though coffee was lower. Minerals were lower except iron. Cotton was down, but flax and jute were up.

The index number of *Bradstreet's*, New York, was somewhat higher on August 1, but a calculation made at the

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	-Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	1256.	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	.....	8.6566	.....	.....
August.....	137.7	.....	.....	8.7087	.....	.....
				9.8495		

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

middle of the month showed the index number up to 9.8495, the highest on record since 1892, an advance of 13 per cent. during the two weeks. The advances were greatest in food products and imported staples.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 foodstuffs of general consumption in the United States, was 66.3 at the close of the week ending August 22, as compared with 66.2 the week previous, and 58.9 for the month of July, 59.4 for

June, the average for August, 1913, being 59.3.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE chief features of the month in retail prices were the advances in flour and sugar, as a result of the effects of the war on the world's markets for wheat and raw sugar. Pork products, beef, bread, butter, eggs, rolled oats, rice, beans and tea were also upward in many cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak advanced at Hull, Que., Orillia, St. Catharines, Guelph, Woodstock, Brantford, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Lethbridge, Alta., and Nanaimo, B.C. Prices were also upward at St. John's and Montreal, Que., and at Prince Albert, Sask. An increase in wholesale prices was reported in several Ontario cities. Cattle were reported scarce at St. Catharines, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask. Medium shoulder roast advanced at Sydney and Halifax, N.S., St. John's and Montreal, Que., Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Chatham, Owen Sound, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Prince Albert, Sask., Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Veal.—The price of veal was higher at Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Kingston, Orillia, Hamilton, Woodstock, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Owen Sound and Cobalt, Ont., at Prince Albert, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., at New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C. The price declined at Truro, N.S., Fort William, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta.

Mutton advanced at Quebec, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Brockville, Orillia, Owen Sound, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta. The price declined at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was higher in price at Sydney, Amherst, Halifax and Truro, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Hull, Que., Kingston, Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock, Windsor, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Nelson and Vancouver, B.C. Salt pork was higher at Sydney, Amherst and Truro, N.S., at St. John, Newcastle and Fredericton, N.B., Three Rivers, Hull, Que., Peterborough, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Medicine Hat, Alta. The demand for pork products, smoked and packed, was increased for army supplies, and was followed by an advance in hogs and all hog products.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon rose at Truro, N.S., Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. John's and Hull, Que., Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Cobalt, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta. Easier prices were quoted at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask.

Fish.—Prices were steady, the range being slightly higher in some localities.

Lard advanced at Westville, N.S., Three Rivers and Hull, Que., at Toronto and Cobalt, Ont., but the price was quoted lower at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced in forty of the cities and were quoted lower at Kingston, Ont. Packed eggs were also higher in sixteen of the cities, but were not quoted in thirty-four cities. The advance of the season was reported as the cause of the increase.

Milk.—The price of milk advanced from 10c per quart to 12c at Quebec, Que.

Butter.—Dairy and creamery advanced in nearly all of the cities, the rise being 3 to 5 cents in most localities. Greater demand in Western Canada, the effect of the war on New Zealand ship-

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 56.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	5	12	12	6½	5½	29-54	64	44	*3.00	10	10	..	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00 — 1
5	6	13	13	6	6	30	25	35	..	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00
5	6	15	14	7	6½	40	40	40	*2.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	14.00	9.00 — 2
5	6	14	..	5½	5½	35-40	60	40-60	*2.25	10	10	7.75	5.75	7.00	4.50	22	18.00	9.00 — 3
6	6	13	13	5½	4½	40	..	40	*2.25	10	10	8.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	5½	16	14	5½	5	30	..	40	2.10	12	10-12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	18.00	12.00 — 5
5	6	..	13	5½	5½	35	40	40	*2.40	10	10	7.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	20.00	15.00
7	7	15	14	6½	6	40	50	40	1.80	10	12	7.75	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	14.00	10.00
6	6	..	10	7½	6	35	..	40	*2.00	10	10	..	5.75	6.00	d3.25	25	12.50	8.00 — 6
6	6	14	12	6½	6½	35	50	40	a* 3.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 7
5	7	13	12	5½	4½	35-40	35-40	40	1.10	16-20	8-10	8.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	..... — 8
5	6	12	15	6	5	30-50	25-50	30-40	1.20	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	22	20.00	12.00 — 9
6	7½	10	12-15	6½	5½	40	40	40-45	1.35	10	9	7.60	4.75	7.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00 — 10
4	6	14	12	5½	5	30	30	40	1.00	10	8	7.50	6.20	6.50	4.00	20	14.00	6.00 — 11
4-5	6	12	13	5	4½	30-60	30-60	40	0.90	5-7	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	11.00	9.00 — 12
6	5	13	13	5½	5	30-40	40-50	40	1.00	10	8	7.00	5.50	8.00	6.50	20	13.00	10.00 — 13
6½	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30-40	50	30-40	2.00	15	8	8.00	6.25	c9.00	5.00	25	12.00	8.00 — 14
5½	6	12	12	5	5	35-40	35	40	1.80	10	8	8.25	4.00	5.50	4.00	30	15.00	12.00 — 15
												8.75				20	17.00	15.00 — 16

*New potatoes.

b. Scotch anthracite, \$8.50.

d. Millwood.

a. Per bbl. of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.		Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.			
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	28	18	15	25	20	20	24	8	18	33	25	8	27	33	20	18	1½-3	4	3½	5
20— Brockville....	25	18	15	25	20	22	26	8	18	25	25	7	25	30	18	18	1½	3½-4	3½	4
21— Kingston.....	32	20	18	20	24	17	22	12½	20	25	..	7	..	32	20	20	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville.....	25	16	15	20	17	..	28	12	18	24	..	6	33	33	20	18	3	3½	3	4
23— Peterborough..	25	16	18	20	20	17	27	16	20	24	..	7	28	30	22	20	1½	3½	3½	5
24— Orillia.....	30	18	22	18	22	..	25	12½	18	25	8	8	24	30	20	18	3½-4	3½	3½	3½
25— Toronto.....	25	15	16	18	18	12	20	10	17	32	..	10	22	28	20	18	3	3½-4	3½	3½
26— Niagara Falls.	30	16	18	19	22	14	22	12	18	32	..	8	25	32	22	20	1½	4	3	3½
27— St. Catharines.	26	17	21	21	17	16	23	18	17	30	28	8	28	30	22	20	3	3½	3	4
28— Hamilton.....	25	15	15	20	20	20	22	12½	17	30	..	8	27	30	20	18	1½	3½	3½	4
29— Brantford.....	25	17	20	24	22	20	25	18	18	26	..	7	25	30	22	20	1½	3½	3½	4½
30— Guelph.....	27	19	20	23	22	16	23	17	18	25	..	7	25	32	20	20	3	4	3	6
31— Berlin.....	23	20	20	18	18	25	15	18	25	..	8	8	25	27	20	18	1½	4	3½	5
32— Woodstock...	25	16	18	22	22	20	25	10	18	22	..	7	28	30	25	18	1½	4	3½	4
33— Stratford.....	24	16	16	18	22	20	27	15	18	23	..	7	23	25	18	18	1½	3½	3	4
34— London.....	25	18	20	22	20	20	25	20	18	24	..	7	29	30	22	20	1½	4	3½	7
35— St. Thomas....	26	16	16	22	20	..	23	18	20	25	..	7	..	30	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
36— Chatham.....	22	17	22	25	23	20	24	10	18	22	..	8	24	27	20	20	1½	3½	3½	3½
37— Windsor.....	26	21	23	23	23	20	28	15	20	26	..	10	30	32	24	20	1½	4	3½	5
38— Owen Sound..	25	15	15	15	20	18	23	12	17	25	..	7	20	30	20	..	1½	4	3½	3½
39— Cobalt.....	30	20	15	25	22	17	22	15	18	38	30	10	..	30	20	16	3	4	3½	5
40— Sault Ste Marie	30	20	24	23	22	20	22	12½	17	35	33	9	27	35	20	..	1½	4½	4	5
41— Port Arthur..	25	15	15	22	25	18	28	15	20	35	30	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	3½
42— Fort William.	25	15	20	22½	22½	18	28	15	20	35	30	12	30	32½	20	20	1	5½	3½	3½
Manitoba—																				
43— Winnipeg.....	27	20	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	27	..	9	23	30	23	20	1	5	3½	5
44— Brandon.....	25	18	18	22	18	..	30	12	20	23	..	10	25	27	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45— Regina.....	35	20	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	25	..	10	25	30	25	25	1½	4½	4	4
46— Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	15	18	25	20	10	25	30	20	20	2	3½	3½	4½
47— Moosejaw.....	30	20	20	25	20	20	25	18	18	25	..	10	25	35	20	..	1	5	3½	5
48— Saskatoon.....	28	18	20	28	20	20	28	15	20	25	..	10	20	35	..	20	1½	6½	3½	4
Alberta—																				
49— Medicine Hat.	30	16	25	25	20	16	25	18	15	30	25	10	25	35	25	25	1½	5½	3½	4½
50— Calgary.....	23	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	25	..	10	20	30	20	20	1½	4½	3½	3½
51— Edmonton....	22	15	22	25	18	18	28	12½	20	30	..	10	24	27½	20	20	1½	4½	4½	4½
52— Lethbridge....	22	16	18	22½	18	18	25	15	18	30	..	10	25	35	22½	22½	1	5	3½	4½
British Columbia																				
53— Nelson.....	25	18	20	25	25	20	30	20	20	30	10	30	30	30	20	20	1	6½	4½	5
54— New Westm'str	25	20	25	25	25	20	35	15	20	35	..	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	4½	6½
55— Vancouver...	22	14	20	20	18	18	32	10	14	40	35	10	25	40	25	20	1-1½	5	4	6
56— Victoria.....	27	15	25	25	25	18	35	10	18	40	35	11	35	45	25	22	1	6½	4	7
57— Nanaimo.....	27	23	25	28	25	20	28	10	15	40	35	11	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	6
58— Prince Rupert	30	20	25	30	30	20	30	10	18	45	30	20	..	45	30	25	1½	8½	4½	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.		Beans, hand picked, per lb.		Apples, evaporated, per lb.		Prunes, medium quality, per lb.		Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.		Potatoes, per bag of 14 bushels.		Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.		Starch, laundry, per lb.		Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.		Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng m's quarter).									
								Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.		Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.										Green, medium Japan per lb.		Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.				Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.		Hard, best, per long cord.		Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.		Without sanitary conveniences	
								Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.																											
5	6	10	12½	5½	5	42	32	40	1.40	12½	8	8.25	9.00	6.50	4.50	25	24.50	17.00	-19																
5	8	12½	12½	6	5	40	35	40	1.20	9	8	7.60	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	11.00	-20																
5	6	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	35	40	*2.40	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	-21																
5	..	..	10	6	5½	30	30	30	1.55	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-22														
	7	5	..	15	6½	40	40	40	2.00	10	10	7.35	5.50	6.50	3.50	25	15.00	12.00	-23																
	8½	8½	10	5½	5	30	30	35	1.50	10	7	7.15	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	11.00	8.00	-24																
	6	12½	14	5½	5½	28	28	25	1.30	10	7	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	23.00	20.00	-25																
	7	12½	13	5½	5	35	35	40	1.40							20	27.00	21.00																	
						30	30	28	*2.40	13½	10	6.50	5.00	.....	.....	20	15.00	12.00	-26														
						50	50	50								20	20.00	15.00																	
5-6	6	..	..	5½	5½	30	30	30	*2.40	10	7	7.00	4.75	.....	.....	19	16.00	14.00	-27												
5	5½	12	13	6	5½	25	25	30	1.35	10	8	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	20																	
6	5	..	15	6½	5½	40	40	40								18	18.00	14.00	-28																
6	5	..	12½	7½	6½	30	30	25	1.60	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	15.00	11.00	-29																
						40	40	30	1.50	10	8	7.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	13.00	10.00	-30																
6-10	5-7	8	15	5½	5½	28	32	22	*2.40	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	16.00	14.00	-31																
5	5	..	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.85	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-32																
5	5	10	8	6½	5	30	30	30	*2.40	10	10	7.25	7.25	8.50	7.00	18	18.00	12.00	-33																
5	7	..	13	6½	5½	30	30	40	1.80	10	8	7.40	6.50	8.00	6.00	17	15.00	12.00	-34																
5	5	12½	12½	6½	5½	40	40	40	1.35	10	10	7.50	5.00	3.50	.....	18	20.00	16.00																
5	5	12½	12½	6½	5½	35	30	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.25	f	f	15	25.00	12.00	-35																
5	5	12½	15	5½	5½	40	35	40	*2.00	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-36																
8	7	12½	12½	6½	5½	30	30	30	*2.75	10	10	8.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	20	20.00	15.00	-37																
5	6	12½	8-10	5½	5½	30	30	40	1.10	10	10	7.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	12.00	8.00	-38																
																15	15.00	12.00																	
6	6	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	40	*2.50	10	10	9.50	.....	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00	-39															
7	7	15	15	7½	7½	40-45	40-45	40-45	1.90	10	8	8.75	4.50	6.00	4.00	25	16.00	14.00	-40																
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	30	1.50	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	-41																
						60	60	50								25	25.00	20.00																	
5	5	12½	12½	5½	5½	30	30	35	1.75	10	10	8.50	6.00	6.50	4.50	25	20.00	15.00	-42																
						60	60	60								25	25.00	20.00																	
6½	5	12	12	6½	6½	35	35	35	*2.85	10	8	11.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	25	30.00	25.00	-43																
8½	10	15	15	6½	6½	35	35	40	2.00	15	10	11.50	9.00	7.50	6.00	30	20.00	15.00	-44																
10	8	15	15	7½	6½	50	40	35-40	*2.65	20	10	13.25	10.00	9.00	8.50	30	45.00	25.00	-45																
8½	12	12½	6½	6½	6	40	40	35	1.50	10	10	13.50	11.00	7.50	4.50	30	35.00	15.00	-46																
7	5	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	2.00	15	15	13.50	8.50	.....	8.00	30	30.00	20.00	-47															
7	6½	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	*2.50	25	15	13.50	10.00	7.25	6.25	30	20.00	12.00	-48																
8	8	17½	15	5½	5	40	40	30	*3.00	20	12½	f	f	f	f	40	25.00	20.00	-49																
6	6	15	10	6½	6½	35	35	30	*2.60	15	10	7.00	6.25	7.50	4.00	35	35.00	15.00	-50																
7	6	15	12½	6½	5½	40	40	40	*2.50	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.50	4.50	30	50.00	25.00																
8	7	15	15	6½	5½	40	40	45	*3.00	20	10	.....	6.75	.....	.....	35	35.00	25.00	-51													
									*3.00	20	15	.....	6.75	.....	.....		15.00	10.00	-52													
8½	8½	16	12½	7½	6½	50	45	30-60	2.70	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	15.00	-53															
8½	4	20	20	6½	6½	40	40	40	h 1.35	20	10	.....	7.00	.....	6.50	40	20.00	12.00	-54														
5	7	15	13	6½	5½	25	30	30	h .25	15	9	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	32	20.00	17.00	-55														
8	8	20	15	6	5½	50	40	40	h 1.75	15	10	12.50	6.50	.....	3.50	40	25.00	20.00																
						40	50	40	h 2.00	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	30	25.00	12.00	-56													
8	7	15	12½	6	5½	40	40	40	h 2.00	20	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	30	25.00	12.00	-57													
7½	7½	17	15	6½	5	40	40	40	h 2.00	20	10	11.00	7.50	.....	5.00	50	20.00	25.00	-58															

e. Dairy prints, 25c per in.

g. Lignite.

f. Natural gas,

h. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

j. Tamarac, jack pine, poplar, etc.

k. Delivery extra.

ments, and dry weather in Ontario were reported as the chief causes.

Cheese advanced at Truro, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Que., at Orillia, Niagara Falls, London, St. Thomas, Peterborough, St. Catharines and Brantford, Ont., at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. The wholesale market was somewhat higher and pasture was poor in some parts of Ontario.

Bread.—Prices advanced in thirteen of the cities, following the rise in flour. At Moncton, N.B., in addition to the two pound loaf at 8 cents, a one and one-half pound loaf at 7 cents was put on the market. At Fredericton, N.B., the price of the two pound loaf rose from 8 cents to 9 cents. At St. John's, Que., the price of a three pound loaf rose from 8 cents to 9 cents. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., the six pound loaf rose from 17 cents to 18 cents, and at Sorel from 15 cents to 18 cents. At Montreal, Que., the price per loaf rose from 7-8 cents to -89 cents, the weight of the loaf commonly sold being $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. The price of the three pound loaf advanced from 10 cents to 11 cents at Hull, Que., and from 11 cents to 12 cents at Ottawa, Ont. At Hamilton, and also at Cobalt, Ont., the price of the one and one-half pound loaf rose from 5 cents to 6 cents, and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., from 7 cents to 8 cents. At Prince Rupert, B.C., the price changed from 4 one pound loaves for 25 cents to 3 one pound loaves for 25c.

Flour rose in all of the cities following an advance in the wholesale price. The price for ordinary family flour in most cities rose from about 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 cents per pound, in twenty-five pound lots.

Rolled oats also advanced in many of the cities, following the rise in the oat market and the wholesale price of rolled oats. The advance in retail prices for small quantities was $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 1 cent per pound.

Rice advanced at Sydney, Westville, Halifax and Truro, N.S., St. John and Newcastle, N.B., Three Rivers, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que., Brock-

ville, Kingston, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Guelph, Berlin, Woodstock, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Sask., Medicine Hat, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. Wholesale prices advanced 1 cent, due to the effect of the war on shipments.

Beans.—The price of beans per lb. rose at Sydney and Truro, N.S., St. John and Newcastle, N.B., Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. John's, Que., Ottawa, Orillia, Toronto, London and Cobalt, Ont., Regina, Sask., Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C. Wholesale prices advanced \$1.00 per bushel, as Austrian beans would not be available on the Canadian market during the war.

Evaporated apples were higher at Fredericton, N.B., Sorel and St. John's, Que., Orillia, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., and Nanaimo, B.C. The prices were quoted easier at Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Prunes were higher at Sydney and Amherst, N.S., Newcastle and Fredericton, N.B., at Ottawa, Peterborough, Berlin, Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta., and at New Westminster, B.C. The price was quoted easier at Montreal, Que. The wholesale market was somewhat affected by the influence of the war on shipments of prunes from Bosnia, in Austria-Hungary, but as the chief supply comes from California, where the crop is reported good, there was little change.

Sugar.—The price rose in all of the cities, following successive advances in wholesale prices as a result of war. Granulated sugar had been down to 5 cents per pound in many of the cities and was still lower in two; but $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents was the price prevailing in most cities, and advanced to about 7c. This level was about the same as in January, 1912, following the failure of the beet sugar crop in Europe. The advance in yellow sugar was similar.

Tea.—Prices were higher in most of the cities, 5 to 10 cents. Higher exchange, marine insurance and the temporary embargo on shipments from England caused the rise. Stocks were reported low as the new crop was just coming on the market.

Coffee.—Some advance occurred toward the end of the month following the imposition of the new customs duties.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes were higher as stocks were low, but new potatoes came on the market in many of the cities and caused a decline, being reported plentiful.

Vinegar.—No changes were reported.

Starch advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., Orillia and Toronto, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Halifax, N.S., St. John's, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's and Hull, Que., Brockville, Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls and Berlin, Ont.,

and at Nelson, B.C. An advance of 10 cents or 25 cents per ton is usual at this season. At Quebec City householders who ordered large quantities for immediate delivery were charged 25 cents extra. Bituminous coal was higher at Hull, Que., and Peterborough, Ont.

Wood.—Hard wood was higher at Belleville, Ont., and Halifax, N.S., but was lower at Truro, N.S., and Sorel, Que.

Coal oil.—The price was quoted higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals.—Rates were \$2.00 lower at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., \$5.00 lower at Moose Jaw, Sask., and \$3.00 lower at Edmonton, Alta. At Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C., rents were easier. Numbers of vacant houses were reported as families were leaving the cities on account of lack of employment.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

DREDGING, McKELLAR RIVER, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Dredging, McKellar River (Fort William, Ont.) Name of contractor, Great Lakes Dredging Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, July 25, 1914. Contract price, Class "A," 23 cents per cubic yard (*in situ*).

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates

of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

DRILL HALL, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Drill hall, Listowell, Ont. Name of contractor, the W. A. Tom Construction Company, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, July 30, 1914. Amount of contract, \$17,880.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Stonecutters.....	45c. per hr., 10 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	45c. " 10 "
Masons.....	45c. " 10 "
Plasterers.....	45c. " 10 "
Joiners.....	35c. " 10 "
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	25c. " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c. " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c. " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	25c. " 10 "
Builders labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	45c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses & scraper.....	45c. " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, POSTAL STATION "C,"
MOUNT PLEASANT, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Public building, postal station "C,"
Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C.
Names of contractors, Thos. J. Whiteside and Geo. E. Williamson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 30, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$86,827.30.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Stonecutters.....	70c. per hour, 8 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	75c. " 8 "
Masons.....	75c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	53½c. " 8 "
Joiners.....	53½c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	75c. " 8 "
Lathers.....	68c. " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	62½c. " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Steam hoist engineers.....	56¼c. " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	50c. " 8 "
Bricklayers and masons' Labourers.....	43¾c. " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	37½c. " 8 "
Driver, with 1 horse and cart.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	7.00 " 9 "

ADDITION AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC
BUILDING, SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

Addition and alterations to public
building, Summerside, P.E.I. Name of

contractor, H. P. Woods, Summerside
P.E.I. Date of contract, February 12
1914. Amount of contract, \$16,200.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$2.00 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	4.00 " 10 "
Builders' Labourers.....	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " 10 "

ADDITION AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC
BUILDING, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

Addition and alterations to public
building, Medicine Hat, Alta. Name of
contractor, M. C. Sackrider, Medicine
Hat, Alta. Date of contract, August 24,
1914. Amount of contract, \$38,266.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	65c per h., 8 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 9 "
Masons.....	70c. " 9 "
Carpenters.....	50c. " 9 "
Joiners.....	50c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	70c. " 9 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	35c. " 9 "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per M.
Painters and glaziers.....	50c. per hr., 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	60c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	50c. " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	55½c. " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	62½c. " 8 "
Bricklayers and masons' labourers.....	30c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	40c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	60c. " 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, BASSANO, ALTA.

Public building, Bassano, Alta. Name
of contractor, M. C. Sackrider, Medicine

Hat, Alta. Date of contract, August 24, 1914. Amount of contract, \$23,400.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	65c. per hr., 8 hrs. p. day.
Bricklayers.....	70c. " 9 "
Masons.....	70c. " 9 "
Carpenters.....	45c. " 9 "
Joiners.....	50c. " 9 "
Stair builders.....	50c. " 9 "
Plasterers.....	67½c. " 9 "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per M.
Painters and glaziers.....	45c. per hr., 9 hrs. p. day.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	50c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	45c. " 9 "
Structural iron workers.....	55½c. " 9 "
Electrical workers.....	40c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	27½c. " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c. " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	40c. " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	60c. " 10 "

CUSTOMS BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONT.

Customs building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, P. Lyall & Sons, Construction Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 26, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,173,000.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
*Stonecutters.....	47c. per hr., 8 hrs. p. day.
*Bricklayers.....	52c. " 8 "
*Masons.....	52c. " 8 "
Plasterers.....	45c. " 8 "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	42c. " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Structural steel workers.....	35c. " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	45c. " 9 "
Electricians.....	30c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	30c. " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	\$2.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	5.20 " 9 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c. per hr., 8 hrs. per day.
*Stonecutters, from May 1, 1913.....	50c. " 8 "
*Bricklayers, " ".....	55c. " 8 "
*Masons, " ".....	55c. " 8 "

DREDGING, MARGAREE, ONT.

Dredging, Margaree, Ont. Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 26, 1914. Contract price, Class "B," 55 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, LOUISEVILLE, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Louiseville, Que. Name of contractor, the J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, August 20, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,047.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, GRIMSBY, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Grimsby, Ont. Name of contractor, the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, August 21, 1914. Amount of contract, \$921.

FITTINGS FOR POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS IN PUBLIC BUILDING, MORDEN, MAN.

Fittings for post office and customs in public building, Morden, Man. Name of contractor, the J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,718.

CLOCK TOWER ON PUBLIC BUILDING, UX-BRIDGE, ONT.

Clock tower on public building, Ux-bridge, Ont. Name of contractor, Geo.

Halward (*Senior*), Cannington, Ont.
Date of contract, July 30, 1914. Amount
of contract, \$2,650.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order-in-Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current, or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys available for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the person entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer, or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys

at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of August, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract.

Construction of Section No. 3 of the Severn Division of the Trent Canal.
Date of contract, August 4, 1914.
Amount of contract, schedule rates.
Contractor, the Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rate:
Labourer's foreman.....	\$ 0.30 p. hr. 10 hrs. p. day
Labourers.....	0.20 " 10 "
Concrete finishers.....	0.40 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 " 10 "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " 10 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.30 " 10 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	0.20 " 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	0.30 " 10 "
Driver, 2 horse and wagon.....	0.40 " 10 "
Machinists.....	0.30 " 10 "
Dredge engineers.....	100.00 per month & board
" cranemen.....	80.00 " " "
" firemen.....	50.00 " " "
" deckmen.....	40.00 " " "
" scowmen.....	35.00 " " "
" cook.....	50.00 " " "
" watchmen.....	35.00 " " "
Tug captain.....	70.00 " " "
Marine engineers.....	80.00 " " "
Marine firemen.....	40.00 " " "
Steam shovel engineers.....	4.80 per day of 10 hours
" " cranemen.....	3.46 " " 10 "
" " firemen.....	2.40 " " 10 "
" " pitmen.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Steam hoist runners.....	3.50 " " 10 "
" " firemen.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Drill boat foreman.....	100.00 per month
" " drillers.....	3.00 per day of 12 hours
" " drillers' helpers.....	2.40 " " 12 "
Drill foreman.....	3.00 per day of 10 hours
" " runners.....	2.25 " " 10 "
Locomotive engineers.....	3.50 " " 10 "
" " firemen.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Blasters.....	3.00 " " 10 "
Blasters' helpers.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Divers and divers helpers.....	No special rate

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the four immediately preceding contracts.

Placing stone protection along certain portions of the Summit Level of the Velland Canal between Thorold and Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, August 4, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1.38 per cubic yard. Contractor, Bradley & Walker.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: . Not less than the following:
Boat captain.....	\$90.00 per month & board
Boat engineer.....	80.00 " "
Deckhands.....	40.00 " "
Labourers.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	5.00 " 10 "

Installation of a telephone train dispatching circuit between the town of Truro and the city of Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 4, 1914. Amount of contract, \$8,378.11. Contractor, the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

General Clauses.

Installation of automatic signals from St. John, N.B., to Hampton, N.B., Moncton, N.B., to Painsee Jet., N.B., and from Windsor Jet., N.S., to Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 29, 1914. Amount of contract, \$85,000.00. Contractor, the Union Switch and Signal Company.

General Clauses.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of August, 1914, together with the fair wages schedule attached thereto.

**A LIGHTHOUSE AND ACCESSORY BUILDINGS
AT COFFIN ISLAND, N.S.**

Name of contractor, Duncan C. Mulhall, contractor, Liverpool, N.S. Amount of contract, \$12,000. Date of contract, May 23, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than
Carpenters.....	\$3.00 per day of 10 hours.
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Painters.....	2.25 " 10 "
Excavators.....	1.50 " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of July payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 653 54
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	25 40
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	932 54
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	138 05
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,096 33
Supplying new Mail Bags.....	5,003 49
Making and repairing Mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	370 95
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and Parcel Receptacles.....	4,159 13
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	12 25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	1,710 57

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Agreement adjusting differences between Master and Journeymen Plumbers at Halifax, N.S.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between the Journeymen Plumbers (members of Local Union No. 56) and the Master Plumbers of the County and City of Halifax, N.S.

AWARD.

Whereas, by virtue of a mutual agreement of reference entered into between the above parties, dated Aug. 22, 1914, the question in dispute therein (as to the demand made by the journeymen plumbers for an increase in wages which the master plumbers refused to accede) was referred to arbitration.

And, whereas, the undersigned members of the Board of Arbitration provided for and appointed therein met to consider and discuss the differences between the parties.

And, whereas, all parties interested in the dispute were given an opportunity to be and were fully heard at a sitting of said Board on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of August inst., at the council chamber (Board of Trade) in the city of Halifax.

And, whereas, on each side the views of both parties were fully presented, and certain exhibits verifying statements made were handed into said Board.

And, whereas, the members of said Board, after full and careful consideration of all the arguments and facts presented to them (and feeling that a desire to arrive at a reasonable settlement was evinced at the enquiry) have arrived at the conclusion hereinafter set forth.

Therefore, we the members of the Board each for himself and jointly with each other herein and hereby unanimously agree, publish and declare our award as follows:—

That the rate of wages from and after the publishing of this award shall be

38½c (thirty-eight and one-half cents) per hour up to and including the thirtieth day of April, 1915.

That thereafter for a period of one year commencing the first day of May 1915, until the thirtieth day of April 1916, the wages shall be at the rate of 40c (forty cents) per hour.

As witness our hands and seals this twenty-ninth day of August, 1914, in the city of Halifax, N.S.

A. STANLEY MACKENZIE.
WILLIAM R. POWELL.
R. ROBINSON BLACK.

We further recommend that should either of the parties to this dispute desire to alter or amend the terms hereof imposed after the expiration of the last date therein named, the thirtieth day of April, 1916, notice of such proposed alteration or amendment be given by either party to the other in writing three months prior to the expiration of said date named.

We also recommend that in case any such notice should be given by either party, and no agreement between the parties have been reached within one month, said matters so in dispute be referred immediately to arbitration.

A. STANLEY MACKENZIE.
WILLIAM R. POWELL.
R. ROBINSON BLACK.

Agreement Governing Wages of Manitoba Government Telephones and Employees.

MEMORANDUM of regulations and schedule of wages to govern employees of the plant department of the Manitoba Government Telephone Company in the Province of Manitoba.

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Nine hours to constitute a day of city and exchange work. Ordinary

working hours from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., employees to be at point of work designated by the foreman at the hour specified. Exchanges with 1,000 subscribers to be considered exchange work. Where the word city is used herein it all mean the city of Winnipeg.

(b) Ten hours shall constitute a day for district, rural and long distance work. Ordinary working hours from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. These hours will cover time going to and from work.

(c) Where the requirements of the service demand shift work, any nine consecutive hours shall constitute a day for outside men, and any nine hours for inside men.

ARTICLE 2.

That overtime rates shall be: The following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, and from 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. (as the case may be) till 12 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, and from 12 p.m. to 7 a.m., and Sundays, shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

ARTICLE 3.

That all employees on a monthly salary who have been one whole year in continuous service shall receive two weeks' holidays each year with pay.

ARTICLE 4.

All employees shall receive their pay semi-monthly during working hours, and promptly as possible on receipt of pay-rolls.

ARTICLE 5.

(a) That all men sent to do out-of-town work shall be provided with transportation and actual living expenses.

(b) Sufficient money shall be advanced to cover employees' expenses when necessary.

(c) Transportation and actual living expenses shall be allowed to all employees when travelling from one job to another.

(d) That a married man being moved from one point to another shall receive transportation for himself and household effects.

ARTICLE 6.

(a) Employees dismissed will, on demand, be furnished transportation to the point at which they were engaged in the province of Manitoba.

(b) Whenever an employee shall have been dismissed by a foreman he shall receive from the foreman the wages due him forthwith, except in cities, when he shall receive his wages forthwith from the paymaster.

ARTICLE 7.

That the commission shall receive a committee from any department.

ARTICLE 8.

That seniority with efficiency shall prevail in all respective departments.

ARTICLE 9.

That Saturday afternoon will be a half-holiday on city and exchange work during the months of June, July and August.

ARTICLE 10.

That badges be supplied free and employees held responsible for value of same.

ARTICLE 11.

That in all contracts for the Manitoba Government Telephone construction work provision shall be made for a fair

wage clause as to persons employed under such contract, it shall be understood that the hours of employment and wages paid to employees shall be those current throughout the province.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) A senior switchboard man shall be located at each exchange of over 2,000 lines.

(b) At all times a senior or junior switchboard man or test clerk shall be on duty at each exchange of over 2,000 lines.

(c) That night switchboard apprentices and rackmen of two years' service or over on June 1, 1913, shall hold their seniority over installers of less than two years' service on that date.

(d) That the line of promotion in city exchanges shall be as follows: First night switchboard apprentice, thence to the rack, to installer, to P.B.X. installer, to P.B.X. troubleman, to test clerk, to junior switchboard man, to senior switchboard man, to wire chief.

(e) That line foremen laid off through lack of work step back to linemen and not as cable helpers.

(f) The interpretation of the word journeyman as herein used shall apply to any employee who has served three years at his business or shall have passed a satisfactory examination.

ARTICLE 13.

The commission will not distinguish between employees members or non-members of the union.

ARTICLE 14.

The rate of pay shall be as follows:—

Gang foreman, 8 or more men, (city)	\$115.00	per month.
All other foremen (city)	105.00	"
All other foremen (exchange)	100.00	"
Foremen travelling, 8 or more men	3.75	per day.
Foremen travelling, less than 8 men	3.50	"
Sub-foremen travelling	3.00	"
Wire chief over 2,000 lines	132.50	per month.

Wire chief doing switchboard work over 1,000 lines	115.00	"
All other wire chiefs	105.00	"
Wire chief's helper (exchange)	\$60 to 95.00	"
Toll test clerks, journeymen	110.00	"
Toll test clerks, junior	95.00	"
Combination troubleman (city) ..	47 ½	per hour
Combination troublemen (exchange)	40	"
Installers (city), 1st year	80	"
" 2nd year	32 ½	"
" 3rd year	35	"
" journeymen	37 ½	"
Pay station troublemen, journeymen	42 ½	"
P.B.X. troublemen, journeymen ..	42 ½	"
P.B.X. " junior	40	"
P.B.X. installer, journeymen ..	42 ½	"
P.B.X. " junior	40	"
Switchboard apprentice (city) ..	30	"
" senior man (city) ..	47 ½	"
" junior man (city) ..	45	"
" man (exchange) ..	37 ½	"
Travelling switchboard man—		
1st year	75.00	per month
2nd year	80.00	"
3rd year	85.00	"
Journeymen	90.00	"
Rackmen (city)	32 ½	per hour
Test clerks (city)	40-42 ½	"
District men and combination troublemen—		
1st year	70.00	per month
2nd year	80.00	"
3rd year	85.00	"
Journeymen	90.00	"
Gas engine men and power attendants (city)—		
1st year	32 ½	"
2nd year	35	"
3rd year	40	"
Linemen apprentice—		
1st year	30	"
2nd year	35	"
3rd year	40	"
Linemen journeymen	45	"
Linemen apprentices travelling—		
1st year	2.00	per day.
2nd year	2.25	"
3rd year	2.50	"
Linemen journeymen travelling ..	2.75	"
Cable foreman .....	.55	per hour
Cablemen journeymen .....	.50	"
Cablemen journeymen travelling ..	.40	"
Cable helpers travelling .....	.27 ½	"

ARTICLE 15.

The above schedule and regulation shall be effective June 1, 1914, and remain in force until further notice.

Agreement between Corporation of Town of Sutherland, Sask., and Contractors Fixing Wages for Unskilled Labour.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this thirteenth day of May, A.D. 1914

between the several contractors employed on the local improvement work of the town, and the council of the corporation of the town of Sutherland.

Whereas, it is deemed expedient and in the best interest of the community at large to set a minimum rate of wages to be paid by the several contractors to the persons employed by them; and

Whereas, at a special meeting of the corporation of the town of Sutherland and the representatives of the several contractors, held in the Town Hall, May

12, 1914, and called for the purpose of setting a rate of wages, "to be called the minimum wage,"

Now, therefore, it is mutually agreed by and between the parties named, and whose signatures appear below, did and with one accord arrive at the minimum rate of 22½c (twenty-two and one-half cents per hour) for unskilled labour, which shall be binding and recognized as the minimum rate to be paid by the several contractors engaged on the local improvement work of the town of Sutherland.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1914.

NO new disputes were reported to the Department during August, and six of the ten disputes in existence during the month were definitely settled, leaving at the end of the month but four disputes still standing.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during August.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported in existence in Canada during August was ten, eight less than in the preceding month, and ten less than during August of last year. Twenty-six firms and 1,349 employees were involved in these disputes. During July 1,987 employees were involved in trade disputes; during August, 1913, the number was 9,130.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during August was approximately 23,758 working days, compared with a loss of 42,151 days in July, and 155,044 days during August, 1913.

Results of disputes.—Six of the ten disputes in existence during the month

were definitely settled, all in favour of the employers.

Disputes beginning before August.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence during August were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island; plumbers at Halifax; electrical workers at Hamilton; machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls; sheet metal workers and garment workers at Toronto; trunk makers at Toronto, and cigarmakers at Montreal.

No settlement was reported to the Department during the month of the machinists at Amherst; sheet metal workers at Toronto; moulders, Smith's Falls; and cigarmakers at Montreal, particulars of which were given in previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

Coal miners, Vancouver Island.—The long-standing strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island was settled August 19. At a meeting of miners held at Nanaimo on that date, it was decided to give up the strike.*

*See special article on this settlement in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 13^a.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1914.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement	Date of termination	Result
			Directly	Indirectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Female	Male	Female			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE AUGUST.											
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Vancouver Island B.C.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.....	3	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	Sep. 17 '12 May 1 '13	Aug. 19	At a meeting of miners held at Nanaimo, August 19, strike was declared off.*
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers	Halifax N.E.....	For increased wages.....	15	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	May 1	29	Settled by Arbitration Board on compromise basis.
<i>Metal—</i> Electrical workers.....	Hamilton, Ont....	For higher wages.....	1	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	June 27	15	Several men returned to work and others were promised their positions back without discrimination when places could be had for them.
<i>Machinists—</i> Moulders.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages.....	1	.....	18	.....	33	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Sheet metal workers	Smith's Falls, Ont. Toronto, Ont..	Dispute as to whether sheet metal workers or carpenters should do certain work	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	" May 11	.....	"
<i>Clothing—</i> Garment workers.....	Toronto, Ont....	Against contract labour system.....	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	No settlement reported at the end of the month
"	"	"	1	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 16	4	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war
"	"	"	1	.....	30	15	.....	.....	May 11	4	"
<i>Leather Trade—</i> Trunk makers	"	Alleged discrimination against union men in the laying off of hands.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	July 9	18	Strikers returned to work
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Montreal, Que....	Against reduction of wages.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13 '13	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
*For additional details regarding settlement of this strike see special article elsewhere in present issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> .											

*For additional details regarding settlement of this strike see special article elsewhere in present issue of *Labour Gazette*.

Plumbers, Halifax.*—The strike of plumbers at Halifax was settled on August 29, through the acceptance by both parties of the award of a Board of Arbitration.[†] The award provided that subsequent to the date of the agreement and up to April 30, 1915, the rates of wages for plumbers should be 38½ cents per hour, and that thereafter for a period of one year or commencing May 1, and continuing until April 30, 1916, wages should be at the rate of 40 cents per hour. The increases granted under this award are the same as were offered voluntarily by the employers to the men before the strike.

Electrical workers, Hamilton.—Several of the men employed by the Hydro-Electric Department who went on strike in June returned to work without having gained the increase for which they asked. The rest of the men were promised their positions back without discrimination as soon as places could be had for them.

Garment workers, Toronto. — The strike of garment workers at the Do-

minion Cloak and the Exclusive Cloak Companies was closed without settlement at the outbreak of the war. Strikers received strike pay until the close of the strike, and since then relief was given to the most needy who could get no employment. Two weeks after the strike was given up the Dominion Cloak Company was obliged to close its factory on account of the war.

Trunk makers, Toronto.—The strike of trunk makers at Toronto commenced July 7, was declared off August 18, and resulted in a defeat for the men. The strike was terminated owing to the general depression in trade caused by the war in Europe.

*In connection with this strike the Department has recorded for some months strikes of carpenters and sheet metal workers at Halifax which the Department was advised had been commenced owing to the employment of a non-union plumber. The Department has since had its attention directed to the fact that there were really no strikes of carpenters and sheet metal workers, and mention of these strikes has accordingly been dropped from the Department's record.

†The full text of this agreement will be found elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* under "Recent Industrial Agreements."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of

the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 368 workpeople were affected by industrial accidents during the month of August, 1914. Of

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture :-</i>				
Farmer	Humberstone, Ont	Aug. 24	1	Struck by a falling tree
"	Morden, Man	" 24	1	Mangled by a separator
"	Rlyth, Ont	" 18	1	Fell from hay mow
"	McLaggart, Sask	" 21	1	Mangled by a separator
"	East Wawanosh, Ont	" —	1	Fell from hay mow
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee...	Biscotasing, Ont	" 12	1	Struck by flying piece of lumber
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 1	1	Drowned
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 25	1	Crushed by falling timber
Logger	Coquitlam, B.C.	" 7	1	Crushed by falling log
Chopper	Anstruther, Ont	" 6	1	Crushed by falling tree
<i>Mining and Metallifer- ous Works—</i>				
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.	" 11	1	Fell down mine shaft
"	"	" 7	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
"	Stellarion, N.S.	" 15	1	" " " "
"	Magpie Mine, Ont.	" 7	1	" " " "
"	S. Porcupine, Ont.	" 8	1	Fall from bucket in shaft
"	Garson Mine, Sudbury, Ont ..	" 12	1	Crushed by ore
"	Helen Mine, Ont.	" 21	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
Cement works	Port Ann, Ont.	" 17	1	Electrocuted
Brickyard Employee.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 11	1	Run over by truck load of bricks
Gravelpits Emp.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 4	1	Buried in cave-in of gravel
<i>Railway Construction:</i>				
Laborer	Derby Jct., N.B.	" 24	1	Struck by runaway ballast cars
<i>Building Trades :-</i>				
Carpenter	Montreal, Que	" 17	1	By a fall
"	Saskatoon, Sask	" 4	1	" "
"	Richibucto, N.B.	" 22	1	Drowned
"	St. Jean Chrysostome, Que.	" 4	1	Fell from church steeple
Bridgeman	Vineland, Ont	" 26	1	Drowned
"	Quebec, Que.	" 22	1	Fell from bridge
Electrician	Pembroke, Ont	" 19	1	Electrocuted
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Foundry	Toronto, Ont.	" 1	1	Crushed by falling beam
Machinist	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 6	1	Struck by a train
Lineman	Stratford, Ont.	" 13	1	Electrocuted
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 23	1	" "
"	Pictou, Ont.	" 19	1	" "
"	Windsor, Ont.	" 28	1	" "
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	" "
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 23	1	" "
<i>Steam Railway Service</i>				
Conductor	Campbellton, N.B.	" 24	1	Run over by cars
Fireman	Quebec, Que.	" 8	1	Train went through bridge
"	Longwood, Ont.	" 10	1	Struck by a train
Brakeman	Thorold, Ont.	" 5	1	Run over by cars
"	Montreal, Que.	" 5	1	Fell from and run over by cars
"	"	" 5	1	Crushed between cars
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 3	1	Run over by cars

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service</i> (continued)—				
Brakeman.....	Komoka, Ont.....	Aug. 10	1	Struck object when passing same
".....	Lockie, Sask.....	" 3	1	Fell from a car
".....	Gypsumville, Man.....	" 5	1	Run over by locomotive
Machinist.....	Schreiber, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed by locomotive
Sectionmen.....	Jarvis, Ont.....	" 18	2	Jumped from moving train
".....	Penticton, B.C.....	" 1	1	Struck by a train
".....	Mitikan, B.C.....	" 8	1	Struck by a car
".....	Cartier, Ont.....	" 16	1	Deraiment of motor car
Bridgeman.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	" 24	1	Velocipede struck by train
Laborer.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by a train
Watchman.....	Schreiber, Ont.....	" 31	1	Hand-car struck by a train
Employee.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	" 2	1	Struck by a train
".....	Leaburn, Man.....	" 16	1	Hand-car struck by a train
".....	Transcona, Man.....	" 14	1	Drowned; fell from bridge
".....	Govenlock, Sask.....	" 7	1	Crushed by falling gravel
".....	Thompson, Alta.....	" 10	1	Struck by a train
<i>Electric Railway Service</i> —				
Employee.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 22	1	Fell into repair pit in car barn
<i>Navigation</i> —				
Deckhand.....	Steeleton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Drowned; fell overboard
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Drowned; fell from gang plank
".....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 25	1	Decapitated by hawser of vessel
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Fell from gang plank
<i>Miscellaneous Transport</i> —				
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	1	Struck by wagon pole in a runaway
Teamster.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 4	1	Thrown from and run over by wagon
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Fell from wagon
Teamster.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 11	1	Crushed by wagon load of ore
<i>Public and Civic Employees</i> —				
Civic fireman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	1	Thrown from hose-wagon
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades</i> —				
Well-digger.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 20	1	Premature explosion of dynamite
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" —	1	" " "
<i>Unskilled Labour</i> —				
Laborer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 1	1	Electrocuted
".....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 7	1	Run over by donkey-engine
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Crushed by falling earth
".....	" ".....	" 12	1	Struck by derrick beam
".....	" ".....	" 11	1	Struck by falling bricks
".....	" ".....	" 29	1	Overcome by well gas
".....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	" 31	1	Premature explosion of dynamite

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES													
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling coal, rock, trees, earth & other material	Run over by locomotives and cars	Struck by locomotives and cars	Falling from locomotives and cars	Struck by flying material	Burned and scalded	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles	Injured by hoists, concrete mixers, derricks, pile drivers	Crushed between cars	Struck by street cars	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture.....	1	1						6				1	8	
Lumbering.....	2	2	4				1					1	7	10
Mining.....	1	1	5									1	7	
Railway Construction.....					3					1			4	
Building Trades.....	11	7							3			3	29	
Metal Trades.....	3	13	13				2		3			13	53	
Woodworking Trades.....		5					1						6	
Printing & Allied Trades.....			1				1						1	
Clothing.....	1												1	
Textile.....	1	1											1	
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....	1	3						2					1	
Steam Railway Service.....	6	2	15	15	7	5	3	6		2	3	2	80	
Electric Railway Service.....			1			1					1	3	6	
Navigation.....	5	1	1										8	
Miscellaneous Transport.....		1	1									1	17	
Public and Civic Employees.....	3		11					11				4	23	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	3									6	3	8	
Unskilled Labour.....	2	2	8	1								2	19	
Total.....	36	36	67	16	10	6	11	10	17	9	4	6	289	

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—A farmer was hurt by the explosion of boiler of threshing engine.

²*Lumbering.*—A sawmill employee had his arm pierced by a sliver of wood.

³*Mining.*—A miner was injured by a mine car.

⁴*Building Trades.*—Two workmen were injured by stepping on nails; two were burned by gasoline; two strained themselves by lifting heavy material; one was injured by tools, and one was injured by the explosion of a boiler.

⁵*Metal Trades.*—Three workmen were injured by tools; three were cut on sharp edges of metal; three were burned by molten metal; three were injured by the accidental discharge of a rifle; one was injured by the explosion of a boiler.

⁶*Food and Tobacco Preparation.*—A butcher was cut with a knife, and an abattoir employee was injured by a falling window.

⁷*Steam Railway Service.*—Three railway employees were injured by tools; three in derailments; two in collisions; two by stepping on nails; two by striking an object when passing same; one was strained by lifting; one by the explosion of a torpedo; one had his hand crushed by coach door, and one was shot while on patrol duty.

⁸*Electric Railway Service.*—Two electric railway employees were injured by revolving brake-handle, and one received a severe shock.

⁹*Navigation.*—A longshoreman was struck by a swinging sling of merchandise.

¹⁰*Miscellaneous Transport.*—Two drivers were injured when their wagons were struck by street cars; and two were run over by wagons.

¹¹*Public and Civic Employees.*—A fireman was overcome by smoke and another was injured by a sliding door; a policeman was bitten by a dog.

¹²*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A bartender was injured by the explosion of a gas carboy; another was injured by the explosion of a soda-siphon.

¹³*Unskilled Labour.*—Two labourers were injured by a cave-in of earth; one was injured by the premature explosion of dynamite; one was struck with a pick; one was overcome by gas; and one was incapacitated by sunstroke.

This number, 79 were killed or fatally injured and 289 received serious injuries. In July, there were 81 workpeople killed and 406 injured, while in August, 1913, there were 112 workpeople killed and 635 injured.

The number of workpeople fatally injured during August was two less than in July and 33 less than in August, 1913. Of the non-fatal accidents, there were 117 fewer workpeople injured in August than in July and 346 less than in August, 1913.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	5	8	13
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	5	10	15
Mining.....	10	7	17
Railway construction.....	1	4	5
Building Trades.....	7	29	36
Metal Trades.....	8	53	61
Woodworking Trades.....		6	6
Printing and Allied Trades.....		1	1
Clothing.....		1	1
Textiles.....		1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation		8	8
Leather.....			
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	24	80	104
Electric Railway Service.....	1	6	7
Navigation.....	5	8	13
Miscellaneous.....	4	17	21
Public Employees.....	1	23	24
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	8	9
Unskilled Labour.....	7	19	26
Total.....	79	289	368

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The official statements given below with regard to recent arrivals in Canada, number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

THE total immigration to Canada for the month of July, 1914, was 15,474, as compared with 40,700 for July, 1913, the decrease being sixty-two per cent. of the arrivals. During July, 1914, 4,822 immigrants arrived from Great Britain, as compared with 14,804 for the same month of the previous year. With regard to immigrants from the United States during July, 1914, there was a decrease as compared with the same month of the previous year, the numbers

being 6,644 and 9,042 respectively. Arrivals from other countries during July, 1914, numbered 4,008, as compared with 16,854 for July, 1913. For the four months of the current fiscal year the total number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 105,631, as compared with 250,906 for the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease being fifty-eight per cent. Of the total arrivals 32,312 were from Great Britain, 34,930 from the United States, and 38,389 from other countries. The following is a résumé of official returns received at the Department during August:—

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of July, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.							
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
July.....	5,591	14,035	66	107	1,165	2,677	372	696
							7,194	17,513

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JULY, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	July, 1914.		July, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	7	1,283.00	10	3,862.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	6	987.06	1	160.00
British Columbia sales.....	2		5	
Commutation grants.....			1	93.03
Homesteads.....	1,548	260,706.69	1,769	306,456.85
License of Occupation.....	1	.92	1	
Mining lands sales.....			6	532.43
Mineral rights.....			4	
North West half-breed grants.....			7	736.577
Pre-emption sales.....	38	6,060.60		
Purchased homesteads.....	26	4,030.50		
Quit claim, special grants (305.80 acres).....	6		2	
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	5	1,440.00	8	2,389.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	7	109.34		
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	3	15.26		
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	4	26.75		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....			4	179.67
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....			12	45.78
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	2		2	480.00
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.....	1		1	164.56
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....			15	3,279.00
Sales.....	77	2,638.69	46	7,091.38
School lands sales.....	31	3,738.27	7	1,438.85
Special grants.....	15	629.40	10	408.14
Yukon Territory sales.....			1	
Total.....	1,775	281,666.48	1,912	327,245.27

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			193	181				
Brandon.....	3	2						
Calgary.....					110	219		
Dauphin.....	132	80						
Edmonton.....					638	595		
Estevan.....			6	2				
Grand Prairie.....					132	92		
Humboldt.....			87	120				
Kamloops.....							43	184
Lethbridge.....					52	48		
Maple Creek.....			138	303				
Medicine Hat.....					57	158		
Moose Jaw.....			200	311				
New Westminster.....							13	18
Peace River.....					152	139		
Prince Albert.....			142	181				
Regina.....			12	32				
Red Deer.....					100	154		
Revelstoke.....							10	
Saskatoon.....			92	168				
Swift Current.....			156	284				
Weyburn.....			67	77				
Winnipeg.....	262	268						
Yorkton.....			85	61				
Total.....	397	350	1173	1,720	1,341	1,405	66	282

Number of entries for July, 1913..... 3677

Number of entries for July, 1914..... 2882

Net decrease for July, 1914..... 795

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	1
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	1166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	581
June.....	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July.....	397	350	1178	1720	1241	1405	66	202
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2092	1529	6479	8718	7081	7112	470	1452

Net decrease for seven months, 2,689.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	25	126	87	12	250
“ Quebec.....	6	26	36	3	71
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	5	13	2	20
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	1	12	.....	13
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	3	5	.....	8
“ Manitoba.....	52	11	19	.....	82
“ Saskatchewan.....	3	41	7	.....	51
“ Alberta.....	.....	3	43	.....	46
“ British Columbia.....	1	.....	4	1	6
Persons who had previous entry.....	56	134	205	11	406
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	3	2	3	.....	8
Americans.....	33	275	290	12	610
English.....	56	146	138	10	350
Scotch.....	11	36	48	2	97
Irish.....	6	22	15	2	45
French.....	5	14	11	.....	30
Belgians.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Swiss.....	2	.....	2	1	5
Italians.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Roumanians.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
Syrians.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Germans.....	5	32	37	1	75
Austro-Hungarians.....	92	108	126	1	327
Hollanders.....	1	2	13	.....	16
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	4	10	6	.....	20
Icelanders.....	3	1	1	.....	5
Swedes.....	4	31	31	4	70
Norwegians.....	5	38	37	1	81
Russians.....	12	90	44	1	147
Turks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Hebrews.....	8	.....	1	.....	9
Greeks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	397	1178	1241	66	2882

Number of souls represented by above entries 6,913.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1914, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1913.

July, 1913.					July, 1914.				
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals.	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percentage of Decrease.
April.....	25,566	19,260	28,459	73,285	10,032	11,748	13,654	35,432	52%
May.....	31,374	14,247	27,517	73,138	10,343	8,965	13,411	32,719	55%
June.....	27,370	11,491	24,922	63,783	7,089	7,573	7,342	22,004	66%
July.....	14,804	9,042	16,854	40,700	4,822	6,644	4,008	15,474	62%
Totals.....	99,114	54,040	97,754	250,906	32,312	34,930	38,389	105,631	58%

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of August, 1914:

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Friendly Societies.

Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Transactions for the year 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 324.

The Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies of Ontario for the year 1913 contains a table with statistics relating to 28 of these societies, which pay life insurance or similar benefits. These societies had a total membership of 236,135, and had insurance in force amounting to \$1,358,471,778.83. The number of claims matured in Ontario during 1913 was 2,377, in the settlement of which there was paid the sum of \$3,157,470.65. The societies paying sick and funeral benefits numbered 106, with 129,990 members, and assets at the end of the year amounting to \$3,422,061.71. The sum of \$122,040.02 was paid out for funeral benefits, and \$799,429.65 for sick benefits.

Lands, Forests and Mines.

Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 181.

In the Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1914, it is stated that there were sold, during the year, for agricultural and town site areas, 202,088 acres for \$151,840, and for mining purposes 34,375 acres for \$89,161.28. The total area of Crown lands disposed of by sale and lease during the year was 260,873 acres, for a value of \$259,956.88. The mineral production of Ontario in 1913 had a total value of \$53,207,311, an increase in value of more than ten per cent. over the previous year. The silver production at Cobalt yielded 29,681,975 fine ounces, a decrease of 561,884 ounces. Since 1904, when the silver deposits of Cobalt were first worked, the total yield had a value of \$98,286,116.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Factory Inspection in Europe.

Administration of Labour Laws and Factory Inspection in Certain European Countries. U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 142. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Pages, 310.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued a bulletin on the administration of labour laws and factory inspection in the European coun-

tries of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Austria. The report gives the results of an investigation conducted by the author, George M. Price, M.D., in these countries. In comparing the European countries with the United States of America with regard to factory inspection, the superiority of European inspection over that of the United States is admitted, but it is stated that it exists only in the higher grade and character of the inspectorial force. The following reasons are given for this superiority: (1) Factory inspection in Europe is a profession, a vocation, and is regarded as a life work; (2) factory inspectors in Europe must go through a long preliminary preparation, must have a scientific education and technical training; (3) merit, length of service, and competence are the only bases for promotion from one grade to another; (4) superiors, chiefs, and heads of the service are promoted from the ranks only for merit, experience, length of service and competence; (5) the tenure of office is secure, promotion certain, treatment liberal, and a pension is given for long service and old age.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the Fiscal Year 1912-13. Marine.

Documents relative to the European War, comprising orders in council, cablegrams, correspondence and speeches delivered in Imperial House of Commons.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1913. Part V. Grain Statistics, including Report of Board of Grain Commissioners.

Ontario.—Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for the Insane of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st October, 1913.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies and of the convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1914.

Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1913.

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, Ontario, 1913.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the Province of Ontario, 1913.

The Pre-Cambrian Geology of South-eastern Ontario, by Willet G. Miller and Cyril W. Knight.

Great Britain.—Report and Special Report from the Select Committee on Trade Boards Act Provisional Order Bill, together with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence, and an appendix.

United States.—Labour Laws of the United States. Part I. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics No. 148.

Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Volume IV. Population. Occupation Statistics.

Sweden.—Kooperativ Verksamhet. I Sverige. Åren 1908-1910.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING AUGUST, 1914.

	AUGUST 1914.	AUGUST 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-).
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	14,375	60,575	(-) 46,200
Halifax.....	20,795	47,350	(-) 26,555
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	29,800	102,400	(-) 72,600
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	272,560	88,628	(+) 183,932
Three Rivers.....	6,800	143,300	(-) 136,500
Maisonneuve.....	180,150	178,750	(+) 1,400
Montreal.....	1,114,745	2,318,672	(-) 1,203,927
Outremont.....	81,700	38,200	(+) 43,500
Westmount.....	61,625	475,500	(-) 413,875
Lachine.....	20,440	40,650	(-) 20,210
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	228,550	173,300	(+) 55,250
Brockville.....	24,445	8,880	(+) 15,565
Kingston.....	17,034	76,270	(-) 59,236
Belleville.....	2,350	3,900	(-) 1,550
Peterborough.....	16,020	13,670	(+) 2,350
Toronto.....	1,336,105	3,175,450	(-) 1,839,345
St. Catharines.....	34,869	47,500	(-) 12,631
Welland.....	13,625	38,100	(-) 24,475
Hamilton.....	198,760	178,900	(+) 19,800
Brantford.....	5,000	115,675	(-) 110,675
Galt.....	92,500	40,565	(+) 51,935
Preston.....	2,500	25,000	(-) 22,500
Guelph.....	28,605	28,375	(+) 230
Berlin.....	81,275		
Woodstock.....	2,260	7,735	(-) 5,475
Stratford.....	40,290	15,210	(+) 25,080
London.....	111,890	109,250	(+) 2,640
St. Thomas.....	21,250	12,725	(+) 8,525
Chatham.....	12,550	15,450	(-) 2,900
Owen Sound.....	750	5,550	(-) 4,800
North Bay.....	5,716	58,925	(-) 53,209
Sudbury.....	3,130	30,350	(-) 27,220
Port Arthur.....	72,340	87,735	(-) 15,395
Port William.....	84,750	328,925	(-) 244,175
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	343,350	1,769,850	(-) 1,426,500
St. Boniface.....	8,600	80,375	(-) 71,775
Dauphin.....	Nil	8,100	(-) 8,100
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	78,200	259,895	(-) 181,569
Moose Jaw.....	6,290	83,200	(-) 76,910
Weyburn.....	Nil	7,350	(-) 7,350
Yorkton.....	Nil	76,410	(-) 76,410
Prince Albert.....	12,360	84,000	(-) 71,640
Saskatoon.....	1,000	5,000	(-) 4,000
Swift Current.....	3,027	55,577	(-) 50,550
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	57,395	802,240	(-) 744,845
Edmonton.....	4,508,527	7,515,025	(-) 3,006,498
Red Deer.....	465	40,575	(-) 40,110
Lethbridge.....	5,280	26,400	(-) 21,120
Macleod.....	1,000	5,000	(-) 4,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Nelson.....	2,000	20,400	(-) 18,400
Vernon.....	6,050	11,470	(-) 5,420
Kelowna.....	Nil	28,225	(-) 28,225
Kamloops.....	7,835	62,213	(-) 54,378
New Westminster.....	6,725	24,750	(-) 18,025
Vancouver.....	229,381	874,603	(-) 645,222
Point Grey.....	19,839	156,315	(-) 136,476
North Vancouver.....	8,600	12,900	(-) 4,300
South Vancouver.....	21,723	67,740	(-) 46,017
Victoria.....	102,520	158,815	(-) 56,295
Oak Bay.....	600	21,300	(-) 20,700
Nanaimo.....	3,700	22,820	(-) 19,120
Prince Rupert.....	4,300	6,900	(-) 2,600

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

ONTARIO CASES.

Nuisance.—Noxious Fumes and Vapours from a Smelter.—Damages.

THE plaintiff brought an action before the Honourable Chancellor Boyd for damages caused by arsenic from the defendant's smelter, which had reached the plaintiff's land, and was granted eighty dollars damages for the death of a cow. The plaintiff later appealed for damages for injury to his land, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from carrying on their business in a manner injurious to his lands and to the plaintiff in the occupation thereof. The smelter was situate in the town of Orillia, being built in 1910, and the business carried on was that of smelting Cobalt ores which produce silver, nickel and arsenic. In roasting the ore arsenic fumes are given off, and it was claimed that these fumes escaped from the ventilators and deposited particles of crude arsenic on the surrounding country. There was evidence that since the advent of the smelter trees and other vegetation in its vicinity had been killed or injured, and that domestic animals had died of some irritant. In the winter of 1912-13 the defendants made some changes to their plant, with a view to preventing the escape of arsenic into the atmosphere, but from samples of rain water taken from the plaintiff's premises in 1913 it was apparent that arsenic was still present.

The Appeal Court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to damages in re-

spect of the injury occasioned to him by arsenic coming from the defendant's smelter and falling on his property. The Court also found that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction restraining the defendants continuing and repeating the nuisance complained of in such a manner as to injuriously affect the plaintiff's land or the plaintiff in his ownership and occupation thereof. The plaintiff was also given full costs of the action and of the appeal. (*Cairns v. Canadian Refining Company.*)

Negligence.—Fatal Accident Act.

In an action tried before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kelly and a jury at London, Ont., brought by the widow of a teamster, who had been killed through being crushed against an archway over an alley, it was held that no evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant had been shown which could properly be submitted to a jury, and the action was dismissed. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of Ontario, Second Appellate Division.

The circumstances under which the accident arose were as follows: The plaintiff's husband, a teamster, had come upon the defendant's premises with a horse and wagon for laths, and after loading, with the assistance of one of their employees, proceeded to drive out. In doing so it was necessary to go along a passage or roadway through a building of the defendant's, which had an archway at either end, that which he entered first, the westerly, being 9 feet

4 inches in height and 10 feet 10 inches in width at the bottom, where cement blocks had been inserted at each end to prevent the wheels of vehicles from coming in contact with the brick wall, and 12 feet 5 inches in width above these, the easterly being 9 feet 1 inch in the highest place, and 8 feet 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the lowest, and somewhat narrower than the other, the width above the cement blocks being 10 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The deceased mounted the load and drove safely through the westerly archway, but on coming to the easterly one he was struck on the upper part of his chest by the top of the archway and so crushed at death subsequently ensued.

The contention of the widow, who brought the action and claimed damages on account of the negligence of the defendants, was that such negligence consisted in the fact that the archway was not of sufficient height and width, and it was further contended that the act of the defendant in erecting and maintaining the archway at irregular heights was a negligence.

The finding of the appeal court sustained the judgment of the trial judge, being held that the accident occurred in broad daylight, that everything was done to the view of a careful man, and that there was no negligence on the part of the defendants. (*Parker v. Dymont Lumber Company.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Master and Servant.—Motor Vehicle.—Injuries.

A chauffeur, who was employed by the owner of an automobile was given

strict instructions not to use it for any other purposes than those of the defendant and his family, and that when not in such use it was to be kept in one of two named garages. On a certain evening the chauffeur took his employer's family from their residence to a theatre, where they left the automobile, instructing the chauffeur to go to a garage and to return to the theatre in time to take them home at the close of the performance. The chauffeur took the car to the garage with the intention apparently of leaving it there, but a few minutes later he decided to go on a matter of his own to a friend's house in practically an opposite direction from the theatre. He then took the car out about two hours before the time at which it would be reasonably necessary to do so to meet the family as they came from the theatre. He drove away from the direction of the theatre, and after stopping some time at a rink, met a friend, who got into the automobile with him to be taken home. In taking home this friend he crossed a bridge, and in going down an incline at one end of the bridge, through negligence in handling the automobile, occasioned injuries to the plaintiff, who sued the defendant, owner of the automobile, for damages. The learned trial judge gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Upon appeal, however, to the Court of Appeal, the judgment was reversed, it being held that the chauffeur, at the time of the accident, was not in the course of his employment as such, and that the defendant was not liable. (*Halparin v. Bulling.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

**Master and Servant.—Injuries.—
Independant Contractor.**

A labourer upon sewer construction work struck an unexploded charge of dynamite with his pick and was very seriously injured. He brought action against the contractor employing him, and against the corporation of the city of Edmonton, for which the work was being done. The case was tried before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, and on the findings of the jury judgment was directed for \$10,000 and

costs against the defendant contractor but the question of the liability of the corporation of the city of Edmonton was reserved for further consideration. Upon the further argument of this point the judge found that the negligence which resulted in the injury to the plaintiff was casual and incidental to the performance of the contract, and that the corporation of Edmonton was not liable to the plaintiff in respect to the negligence found by the jury, that the defendant was an independent contractor and not a servant of the corporation. (*Smith v. Ulen and City of Edmonton.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

WHILE industrial and labour conditions continued to be adversely affected during September, conditions were somewhat improved over those of the previous month. This improvement while not very marked in some localities was noticeable in others. A number of establishments which had been closed down resumed operations, and others which had been running on short time or with reduced staffs showed improvement in these respects. From a number of quarters came reports of activity in smaller establishments engaged in the manufacture of some wares formerly imported from Germany. The situation so far as unskilled labour was concerned was relieved to some extent by the resumption in many localities of civic work, which had been stopped owing to lack of funds, and by railway construction and lumbering operations. Conditions in the building trades, with the completion of many buildings and the absence of new work owing to the approach of winter, were not improved. Harvesting operations continued to furnish employment to a number of men in some parts, but the completion of these operations in other districts added to the number of unemployed. Western crops on the whole were below the average of last year, though this condition was offset to some extent by the excellent quality of the grain and the high prices

obtaining. Oats in many sections of the west were reported a poor crop. In Eastern Canada, however, the quality was excellent. Root crops and vegetables were good. The apple crop was an exceptionally large one in practically all the fruit-growing districts in Canada, though difficulty was expected in marketing the crop. From all over Canada it was reported that farmers were preparing to largely increase the acreage to be sown to wheat next season. Salmon fishing in British Columbia was concluded for the season, but halibut catches were good. Fishing on the Atlantic coast was only fair. Sawmills were fairly busy, but operations in the woods had not been commenced to any great extent. Coal mines were active, and there was a marked improvement in metal mining. Manufacturing showed a slight improvement in general lines and in a number of industries executing orders for military equipment, activity was particularly noticeable. Wholesale and retail business continued comparatively dull.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices advanced three points in September, standing at 140.7 as compared with 137.7 in August and 134.4 in September, 1913. The chief increases of the month were in Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Foods, Hides, Leathers,

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Boots and Shoes, Metals, Paints, Oils and Glass, Drugs and Chemicals, Liquors and Tobacco. Slightly lower price levels appeared in Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Lumber, House Furnishings, and Sundries, the latter due to a decline in raw rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was but little interruption to industry from trade disputes, there being but three new strikes reported to the Department during September, and these were of comparatively little importance. At the end of the month there were only six strikes in force.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of September, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—The Colonial Arms hotel at Deep Brook, loss \$50,000; W. J. McDonald's store at Dominion.

New Brunswick.—Portion of business section of Centreville, loss \$30,000; car barns of the Moncton Tramway Electric & Gas Company, at Moncton, loss \$7,000; the Minto hotel, at Moncton, loss \$1,500; Clark Bros. shoe factory and the J. Manuel business block at St. Stephen, loss \$30,000; the G. W. Fowler business block at Sussex, loss \$12,000; village of St. Hillaire partly wiped out by fire, loss \$60,000.

Quebec.—Bakery at Beauport, loss \$5,000; H. Cohen's clothing store at Montreal, loss \$40,000; also the National Drug Company's premises, loss \$5,000; barns and contents of H. Demerse at Notre Dame des Bois; shoe factory of Messrs. Marier & Trudel, loss \$55,000; Curtis & Harvey's explosive manufacturing plant near Rigaud, loss \$2,500.

Ontario.—The barns of St. Brubacher near Berlin, loss \$10,000; store of H. Lewis at Campden; evaporator at Collingwood, loss \$3,000; O'Connell's general store and Richardson's hardware store at Essex, loss \$45,000; general store of W. Wright at Greenbush; evaporator at Ingersoll, loss \$3,500; farm buildings of the Maumee Valley Land Company at Kingsville, loss \$5,000; Grand Trunk Railway station at Lindsay; J. Green's hotel at Marmora; the barns, with contents, of Dr. T. E. Watson at Niagara Falls, loss \$4,000; barns of R. J. Kearns at North Aldboro, loss \$5,000; Canadian Northern Railway freight shed at Port Hope; store of J. Mitchell at Renfrew, loss \$2,500; lumber, property of W. C. Edwards Company at Rockland, loss \$3,000; lumber, property of the Cleveland-Sarnia Lumber Company at Sarnia, loss \$20,000; store-houses of W. Sutton at Simcoe, loss \$6,000; the Gold Mint hotel at Timmins, loss \$3,500; coal sheds of the Standard Fuel Company at Toronto, loss \$4,500; barns and slaughter house of W. Burch at St. Catharines, loss \$15,000; barns of J. E. Reavely at Wainfleet, loss \$4,000; barns of J. Brett at West Carafraza.

Manitoba.—Canadian Jewellery Company's novelty store at Winnipeg, loss \$10,000.

Saskatchewan.—Business section of Midale, loss \$27,000.

Alberta.—Town of Cowley partly destroyed by fire, loss \$15,000; café at Edmonton, loss \$2,000.

British Columbia.—Commercial hotel at Abbotsford, loss \$7,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

While rates of wages remained unchanged in most lines there was considerable short time, and in a number of cases decreases were reported. In the district of Three Rivers, Que., general day labourers and those engaged in work in the bush for lumber firms had their wages lowered as much as fifteen or twenty per cent. At Vancouver the wages of many women stenographers were reduced twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent. Garment workers at the same place were working half time and wages in some instances were reduced from ten to eight dollars per week. Waitresses were also, in a number of cases, working for reduced pay.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during September in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Harvesting and threshing were practically completed in the west with fair average results. The wheat crop was reported as not up to the average of the previous year, though the quality for the most part was excellent, and prices ruled high. Western oats in some parts were reported comparatively poor, due in many cases to the fact that oats, being considered a secondary crop, are in many instances sown on poor land. Root crops, particularly potatoes, were plentiful. The apple crop in Canada was the best in years, both in quantity

and quality. On account, however, of the dislocation of the European market, regular apple buyers were not making heavy purchases, and there was a danger that a large part of the crop might go to waste. Strong efforts, however, were being made to market the crop in Canada, and in this connection the Department of Trade and Commerce was heading a campaign to encourage Canadians in the use of apples as a wholesome article of food. In the Niagara district fruits, other than peaches, were a good crop. Farmers in many districts were getting good prices for horses to be used as remounts for Canadian and British soldiers. Farm help was plentiful in nearly all districts, with wages lower than in former years. In the west the harvest did not call for the usual number, partly on account of the failure of the crop in some districts and partly because of improved methods of handling the work. Canning factories were busy, and afforded considerable employment to Canadian workers. In other seasons, owing to the scarcity of help, there has been considerable employment of labour from the United States, but with existing conditions in Canada it was possible to secure a sufficient supply of local help this season. The curtailment also of supplies of canned vegetables from France and Belgium was also expected to improve the Canadian situation. Members of the Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as other public men and the press generally, urged strongly the advisability of farmers preparing more ground for wheat, and from all over Canada reports were received that large increases were being made in the acreage to be sown to this grain.

In its report for September the Fruit Commissioners' Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture called the attention of fruit growers and packers to the advisability of securing help to harvest the fruit crop from the Dominion immigration agents at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal and Halifax, and stated that picked men, English

speaking and intelligent, could be procured for \$1.00 per day.

Fishing.

In the Maritime Provinces, owing to want of bait and unfavourable weather conditions, fishing was only fair. Sardine fishermen operating near St. John, N.B., reaped a big harvest during the latter part of September. Salmon fishing in British Columbia was closed for the season. While high prices were paid, Fraser river fishermen were reported to have made very little more in wages. Catches of halibut were good, and with the inauguration of a freight service over the Grand Trunk Pacific and the opening of new markets it was expected there would be a considerable extension of this branch of the industry. On the lakes comparatively little fishing was done, and operations in some quarters were being discontinued for the winter. In the Port Arthur district permission was being sought from the Provincial Government to fish in certain reserved lakes in view of the lack of employment.

Since the opening of the lobster season in November last to the end of the season in August, there were 154,441 cases canned and 78,781 cwts. shipped fresh. During the corresponding period in the preceding year 153,815 cases were canned and 93,536 cwts. shipped in shell.

Lumbering.

Sawmills in various parts of the country were fairly active, and in some localities in New Brunswick they were reported to be running day and night in order to get the cut sawn before the close of navigation. Operations in the woods were expected to be comparatively light both on the Upper St. John and North Shore in New Brunswick. In Quebec the mills were still cutting, though there was some doubt as to the extent of operations in the woods during the winter, it being considered that there would be a falling off in this re-

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair							Fair	Active
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair				V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....									
8—Moncton.....	Fair							Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active	Active
10—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Active	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Active
12—Montreal.....								V quiet	V quiet
13—Quebec.....	Fair		Fair				Active	Active	Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Fair							Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
18—Three Rivers.....								Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....								Fair	Fair
20—Berlin.....	Fair							V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V. quiet					Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Fair					V quiet	Active	Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Fair
25—Guelph.....	Fair					Active		Active	Active
26—Hamilton.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet					Active	Fair	Fair
28—London.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Active	Active
30—Orillia.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
31—Ottawa.....	Fair			Active			Active	V quiet	Quiet
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					Quiet	Quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....								V quiet	V quiet
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....								V quiet	V quiet
36—Stratford.....	Fair							Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair							V active	Fair
39—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	Fair	Fair
40—Windsor.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
41—Woodstock.....	Fair							Fair	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	Fair	Active
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina.....									
47—Saskatoon.....								Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	V quiet	V quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
53—Nelson.....								Quiet	Quiet
54—New Westminster.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
55—Prince Rupert.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
56—Vancouver.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

[illegible]

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.	Leather Trades		
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active				Fair
2—Halifax.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active				
4—Truro.....	V active	Active	Fair	V active	V active				V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....									
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active		V active	V active			Quiet	V active
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet		V active	V active				
10—St. John.....	Active			Active		Active			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active				Active
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
14—Sherbrocke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
17—St. John and Iberville.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair				
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	V active			V active	V active	Fair	Fair		
20—Berlin.....	Fair	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	Fair		V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		V quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair				
25—Guelph.....	Quiet	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
28—London.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		V quiet		Fair	V active
29—Niagara Falls.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	Quiet				
30—Orillia.....	Quiet	Quiet							
31—Ottawa.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					V active	V active
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair	Quiet		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V Quiet		Active	Fair
34—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	V quiet								
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet				
36—Stratford.....	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair	V active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
39—Toronto.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet						
40—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
41—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....				Fair		Fair			
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....									
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina.....				Quiet	Quiet				
47—Saskatoon.....		Quiet							
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
51—Medicine Hat.....	V quiet			V quiet	Fair				
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....				Quiet					
53—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
54—New Westminster.....	V quiet			V active	Active	V quiet			
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet		
56—Vancouver.....									
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.—*Concluded.*

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TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled laour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....
2— Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
3— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
4— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active
5— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Fair
6— Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
7—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	V active	Active
9— Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	Active
10— V active	V active	V active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
11— V active	V active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Fair
12— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	V active	V quiet
13— Active	Active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
14— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
15— V active	V active	.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
16— Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
17— Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	V quiet
18— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet
19—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	.....
21— Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
22— Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
23— Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active
24—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
25—	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
26— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet
27— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
28— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
29— Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	V active	.....	Quiet	V active	.....	.....	V quiet
30—	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
31— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
32— Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet
33— V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	Quiet
34—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	V quiet
35— Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	.....	Fair
36— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
37—	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
40— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
41—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
44—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	V quiet
46— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
47— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet
48—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
51—	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
52—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
54— Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet
55— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
56—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
57— Quirt	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet

spect. In some Ontario districts mills were running steadily, but business was comparatively quiet. On the British Columbia coast sawmills for the most part were working steadily, although a few were on short time. A great many lumber camps were closed down, and it was expected that operations in the woods might not be extensive. The removal, however, by the Provincial Government of the export duty on logs was expected to continue the stimulation which this branch of the lumbering industry had already received. In some parts of Ontario action was being taken by the municipal authorities to organize municipal woodyards designed to give employment to men, not only in the woods, but in the work of hauling and delivering. This, it was expected, would at the same time lower the price of fuel to consumers.

At a public meeting held in Port Arthur September 30, it was stated that whereas in former years from twelve to fifteen camps were opened in the district during the present year there would not be more than six at the most with a possible aggregate employment of from 500 to 600 men, as against between 2,000 and 3,000 employed in the camps last year.

During the month the question of securing in Canada pit props for British collieries, whose European supply, owing to the war, has been cut off, received some attention. It was believed that a valuable industry might be built up if suitable prices could be arranged.

Owing to the disturbed situation caused by the war the arrangements for the Forestry Convention, which was to be held in Halifax, N.S., September 1-4, were cancelled and the meeting postponed until further notice.

Mining.

Mining conditions throughout Canada showed improvement over those of the previous month. In the coal mines conditions continued about the same with normal outputs. The mines at West-

ville, N.S., were reported as very active though in the Lethbridge district and on Vancouver Island activity was not so marked. On Vancouver Island the mines were gradually being got in condition to increase the output, but a number of miners were still out of employment. In metal mining conditions were much improved over those of the previous month. Many mines in British Columbia, which had been closed down, resumed operations, and prospects were bright for the opening up of others later on. The Mother Lode mine at Sheep Creek commenced operations, and the Trail smelter continued running as usual. The Standard mines at Silverton were also running. Conditions were particularly active in the Kootenay and Boundary districts, and in view of arrangements made by the Dominion Government with the banks to overcome difficulties in disposing of silver it was expected that silver-lead mining would not be long in returning to normal conditions. The Cobalt mines were working with but slightly reduced staffs. The mines in the northern districts showed little change from previous months, and were for the most part operating steadily.

Three of the asbestos mines in the Sherbrooke district were closed down but the others were running full time.

The action of the Dominion Government in extending the term of oil leases until 1916, owing to the unsettled conditions consequent upon the war, had a beneficial effect on the oil industry in the Calgary district and stimulated well drilling operations.

Manufacturing.

An improvement was noticeable in many parts of Canada in the manufacturing industry, and while this condition was confined in a number of localities to industries relying for business on local or nearby markets, many of the larger establishments were also showing improved conditions. There was also some activity among minor branches

of manufacturing such as the manufacture of paper boxes, artificial flowers, and various small wares, owing to the demand for these goods which were formerly imported from Germany. Cotton and woollen mills were active, though some of this activity was due in many instances to large military orders. Flour mills continued very active, and a number of wagon and furniture factories which had either been closed down or were running short time resumed almost normal operations. An improvement was also recorded in the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia.

The campaign inaugurated by Canadian manufacturers throughout Canada looking to the capture of German trade was continued throughout September, and trade journals and advertising agencies were active in calling attention to the opportunities existing. In this connection Canadians everywhere were urged to buy goods manufactured in Canada or in the British Empire. Despite the improvement of manufacturing conditions, however, there still remained many factory employees out of work.

Railroad Construction.

Railway construction was fairly active, more particularly in the west, where work was being pushed on a number of lines. Quite a large number of men were engaged upon the Great Waterways and the Edmonton and Dunvegan lines. Grade work on the Canada Northern from Medicine Hat to Hanna was commencing at the end of the month, and was expected to furnish employment to a large number of men and teams, and to continue until frost put a stop to the work. The Canadian Pacific Railway was putting on extra gangs to do ballasting work in the vicinity of Moosejaw which was expected to provide work for about 300 men. This company, it was also announced, would take on 6,000 extra labourers for suitable work during October and November, in order to help furnish employment and assist in relieving distress. At St. Louis,

north of Prince Albert, the Grand Trunk Pacific was going ahead with the completion of the bridge being constructed at that point; stone work was practically finished. In Ontario work on the grade for the Erie and Northern Railway from Dunnville to Smithville was well advanced, and the construction of fences, tracks, etc., was being commenced.

General Transport.

Transportation was fairly active. The concentrating of soldiers and supplies at Valcartier occasioned considerable traffic in many parts of Canada. Grain shipments also added to the traffic both by rail and water. Regular crews for the most part on nearly all railway lines were well employed, and with spare men conditions were slightly better than during the previous month. Work in the various car shops was fairly active.

In Vancouver the local street railway reduced traffic, and members of the regular crew were taking one day off in eight in order to avoid discharges.

The Canadian Pacific traffic receipts for the second week in September showed an increase over receipts for the same period of last year, the figures for the second week of September, 1914, being \$2,496,000, as compared with \$2,462,000 for the same period in 1913.

The Trades.

Building. — With the completion of many buildings and the absence of new work owing to the approach of winter there was general inactivity in the building trades.

Metal. — Conditions among the metal trades were slightly better than last month owing to the improvement in manufacturing.

Printing. — Printers on newspapers were fairly busy, particularly in the larger centres, though in some cases staffs were reduced.

Clothing. — The clothing trades in many localities were fairly active chiefly

on account of orders for uniforms and military equipment.

Textile.—The activity amongst textile workers noted last month was continued during September.

Woodworking.—Conditions amongst wood workers showed considerable improvement, a number of wagon and furniture factories having resumed almost normal operations.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Conditions amongst trades engaged in food preparation were fairly active. With tobacco workers there was a slight improvement over the previous month.

Transport.—Employees on steam railways were slightly better engaged than during the previous month. Conditions with longshoremen were quiet.

Unskilled.—The starting up in many localities of municipal undertakings which were stopped the previous month gave employment to numbers of unskilled labourers, though the completion of the harvest in other localities which supplied employment to many men out of work had the effect of adding considerably to the number of unemployed. On the other hand fruit picking and fruit

and vegetable canning gave considerable employment.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During August, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption into the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being \$55,843,322 and \$58,515,265 respectively. For the five months ended August 31, 1914, the value of imports shows a decrease of \$58,299,803 over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during August, 1914, amounted to \$31,510,732, a decrease of \$2,664,976, compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the five months ended August 31, 1914, was \$149,077,386, as compared with \$151,356,700 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During August there was an increase in animals and their produce, and in manufactures, and a decrease in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, August, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of August		5 Months ending August	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	39,277,690	29,497,076	189,061,056	136,008,385
Free goods.....	18,665,389	14,893,527	94,762,125	79,112,130
Total.....	57,943,079	44,390,603	283,823,181	215,120,515
Coin and Bullion.....	572,186	11,452,719	2,361,657	12,764,520
Grand Total.....	58,515,265	55,843,322	286,184,838	227,885,035
Duty collected.....	10,125,376	8,358,948	48,657,143	36,840,480

TOTAL-EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of August				5 Months ending August			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,690,937	10,878	4,667,558	14,188	21,871,405	451,592	21,289,124	87,193
The Fisheries.....	1,502,985	1,251	1,324,351	20,070	6,535,238	25,882	5,770,074	58,986
The Forest.....	5,063,551	1,253	4,256,635	3,398	19,235,181	84,348	19,036,143	94,022
Animals and their produce.....	4,817,785	219,925	8,780,787	92,260	17,901,019	457,732	26,063,384	433,042
Agriculture.....	13,176,343	1,421,163	7,425,227	10,924,673	64,798,680	3,922,578	50,040,469	21,922,400
Manufactures.....	4,911,478	878,179	5,049,472	591,655	20,963,373	5,709,817	26,728,965	2,867,566
Miscellaneous.....	12,629	629,225	6,702	903,378	51,804	1,559,566	148,627	1,752,759
Total merchandise...	34,175,708	3,161,874	31,510,732	12,549,622	151,356,700	12,211,515	149,077,286	27,215,971
Coin and Bullion.....		1,979,574		471,208		6,559,954	100	3,104,869
Grand Total Exports.	34,175,708	5,141,448	31,510,732	13,020,830	151,356,700	18,771,469	149,077,386	30,320,840

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for August, 1914, with percentage increase or decrease over August, 1913:—

	August, 1913	August, 1914.	Change %
Halifax.....	\$ 8,755,036	\$ 8,808,297	+ 0.6
Saint John.....	6,585,673	6,437,732	— 2.2
Montreal.....	233,600,268	190,434,006	— 18.4
Quebec.....	13,483,042	13,517,193	+ 0.2
Brantford.....	2,355,449	1,766,287	— 16.01
Fort William.....	4,015,469	2,896,673	— 27.8
Hamilton.....	13,363,700	11,422,571	— 14.5
London.....	7,207,250	7,016,338	— 2.6
Ottawa.....	16,069,620	16,960,770	+ 5.5
Toronto.....	158,540,281	143,925,719	— 9.2
Brandon.....	2,230,269	2,052,879	— 20.7
Winnipeg.....	98,940,525	87,424,502	— 11.6
Moose Jaw.....	4,054,051	3,247,255	— 19.9
Regina.....	8,381,642	6,832,267	— 18.4
Saskatoon.....	6,136,479	4,041,977	— 34.1
Calgary.....	18,692,392	15,880,301	— 15.04
Edmonton.....	15,770,803	11,693,266	— 25.8
Lethbridge.....	1,875,305	1,618,364	— 13.7
Medicine Hat.....	2,308,663	1,462,861	— 36.6
New Westminster.....	2,353,651	1,553,791	— 33.9
Vancouver.....	47,435,329	33,598,185	— 29.1
Victoria.....	14,133,320	9,824,821	— 30.4
Total.....	\$ 686,288,217	\$ 582,341,304	— 15.1

The August bank statement showed an increase in paid-up capital of \$3,350, the total at the end of August being \$114,837,227. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$338,984,418 and \$346,854,051 for August and July respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to the value of \$114,551,525, as compared with \$94,851,561, an increase of \$19,735,964. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$39,664,534, and other current loans amounted to \$836,574,099. During July, 1914, the total amount of these was \$876,570,859. The figures for August, therefore, show a decrease of \$332,226.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of August, 1914, amounted to \$14,196,104.31, as compared with \$14,547,853.20 for the month of August, 1914. For the five months ended August 31, 1914, the total amount was \$60,378,118.9, as compared with

\$71,628,257.82 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account for August, 1914, was \$4,964,249.35, as compared with \$7,200,873.86 during August, 1913. The total expenditure for the five months ending August 31, 1914, was \$13,988,126.14, as compared with \$20,215,144.42 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$4,907,859.92 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$56,389.43 on railway subsidies.

Domestic trade.—Wholesale and retail business continued dull. Merchants were buying in smaller quantities than formerly, and in some districts complained of difficulties in making collections and obtaining credit. Some large establishments in Montreal, however, were viewing the situation with cheerful confidence, and many large retail merchants found their business nearly normal.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

General Contractors' Association of Montreal.

THE General Contractors' Association of Montreal, formed in May, 1914, has issued its constitution and by-laws. The association will be composed of individuals, partnerships and corporations carrying on a general contracting business in the city and district of Montreal, and has been established to "promote harmony and justice between members and employees and to further the mutual interests of the general contractors connected with the building trades." These objects the association proposes to bring about by securing the settlement of difficulties and differences with employees, by rendering aid to the different members of the association in time of difficulty, by promoting such trade agreements as may be mutually beneficial, and by maintaining fair

prices and preventing the cutting of same. It is also proposed to open a register for registering all workmen in the building trades who may apply for work and in which will be kept the record of both foremen and men. Board meetings are to be held once a month, regular general meetings every three months, and provision is also made for the calling of special meetings when required. The by-laws provide that the working rules adopted by the association shall govern all members in the employment of labour, and it is provided that these rules may be modified from time to time to suit existing conditions.

Prohibition of Entry of Artisans and Labourers to British Columbia.

On September 26 a Dominion order-in-council was passed continuing the prohibition of all classes of artisans and

labourers from entering British Columbia for a period of six months from October 1, 1914, until after March 31, 1915. The order-in-council sets out the various ports of entry in British Columbia to which the order shall apply. The original order was passed in December last and was renewed in the spring. It was under this regulation that the landing of Hindus at Vancouver in July last was prevented.

Carpenters' Wages at Brantford, Ont.

In the August issue of the *Labour Gazette* the Department published a copy of an industrial agreement between builders and carpenters, at Brantford Ont., and in Rule 3, Clause A, it was stated "the minimum rate of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 33 cents per hour." The minimum rate of wages should have been printed 35 cents per

hour, but owing to a typographical error the rate was given at 33 cents. The Department's attention has been called to the error by officers of the carpenters' association, and this correction is made accordingly.*

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of September, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	365	33	388
No. of applicants for situations.....	360	60	620
No. per cent of persons placed.....	95	95	95

*See August issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 302.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market was not much changed, supply exceeding demand.

The starting of work on an order of twelve steel underframe colonist cars for the Canadian Northern in the passenger shed of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's shop has given employment to a number who were laid off a short time ago.

Wholesale and retail trade has dropped considerably, due largely to war conditions.

The weather for the first part of the month was very bad for farmers, but the latter part was better, and enabled grain crops to be gathered. Crops will be above the average.

There was not much being done in the lumbering line, only shipping. Lumber

having advanced in price, no doubt there will be a large cut this season.

The coal mines throughout the district were all working full time, with the price about the same for the past few months.

Halifax.

Generally speaking, labour was fairly well employed during the month of September. The only new work of any consequence to start was the erection of a new chute to the Intercolonial Railway grain elevator, which promised to give employment to a number of mechanics and labourers during the winter months. Other work under construction provided employment for the majority of men in the building trades, but with one or two exceptions the crafts had some men idle.

Unskilled labourers were kept pretty busy. In addition to the number employed at the terminals, and those engaged by the city in sewer, sidewalk and

water extensions, a large force has been required to handle coal in the dock yard and at coaling ships in the stream.

Longshoremen had a fair month, but this was due to the absence of many men called to the defence of the country, and also to a number of skilled longshoremen absent from the city at work on the Hudson Bay terminals, leaving a greatly reduced force to take care of the work offering.

The Halifax District Trades Council had to forego the usual parade and celebration on Labour Day, owing to the large number of trade unionists having been called for military service. There are about 300 longshoremen in the Halifax militia.

The cotton mills, which have been working during the summer months on short time, and with a decreased force, were running three-quarter time, and expected to resume their regular schedule early in October.

Market gardeners reported good crops and a good sale for supplies brought into the city or market days.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were much the same as those of August, being quiet. About the latter part of the month some improvement took place in the steel trade, and a number of men were put on. It was expected that a still larger number of workmen will be placed in the early part of October, as the Steel Company was reported to have several unfinished orders for rails, in addition to two others lately received. The building and other allied trades were quiet, with no prospects of much improvement this season. The coal trade was fairly active, the output running up to that of August. The large coal heaps at the different collieries were being filled away, which made shipping busy.

The nail mill at the Sydney steel plant was worked up to its full capacity, the demand for this and other finished products being fairly heavy. One blast and four open hearth furnaces were in opera-

tion, and it was thought it might be necessary shortly to blow in one or two more blast furnaces, for the purpose of filling the rail orders in hand. Three hundred men were taken on and given employment about the last of the month. The stock of ore and other material has been laid in for the winter, which affected work at the quarries. The steel industry was still quiet at Sydney Mines.

The local trade, compared with other industries, was fairly active, and although a large amount of coal has been shipped from the coal heaps, yet the work held fairly well, and broken time was no greater than in August. It is not the intention of the coal companies to place large amounts in the coal heaps this winter. This will no doubt affect coal mining and cause more broken time. It was hoped, however, that a fair share of trade might be obtained, so that the mines could be kept operating not less than three days per week.

Transportation by rail and by water was fairly heavy.

The building and other trades were all depressed, which caused considerable unemployment.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade has fallen off considerably, and was not nearly as large as at the same time last year.

No change has taken place in the cost of living with the exception of potatoes, which showed a decrease.

Splendid weather conditions brought along the grain and root crops, so that the shortage of hay has been more than made up for in the abundance of oats and other grains.

Owing to the want of bait and unfavourable weather conditions, fishing was poor.

Truro.

On the whole labour was well employed, and the outlook was not discouraging. Local industries, with the exception of the Truro Engineering Works, were all operating, some of them quite busy. There were not as many idle men

about as there were a week or ten days ago. Previous to the close of the month one of the brightest features of the outlook was the lumber business. It was improving every day, and it was expected there would be a good demand for men.

Builders and builders' labourers were very busy, and will be till freeze up, with much inside work for the winter. The contract to erect a \$35,000 stone and brick school building has been let, and work on it commenced.

Railway traffic was a bit dull, but with the commencement of winter port business it was expected there would be lots of work.

Wholesale and retail business was improved, and bank clearings were satisfactory.

The grain, potato and root crops were the best in many years.

The peg and ribbon works at Steviacke were about closed down. This was due to the war, as the company has a large foreign trade, much of it in Germany. The chair works at Bass River were also closed, owing, it is said, to the difficulty in shipping to foreign countries. At Londonderry the outlook for the iron water pipe works was not bright.

Westville.

Labour was fairly active during September, showing an improvement over the previous month. The iron and steel trade improved slightly, and the coal trade was very active. The Acadia Coal Company, which is the largest producers in the district, has had increasing sales each month since June. Their figures in gross tons for the past three months are as follows:—June, 36,232; July, 27,201; August, 30,470.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company's output for August was 20,000 gross tons, while for the month of July it totalled 31,030 tons. This slight de-

crease was due to difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of cars, a trouble often experienced by the coal mining companies in the county.

It was expected that activity in the coal industry would do much to promote business confidence.

The number of unemployed in the towns has largely decreased, due to increased activity in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's plant at Trenton, and to the fact that over 300 men have enlisted and gone to the front.

Farmers have housed their grain crop which was a bumper one.

Lumber companies were active, and advertisements were running in the local papers for large numbers of men to fill all kinds of jobs in the lumbering line.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions in this district have not experienced any very great changes from the preceding month. Carpenters and all connected with building trades were rushing to completion contracts on hand and the conditions prevailing in other branches appeared to be in no way disturbed by war conditions.

Fall shipments of farm products from this port have already commenced, and it was expected this trade would increase heavily as the season advanced.

No change was reported in any industries in the rate of wages.

The cost of living has in some instances advanced, due to conditions arising from the war.

Harvesting was about completed, and a good crop in general was reported from all over the province.

Fishing was dull, owing no doubt to the extreme bad weather prevailing during the last week of the month.

The saw-mills in this district were busy, and the lumber trade was brisk.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Labour conditions during September continued active, with the exception of the foundry interests and the cotton factory. All other industries were in active operation and cases of unemployment were not numerous. The cotton factory, operated by the Dominion Textile Company, has closed indefinitely. About 225 persons were affected. Considerable of this help was from outlying country districts, and consequently has left the city, while a considerable portion of the female help has entered domestic service. The weekly payroll of the factory averaged about \$1,500. Foundry business still continued slack, as reported last month.

Building operations this season exceed those of last year. So far this season 119 permits for buildings have been issued within the city, with a total valuation of \$308,000. Fifty-one of these permits were for dwelling houses as compared with 28 for last year. Three large churches were in course of construction employing a large number of building artisans of all classes.

The city corporation had about 200 men upon its weekly payroll who were engaged in street, sidewalk, sewer and water extensions, none of whom receive less than \$1.75 per day.

The Marvin biscuit factory reported very active conditions, and were employing some 70 hands. During the months of July and August an extra night crew was employed to meet increased orders. The Havelock Mineral Spring Company also reported a very active season, but from now will, as usual at this season, reduce its staff. The stove and head factory employing 50 hands has also been obliged to run night crews. Woodworking factories were also very active and employed full staffs and reported the outlook good for several weeks.

Railway conditions have also been active, and besides regular crews many

specials have been running and good time made.

Retail prices showed little change during the month from those quoted in August with the exception of dairy products and eggs, which owing to scarcity of supply naturally show increases.

Farmers had a very active month with marsh haying and harvesting grain, both of which were well advanced. Weather upon the whole has been favourable and no injury has occurred through frosts. All grain crops were turning out excellently. Apples also were abundant and selling at low prices. Potatoes and all other vegetables promised well.

Newcastle.

The labour market continued good during September, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. All the local industries were working steadily, and special activity was noted in the lumber business. Many of the mills have been working a night shift in order to supply the demand and get their season's cut sawn before the close of navigation. Others who would also work a night shift, if possible, have been unable to do so owing to the difficulty in getting the required number of workmen willing to do night work.

Lumber shipments to the United Kingdom continued as in former years, but some shippers complained of their inability to charter enough steamers for this purpose.

Advance crews were being hired for the woods. Although some of the operators intend to curtail their cut this season, the majority will cut as much and in some cases more than in former seasons.

The only change in the hours of labour was at the Intercolonial Railway yard, where the men have been working eleven hours on the day shift and thirteen at night. This has been changed so that the men go to work at different hours and only work ten-hour shifts. As the

men work by the hour on this work, there has been no reduction in the rate of pay, with the exception of the men who formerly got eleven and fourteen hours daily and under the new arrangement get ten.

Harvesting was in full operation and all the crops promised to equal, and, in some cases, exceed last year's yield.

The Intercolonial Railway had a crew of men at work replacing the 65-lb. rails on the Canada Eastern branch, between Derby Junction and Blackville, with 85-lb. standard rails, so as to permit the passage of the heaviest engines and trains.

St. John.

The labour market remained unchanged during September, but business men generally conceded that trade was as brisk as at any other period of the year. During exhibition week (September 7-12) large numbers of visitors flocked to the city, and merchants reported that money was plentiful and business good in consequence.

The druggists were feeling the effects of the war. All foreign perfumes have been increased 20 per cent. in price, and only limited quantities were available.

Work was started on the St. John County Tuberculosis Hospital on September 5, and the concrete foundation under the main building was completed, and brick work was being pushed vigorously.

Miller's mill, Chesley street, which had been closed for some time, resumed operations September 26.

The contractor was making satisfactory progress upon the new wharves at St. John West, thirteen cribs having been sunk. After three more cribs are placed in position, they will be built up to the necessary height for the concrete. Work on the temporary sheds has been started, and the indications were that these wharves would be ready for use during the coming winter.

The savings bank transactions during August were: deposits, \$82,541.58; withdrawals, \$126,040.63.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending September 24 were \$6,930,266, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,006,996, being \$923,270 greater in 1914 than in 1913, and \$816,269 less than for the five weeks ending August 27 of the current year.

The Farm Settlement Board has decided not to purchase any more farms until the conclusion of the war. Those on hand will be disposed of as opportunity offers.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada opened its convention on September 21 and closed on the 26th. Delegates were entertained by the St. John Trades and Labour Council and the local unions.

George A. Fawcett, of Middle Sackville, has shipped four carloads (948 barrels) of potatoes to Halifax, to be forwarded thence to Hudson's Bay for consumption by the men engaged in railway building. With the above was shipped also a choice selection of turnips and other roots. Mr. Fawcett has to import barrels from Chester, N.S., his first consignment numbering 1,200. There was an opening here for a cooper.

Farmers were busy cutting grain. The harvest promised to be an abundant one. Oats, buckwheat and potatoes were looking well, and the root crops were good.

The Secretary for Agriculture, J. B. Daggett, says that New Brunswick will have for export this year approximately 25,000 tons of hay, 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and 800,000 pounds of cheese. There will also be a small surplus for export in mutton, swine, poultry, oats and apples.

Reports from Fredericton state that the lumber operations during the coming winter will be comparatively light both on the Upper St. John and the North Shore.

The sardine fishermen reaped a great harvest during the latter part of Sep-

tember, the harbour and Courtenay Bay being visited by school after school of fish. One man had a catch valued at \$2,000, which was readily disposed of. Sardines were worth \$20 per hog-head, but the price has been reduced to \$10.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions in Hull and the surrounding district have not improved since last month. The breaking up of the dam at the J. R. Booth mills and the stoppage of work which followed, a fire in the Gilmore and Hughson Company's lumber yards, and an accident at the Fraser mills increased the number of the unemployed, and it was expected public charity would have much to do to relieve distress during the coming winter. Wages in the pulp and other mills had a downward tendency, and a reduction of about twenty-five per cent. was expected. The city corporation, being unable to dispose of its debentures, had to lay off about sixty of its employees. Wages for the lumbering operations were twenty-five per cent. lower than last year, and the demand considerably exceeded the supply.

Trade in general was from fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than during the corresponding month of last year. The cost of living was about the same as last month; beef and ham were a little higher, but potatoes were lower.

Montreal.

The war still dominated the situation in Montreal. In most branches of industry the men reported the employment situation was worse than at the beginning of last month, and in general business large companies showed a disposition to defer dividends on account of the war. A number of the largest mercantile companies in the city, however, spoke with hopefulness of the situation, saying their sales were maintaining their volume very well for goods

that seemed worth the money given for them.

The city, after a month's cessation of work on streets and other public works, is to have a resumption of the most necessary work unfinished in the various wards, the controllers having authorized the discounting of \$1,500,000 of treasury bills. Orders have been given to consult with the aldermen of the various wards to ascertain which required completion most urgently. Except for the concrete wall of the canal and the power house building at Cote St. Paul, the work has been finished in widening the Lachine Canal above the Cote St. Paul lock in order to remove a curve that increased the difficulties of navigation to some extent. On September 10 the controllers announced that the work on the city filtration system would stop until spring, neither the contractor nor the city caring to undertake the financial obligations of continuing at the present moment. The work which stopped on August 31 on the underground conduits on Craig, Notre Dame and St. James streets between McGill street and St. Lawrence boulevard, because of lack of funds, was being continued as the contractor has agreed to wait for his pay until next June. There was \$100,000 worth more to do. The Trades and Labour Council have sent a protest to the city again at the closing of the municipal stone quarries, but no action was taken.

In work other than civic undertakings there was improvement in the industries that have been called upon by the Government to help in supplying the needs of the Canadian soldiers at Valcartier, or in supplying part of the gift of Canada or the province of Quebec. In many of these industries the sudden increase in activity would affect certain factories rather than all those making up the industry. Work in the Canadian Vicker's dry dock has been fairly constant, three vessels having been in dock for repair in September, the Doric, Anglo-Brazilian and Benin, and the Lingan was reported to be entering as

well. At the Grand Trunk shops in Point St. Charles there were nearly two thousand men engaged. The Canadian Pacific Railway has announced that it will take on six thousand more labourers at current rates of wages for the two months before winter for work on the Eastern and Western lines, and a flood of applications has followed.

The unemployment situation was worse this month on account of the cessation of the civic work. Its commencement again was expected to relieve matters for a time. An exodus just beginning of Italians for their native land either because they feared there would be no work, or in the expectation that their services may be needed in the event of a war, will reduce the number of workers still more. The prospect of a second contingent, taking more workers from the city, was expected to relieve the situation. The recruiting of some of the city regiments to full strength since the formation of the first contingent gave colour to this hope, and the projects for the formation of a French-Canadian company were expected to still further deplete the ranks of the workers, both day and salaried.

The cost of living has taken the usual winter leap. Coal has increased fifty cents a ton for the ordinary household varieties, the net cash price being now \$8.25 a ton. The Canada Sugar Refining Company has advanced the price for all grades of sugar fifty cents a hundred pounds. Milk will be 24 cents a gallon until May. The cereals were easier in price, and it was thought might even decline.

Mr. Rufus D. Smith, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, reported an increasing amount of unemployment among both men and women. Mr. A. Chevalier reported in the same way, but stated no application for relief had been refused when genuine.

Pending loans or a return to normal business conditions, work on factories, apartment houses and other large structures has been postponed. Sometimes the postponement was because cheaper

prices for building material were expected. The Builders' Exchange has proposed a conference between bankers, builders, those wanting buildings erected, and representatives of the building trades, to see if some arrangement could not be come to during the period of the war by which the men would accept smaller wages, the providers of building material less for it, the builders small profits, and the banks be induced to lend money in the hope that this would tempt people to do their building at the low prices offered. The proposition had not reached a final hearing, but the men did not appear to view it favourably.

Mr. R. L. Berry, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, stated: "Almost no work is offering. Investors are not calling for plans; architects and engineers have reduced their staffs to the irreducible minimum. Scores of good jobs were planned and tenders received, but they were too high or the war caused them to be cancelled or held up."

The most prominent relief measures before the public were the contributions to the Patriotic Fund, for which \$1,490,492 was subscribed, every company and everybody who could helping in some way with time or money for the purpose of taking care of the wives and families of those at the front. Fortnightly pay cheques were already being given them, and a number of surgeons and physicians have promised free medical assistance during the period. The Patriotic Fund committee was co-operating with other charities, so that there would be no duplication. Insurance companies have announced that policies on the lives of those going to the war will be valid till the end of the war without further cost to those who are old policy-holders.

The Board of Trade resumed its weekly meetings several weeks ahead of the usual time because of the general upsetting of credits, industry and trade conditions seriously affecting many members of the Board. Among a number of companies showing receipts

diminishing and deferring dividends there were some who viewed the situation with cheerful confidence. Among these were the Consolidated Rubber Company, which, in announcing the regular quarterly dividend payable October 1, stated that factories would operate at full capacity; Fairweathers, who said that sales were as large as last year and increasing; Belding Paul Corticelli Company, Limited, which claimed all departments of the company's plant to be working at capacity; W. H. Scroggie & Company, whose business was better than a year ago; Canadian Converters' Company, whose mills were busy; Henry Birks & Sons, who will keep on whole staff and pay salaries of those at the front to the end of the war; Holt, Renfrew & Company, who found sales other than furs doing well, and Henry Morgan & Son, who will make no reduction in staff or salaries, and who stated that after the first shock of war business had improved until it was nearly normal.

Bank clearings at Montreal showed a decrease of \$38,000,000, or 15.7 per cent. in September, as compared with the same month a year ago. In view of the suspension of stock market business and the disorganization in export trade, the September return cannot be regarded as an unfavourable index of business in other directions. Against a drop of \$78,000,000 from July to August, September shows a rise of \$13,000,000 from August. The returns for these three months, this year and last, are as follows:—July, \$268,847,793 for 1914, \$243,647,983 for 1913; August, \$190,434,006 for 1914, \$232,700,313 for 1913; September, \$203,588,919 for 1914, \$241,827,536 for 1913. The total for this year to the end of September was \$2,005,491,365, or \$108,000,000 less than for the same period last year.

Quebec.

The month has been a quiet one. In the building trades there was activity, but in manufacturing lines dullness pre-

vailed. There was special activity in the rifle factory and in the cartridge factory, these establishments working day and night. Railways, owing to the concentration camp at Valcartier, were very busy, visitors, sightseers and supplies all contributing to make this section of road a very busy one. The construction of a new church for St. Patrick's parish, the corner stone of which was laid during the month, and the cost of which will be in the vicinity of \$200,000.00, helped very materially to liven up the building trades.

Farmers were busy harvesting, with beautiful weather. Crops generally were good. Potatoes were a heavy crop, being above the average. The only section of the crops to fall much below the average was hay, due to the very dry summer.

In the lumbering industry the outside mills are still cutting, but in a number of cases there seemed to be indecision as to the quantity to be cut in the woods next winter. Indications were that it would be less than in previous years.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was dull in all lines except the Paton Company. The machine shops and foundries reported business very dull.

The E. & T. Fairbanks Company have a small order for skates that were formerly made in Germany. The braid factories were also having enquiries for goods in their line that were formerly made in Germany.

The Eastern Township Agricultural Association had their fair this year from September 5 to 12, at which there was a display of the finest cattle and horses ever shown in the district. Unfortunately, it rained most of the week; consequently it was not a financial success.

The farmers had most of their harvesting done, and all crops were fairly good. Prices also were good. There were quite a number of horses sold for military purposes.

The pulp mills were selling quantities of both ground and sulphide pulp, owing

to the increased demand for newspapers. Lumbering was not very brisk in this district.

Three of the asbestos mines in this district have closed operations, but the others are running full time yet.

Sorel.

There has not been any important change in the condition of labour in Sorel and the District of Richelieu since last report. Everything was quiet.

Commercial activity was about the same, and the various industries were all doing satisfactorily.

Nobody seems to suffer by the hard times, although work was not as common as in the previous months, and a number of men have been discharged from almost all trades and industrial concerns.

Prospects were that conditions would improve towards the end of the fall or beginning of winter, as certain constructions and works were contemplated, which would necessitate the employment of a good many hands.

Farmers had an exceptionally good harvest and were selling their products at good prices.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly active during the month, more active than during the corresponding month of last year. There was but little change as compared with last month, some industries having improved, while in others the conditions were the same.

A large force of men was engaged in digging artesian wells in order to give the city better water than that obtained from the Yamaska river. The sinking of the second well of the Canadian Natural Gas Company was expected to be completed within a very short time. A depth of 1,850 feet has been reached, and the contractors expected to strike the rock at about two thousand feet.

City improvement work was pushed actively. The Girouard street viaduct

will be built of concrete. Laframboise street was being paved with "Roemac," and concrete sidewalks were being laid in several streets. A large number of labourers were employed, and the work will be continued as late in the season as weather conditions will permit.

The month was fairly active as far as building operations were concerned. Six new houses were started, and considerable repair work was done. The building trades were fairly well employed, but there was no demand for additional hands.

Retail business improved somewhat since last month. The price of several articles went up. Wholesale business was quiet, but the prospect seemed fairly good for the near future. Banks reported a good month, with satisfactory collections.

There was little change in the cost of living. Rice and flour increased in price, while potatoes were cheaper. Rents were unchanged. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was very good during the month. Farm products sold well; vegetables were fine and plentiful, as well as apples. Dairy products commanded good prices, due the farm was fair and labour was fairly to the shipping of large quantities of cream to the United States. Workers on the farm were fairly well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand. Cattle were scarce, owing to the shipping of large quantities to the United States, and meat was high in consequence.

St. John's and Iberville.

September was a very quiet month as far as labour was concerned, and was far from being as favourable as the corresponding month of last year. There was much unemployment among the building trades and labourers. On account of the stoppage of building operations, the Norcross Company, which does the stone

cutting, had to lay off quite a number of its employees. The Belding Paul Corticelli Company, also, laid off a large number of hands. At the Singer Manufacturing Company's shop the employees only worked three days in a week, and several other factories also reduced the hours of labour. The work of building the new factory of the Hart Accumulator Company was expected to soon be completed, but it was not probable that the company would employ many hands at the outset. All the employees of the Canadian Trenton Pottery Company have resumed work.

Navigation was not very active in the harbour; several boats loaded with hay for United States points passed through, however. One effect of the war was to considerably decrease transportation by water on the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain.

Business in general was quiet. The cost of living was higher since war commenced; several articles, such as rice, tea, coffee, beans, sugar, flour, bread, etc., have increased in price.

Farmers were very busy marketing their products. The grain crop was above the average in this district, and the grain is of a very fine quality. Fishing was not very active during the month. Lumber dealers complain about the slowness of the market. Coal has not gone up for some time; it now sells for \$7.25 per ton.

Three Rivers.

The condition of the labour market during September was rather quiet in all branches except the cotton industry. There was no especial activity. Municipal work was steadily going on. The contractors have started work on the new post office building, which will include several other Government offices.

Railway and steamboat traffic was about the same as last year in September.

Rates of wages have not varied in some lines, but others have seen their

wages lowered as much as fifteen or twenty per cent.

Cost of living was getting a trifle higher, and necessities of life such as flour, bread, pork, lard and sugar have gone up. Potatoes were the only ones getting lower, as there was a good crop.

Farmers were busy harvesting. Grain was a good crop.

Lumber firms had more difficulty in doing their work on account of the water level being very low this September.

Factories were not very active this month, except the Wabasso Cotton Company and the Tebbutt Shoe and Leather Company. Industries in general were quiet.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

During September the general condition of labour was fair; in fact, was good in comparison to some other localities. The building of a pavement on Front street and a portion of Bridge street was the means of employing a number of men. The city was also constructing a number of granolithic walks and an expenditure by the city of about \$2,000 to repair one of the bridges damaged by the spring freshet was giving employment to many.

The cost of living has not increased to any material extent here. A few articles have increased in price slightly.

In the industrial line there were no changes to note over the previous month. The two lock works were working nearly full time, and the staff of workmen have not been decreased to any material extent. The foundries were not very busy.

Fishing was being conducted on the bay, and many fishermen were engaged. There was every prospect of the season being a good one.

All new railroad construction work in the city and vicinity was about completed.

Berlin.

Conditions in the labour market in Berlin and district in some lines showed a decided improvement over last month. The Lang Tanning Company, L. McBride Company, Trunk and Bag Company, Williams, Greene and Roome Shirt Company, and some of the saddlery shops were working overtime and Sundays getting out war goods. The Hespeler Woollen Mills, employing 700 hands, were also running a night shift on cloth and knitted goods for the Canadian contingent. Furniture factories were still slack, and several were closed down. Piano and organ workers were all laid off.

Manufacturing, on the whole, might be called slack, as the main industries are furniture factories, and of these some 600 to 800 men were either working short time or laid off altogether. Rubber factories were working a full ticket all month, as well as breweries, cigar shops, shirt factories, felt factories, shoe factories and wholesale meat and sausage shops. The tire factory laid off one-third of its help, not being able to get raw material. Foundries and button factories were none too busy, while tanneries and biscuit and confectionery shops were rushed.

Many bricklayers and building labourers were added to the list of unemployed. Plumbers and steamfitters, however, were working overtime during the month. The outlook for the building trades earlier in the season was very bright, but since money got so scarce, and with the European war going on, many jobs were laid over for next season.

The contract for the new Merchant's Bank at the corner of King and Queen streets was awarded to Messrs. P. H. Secord and Cons, of Brantford, but a clause in the contract states that Berlin labour must be employed as much as possible. Work on tearing down the old block was progressing nicely. Twenty of the twenty-five concrete houses at the foot of Peter street were completed.

Work on the new Young Women's Christian Association, Berlin Racycle Company's block, Berlin Rink and Auditorium block, and on St. Mathew's Church was proceeding.

Farmers were busy threshing and with fall ploughing and seeding. The fall wheat acreage in this section will be much larger than in former years. Root crops, especially sugar beets and turnips, were looking fine.

Outside labour was not much in demand. The city was making provisions to raise enough money to keep the rate-payers employed at sewer and water and gas construction during the winter.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair, and the cost of living changed very little. Butter and eggs went up, while potatoes dropped in price. Rents also dropped a little and houses were not so scarce as they were the same time last year.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions fell short of last month very much, also with those of the corresponding month last year. The Waterloo Manufacturing Company laid off 130 of their employees. Furniture and button factories were dull, cigar and cooperage factories were working full time, as well as the brewery. Outside labour supply was larger than the demand. The putting down of permanent roadways was nearing completion, but the building trades reported conditions good for the month.

Brantford.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month, large numbers of men being still unemployed. There was a small demand for men on the farms, and a few obtained employment. The Verity Plow Company was busy on an export order and the men were working extra time in some of the departments. The textile industry improved a little, and in the woollen mill some of the employees were working extra time. In other instances conditions were quiet, and there were no opportunities for employment in sight.

In some of the stores the retail clerks were working each alternate week, thus preventing a number being unemployed, while in many instances a two weeks' lay-off followed the annual holiday.

Very few building permits have been granted, and the building trade was exceptionally dull. The contractors were commencing work on the freight sheds for the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company.

During the month the Associated Charities which came into existence last year, took different shape, and has become the Social Service League.

A large amount of money has been collected as a patriotic fund, and distress will be relieved during the winter from this fund, and where possible it will be done by labour being provided. The civic authorities have undertaken to pave streets and lay sewers as far as they can and it was expected that work would be commenced on the street railway improvement scheme, the railway having become the property of the city.

Farmers were busy ploughing and threshing.

Market gardeners had a good showing of produce, apples and vegetables being plentiful.

Railroad construction was quiet.

Brockville.

Labour conditions have not been as favourable as during the previous month in some respects and do not compare favourably with the corresponding month of 1913.

There has been a considerable number of unemployed. Many from factories have had to seek employment out of doors, while some found temporary employment with farmers during the corn-cutting season.

The Canada Carriage Company were fairly active in some departments filling an order for water carts for the military department to be shipped to Valcartier camp for use of the first Canadian contingent. Hall Limited also

had a good order from the military department for military gloves. They were also active in the suspender department.

Manufacturing generally was quiet. Only part of the manufacturers were running full time, and some were running shorthanded.

Building operations were fair. A number of new houses were in course of construction. The Bell Telephone exchange building was employing a good number of men, and the new reinforced concrete factory for woodworking of the James Smart Manufacturing Company was being rushed as fast as possible.

The east end King street pavement was about completed.

Railway traffic was only fair in both freight and passenger traffic. Steamboat traffic was quiet in passenger lines, but fair in freight.

There has been no noticeable change in the rate of wages, the union scale having been adhered to, although outside and inside unskilled labour was not being paid as high as usual in the unorganized classes.

Agricultural operations were active in threshing, corn cutting, and potato digging. Apple picking is also in operation.

Westport, a prosperous and progressive little town, has carried a by-law to raise money for local improvements, and work was expected to be started at once. The Westport council has contracted for 800 cords of stone to be crushed and used on the streets.

The power plant at Merrickville was progressing favourably and will be capable of developing 1,500 horse-power when completed.

Chatham.

The general condition of the labour market showed more unfavourable conditions than during the preceding month. Building operations were being curtailed very materially. The class of

buildings undertaken were medium-sized and were quickly completed.

Planing mills were running full time, ten hours a day with the Saturday half-holiday; all foundry and machine shops ten hours, with the usual number of men. The Canadian Wolverine Brass Company laid off a number of hands on September 18. The Gray-Campbell Carriage Company resumed work on the eighth of the month, with about two-thirds the usual number employed, eight hours a day five days per week. The Gananoque Spring and Axle Company were working three days per week. The Canadian Concrete Product Company were working overtime.

The city Board of Works was very active on city work.

The International Harvester Company were still closed down and no intimation has been given the men when they will resume work, which caused considerable uneasiness to quite a number of the staff.

Merchants of all class were beginning to feel the effects of the war. Business has fallen below the corresponding month of 1913.

Up to the end of the month no special requests were made to the City Council for assistance for charity purposes. Over \$14,395 has so far been contributed for the local Patriotic Fund, \$20,000 being the amount the citizens will undertake to raise to assist the families of those who were ordered to the front for active service.

Farmers were very active during the month seeding and cutting corn and harvesting sugar beets, the latter being the finest crop in years. A large acreage of fall wheat was being seeded in the district.

Railroad construction was at a standstill.

Building operations have been very limited throughout the entire district. The Dominion Sugar Company at Wallaceburg began to show signs of activity the latter part of the month. Sugar beets were being delivered very rapidly,

and required a large number of men to handle the delivery.

Cobalt.

The opening up of lumber camps in the northern bush has assisted materially in keeping the unemployed of Cobalt and district at a minimum figure, and there were but few who were unable to get a job of any kind. Labour generally was fairly well employed, although no Government works of any importance had been attempted to relieve the situation. The Cobalt mines were working with but slightly reduced staffs, while northern mines showed little change from two months ago, except in cases where financial arrangements could not be properly adjusted.

No new industries or public works were started during the month. The local Board of Trade was endeavouring to assist in solving the unemployed question for some of the larger cities in having the Government interested in clearing farm lands or cutting pulpwood. The probabilities were that with the market well filled for bushmen a great deal more timber and pulpwood will be taken out this season than in any previous season for many years. Cutting pulpwood commands about \$1.50 a cord, while for general bush work the wages scale from \$26.00 to \$35.00 a month.

No important change in the price of commodities took place during September.

Shipments from the Cobalt mines, while somewhat smaller than corresponding months of previous years, were maintaining a fair standard, more especially when the conditions were considered. Shortly after the declaration of war, and continuing for two or three weeks, the weekly shipments were very light, but during the month these shipments have been on standard with previous weeks of the year.

The dry season resulted in a rather light grain crop locally and throughout the district, but the roots and vegetables were probably better than last season.

Guelph.

Labour conditions in September remained about the same as during the previous month. The building trades had a good month with considerable work yet in sight.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Match Company, whereby they are to build a factory in St. Patrick's Ward, size of the factory proper to be 120 feet by 65 feet, machine shop 40 feet by 60 feet. The company will employ about 35 hands at the outset, and expects to have the factory in operation by January, 1915.

Tenders have also been let for the rebuilding of the Victoria rink, which was destroyed by fire some weeks ago.

There was a slight improvement in manufacturing industries. The Taylor-Forbes Radiator Works, which had been closed down for about four months, have started operations with about 30 men. The Guelph Worsted Spinning Mills were working overtime, filling orders for yarn for firms which have rush contracts for supplying the Militia Department with woollen goods.

The City Council has opened a labour bureau at the city hall, where all who need work may register. This is being done for the purpose of lending all the assistance they can to the unemployed of the city during the winter months. The Trades and Labour Council have also opened a labour bureau with a similar purpose in view.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Guelph Co-operative Association the directors presented their half-yearly balance sheet, which showed the business done amounted to \$64,454.90, showing a net profit of \$2,030.49, which will be applied to the reserve fund instead of to dividends as formerly. During the past eight years \$24,000 has been paid in dividends to purchasers.

The Patriotic Fund, raised by a committee of citizens to solicit contributions to provide for the wives and families of members of the Canadian contingent,

has already reached a total of about \$17,000.

Farmers were very busy threshing, filling silos and plowing. Root crops promise well.

The Ontario Agricultural College and MacDonald Institute have re-opened for the year's work with about 500 students enrolled for the regular courses.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during September, like the month preceding, was very quiet, and was not nearly as favourable as the corresponding period a year ago. All branches of the building trades have been exceptionally quiet for this season of the year, there being about 250 bricklayers and stonemasons idle and about two-thirds of the entire number of stonecutters and painters without employment.

Work on the erection of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company's \$3,000,000 steam auxiliary plant has been suspended and many men have been thrown out of employment. Industrial conditions were such that the need of this auxiliary plant was not felt, but it was in such a state of readiness that it could be put into full operation as soon as needed.

In order to alleviate some of the distress being felt by many labourers, the Board of Works Department has decided to work its gangs in relays so as to give as many men as possible part employment during the fall and winter.

Local canners and those in the surrounding district were not experiencing any difficulty in securing help this year. In former years it was found necessary to import help for this class of work, but quietness in other branches of industry has left an abundance of labour available for the canning factories.

An effort will be made by the Harbour Commission to get as many boats to winter here as possible, so as to secure employment for carpenters, painters, machinists and others during the

winter months when the boats are usually renovated.

In order to rush the west end disposal work to completion by the end of October, the city has found it necessary to put twenty additional men on the work.

Work on the addition to the new Beach pumping house was progressing rapidly. The cotton companies were busy working on Government orders, and it was believed that when this work was finished there would be enough other work to keep the plants running full time for some months. One of the local effects of the war has been to enormously increase the demand for tin cans, and as a result the American Can Company's plant was working to capacity.

The Fox Chain Company, which recently acquired a large building at the corner of York and Bay streets, and has since been converting it into an up-to-date factory for the manufacture of all kinds of iron and steel chains, expected to start operations in the near future. The work of remodelling the building has been completed and the machinery was being installed.

Construction has been started on the new building of the Proctor, Gamble Company, soap manufacturers of the United States, who are opening a local branch. Nine acres of land have been secured, and no time will be lost in rushing ahead the work. About four hundred men will be engaged when the plant opens, but this number will be ultimately increased. Over a million dollars will be spent on the new factory.

The appointment of a commission to look after the construction of the \$600,000 Toronto-Hamilton permanent highway was taken by the local authorities to indicate that work would be started soon. It was expected that it would be only a matter of a short time before gangs were organized and started on the work. It was thought probable that about 500 men would be employed at first.

Owing to the exceptionally quiet condition of all branches of labour, special efforts were being made to have the city and Government proceed with contemplated work. The Bank of Hamilton has notified the city that it would allow an overdraft of \$750,000 if the money were spent on necessary work.

Wholesale dry goods dealers reported that they were beginning to feel the effects of the war. Silks, gloves, ribbons and French goods have increased in some cases over 50 per cent.

Threshing, plowing and seeding have kept the farmers busy during the month. There was no scarcity of farm help. Many men with farm experience who had been laid off work in the city were seeking employment on the land again. Apples were an enormous crop, and the probability was that all the crop would not find a market.

Manufacturing in most lines has been quiet, and while manufacturers were hopeful of an improvement in conditions next spring there did not seem to be any immediate signs of improvement.

The specifications for the east end sewer system which it is proposed to ed for at an early date. About 300 men build during the coming winter have been completed and tenders will be called will be employed on the work.

The steel work on the new McKittrick bridge has been completed and work on the reinforced deck was under way. It was expected that the work would be completed by the end of the year.

The firm of James Jolley & Son, saddlery and harness makers, have received an order from the Militia Department in connection with military equipment that will keep its employees busy for some time.

Bank clearings for September amounted to \$11,788,302, as compared with \$14,161,564 for the corresponding month of last year.

Smithville.—The contractor on the Erie & Ontario was pushing work rapidly and the Y was approaching completion, and the bridge construction was progressing well.

Burlington.—The war was hitting Burlington industries. The staffs have been greatly reduced, and conditions did not look very bright.

Kingston.

The condition of the labour market during September showed no improvement over the preceding month, and could not be compared with the corresponding month of last year. The Kingston Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the paving of Princess street from Clegg street to Barrie street, and operations were well under way. The same company has also been awarded the contract for erecting the new public school at Sydenham, which has been started and will prove quite a boon to working men in that vicinity.

The Board of Works had quite a number of walks to build, and expected to keep their men going until the cold weather sets in.

The value of exports from Kingston to the United States for July and August totalled \$231,721.29.

Kingston's contribution to the War Relief Fund totalled \$52,580.

London.

The depression in labour conditions continued, and there were a lot of people out of work. The city has relieved the strain considerably by resuming their out-of-door work, and had over 400 men engaged in this programme, which consists of storm sewers, sanitary sewers, new bridge over river, cement sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and new pavements.

There were very few manufacturing concerns working full time, and in some cases they were shut down temporarily.

In the building trades a lot of work which was to have been done this year has been put off, and prospects were poor in this line. The only buildings of any account under way were the Ford Automobile Company building an addi-

tion at McClary's, and a public school. The city let contracts for two schools, but has left one of them over until next year.

Coal and wood have increased in cost—chestnut coal \$8.50, and stove \$7.75 per ton; while hardwood (long) was \$8.50 cord, and soft \$7.00. New potatoes have decreased to \$1.25 per bag.

The Patriotic Fund has raised \$130,000, and this amount will be used to relieve distress of all kinds, but more especially among wives and dependents of those gone to the war. It is intended that every wife shall receive at least \$30 per month, to include allowance from Militia Department and balance from Patriotic Fund. This fund is for all Middlesex County.

The Bell Telephone Company have laid off about 20 linemen in London district.

There was a tremendous apple crop all through Western Ontario. But, unfortunately, owing to markets being poor the buyers were not purchasing them, and thousands of barrels of apples it was expected would go to rot on the ground.

Niagara Falls.

There was little change in the industrial situation in this city during September. There were a few more unskilled men idle, but the immediate outlook was no worse.

Financial conditions were as last month. Transportation showed no further marked decline. Trade was very good.

The shredded wheat, corrugated paper, silverware, suspender and carriage mountings factories were all reported to be very busy.

A considerable number of carpenters, bricklayers, structural ironworkers and labourers were employed in the erection of the large new factory for the Dominion Chain Company.

Financial arrangements having been made, work on the county good roads system was resumed.

Ground was broken and work briskly begun on the new \$40,000 Oddfellows' temple.

It was reported that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission would build a generating plant at Queenston to produce 250,000 electric horse-power. Water would be drawn from the Welland canal and from the Niagara river above the falls.

Unusually wet weather delayed seeding. Farmers were very busy when weather permitted. All fruit and vegetable crops (except peaches) are good.

The fruit tree inspector of Stamford township reports over 50,000 peach trees in the township. There are two orchards of 4,000 trees each and eleven others of over 2,000 trees each. There was no crop this season.

Grading for the Erie & Ontario Railway from Dunnville to Smithville was well advanced, and the construction of fences, tracks, etc., was commenced.

Bridgeburg.—The Canada Foundry Company closed its plant here on September 19, throwing fifty local men out of work. There had been previous reductions of the staff. Very few men were working in this establishment. The incorporation of the village as a town was postponed.

Welland.—Local banks discounted United States silver certificates and National Bank bills two per cent. The Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited, though forced to cease operations, will keep the plant ready to resume work at any time trade may warrant such a step. Paving and street railway extension were continued. Quality Beds, Limited, went into voluntary liquidation. A public meeting was called to consider unemployment in the town.

Port Colborne.—The steel plant closed down September 19, affecting one hundred and forty men.

Hamberstone.—The shoe factory reopened after stock-taking, with many orders ahead.

North Bay.

Notwithstanding the universal labour depression and the tightness of the money market, North Bay has more than held its own during the past three months in the building line. Construction work to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars was completed in September, and that amount distributed among the various trades has assisted in keeping trade about normal. However, there were a large number of idle men in town during September, owing no doubt to North Bay's geographical position, the town being the hub of New Ontario, having four railway lines running into it and being the terminus of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario and Grand Trunk Railways it was but natural that such a condition should arise. The Canadian Pacific Railway have reduced time to 40 hours per week, while a large number of their employees were idle.

The Hudson Bay factor at this point claims that there was a decrease of 83 per cent. in furs for the last month, and that the company will practically purchase no furs this season. This will naturally come as a blow to the trappers and Indians. The latter will be a problem for the Government, as they will require food this winter or starve to death.

Retail trade was average for September in the grocery line, while a decided dropping off in dry goods, boots and shoes, and clothing was the complaint of many merchants. Very few large orders were given to wholesale houses.

The price of fruit was being kept up to the high notch with the result that housewives were not putting down much this season. Potatoes and other vegetables will be plentiful, notwithstanding an extraordinary dry season.

Over \$4,000 was raised by the North Bay Patriotic Fund for local relief work, while large sums have been subscribed for the Red Cross Society and the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The pulp mills up country were all

working overtime to meet the demand. Between seventy and eighty thousand cords of pulpwood will be cut this winter, which will give employment to practically every settler who is willing to work, about seventy-three per cent. of the men were still employed in the mines around Cobalt, and the balance have left the country for the seat of war, being mostly foreigners who were on the reserve list of the various countries at war.

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway had no complaint to make regarding their receipts for September, these being practically the same as a year ago. There has not been a man laid off nor have wages been reduced on this system, which has proved a blessing to the many families depending on it for a living.

Orillia.

There was not much change in the labour situation. There was a slackening in building operations as buildings under construction were nearing completion. But this to some extent was offset by an increase in the number of men employed on the streets, in laying sidewalks and sewers, and by the fact that the Tudhope-Anderson Company has resumed full time. The Canada Refining and Smelting Company has also reopened its smelter to take out some arsenic, the price of which has been increased by the war. Manufacturing, however, was on the whole quiet. One or two factories were running full blast, but most were on short time or short-handed.

Trade in foodstuffs was good, but the clothing trade was dull.

The Randolph Macdonald Company have begun operations on their contract on the Trent canal at Washago, and were employing about sixty men there.

Owen Sound.

Business generally has been quiet. Factories were all running, but with re-

duced staffs in most cases, and on shorter hours, than for the same month last year. While building was quiet, permits were over \$4,000 higher than for the same period last year.

The City Council has commenced the construction of concrete roads, which it expects to keep up while the weather proves favourable. About thirty men were employed.

The situation among the manufacturers of the town was becoming better with the passing of the weeks since the beginning of the war. The North American Bent Chair Company, which was forced for a time to close down at the opening of the war, was running again, though on somewhat short time. In one week they sent three carloads of chairs to Antipodean points, and this will be followed by others. The other furniture companies also have been able to continue manufacturing, though their orders were not so great as they would be ordinarily. The Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company also was beginning to get in orders to such an extent that it was expected full time would be resumed. The Northern Bolt and Screw Company was hit hard in the bolt and nut department by the outbreak of the war, but their nail and screw department was speeded up, so that they may be said to rank as one of the best labour giving institutions in town, with the probability that they will be even busier in all departments later. The McQuay Tanning Company had enough export business for United States harness manufacturers to keep them running full blast for months. The foundries and machine shops have been hit, but none have been obliged to close their doors, and they may be expected to keep going a little busier all the time. The malleable works was still running, though on short time. The Keenan woodenware plant has had difficulty in meeting the demands on its products, and was the busiest industrial concern in town.

Shipping was somewhat quieter than it was last year, yet business in this line

could not be called dull, as far as the railroads were concerned.

Plans were being considered by the charity organizations to cope with conditions this winter should any extra effort be necessary. The call for assistance so far has been but little in excess of other years.

Farm labour has been scarce, and to bring the idle in the town and those needing farm help together, a labour bureau has been established. About thirty applied for employment, most or all of them have been accommodated.

The farmers in the community were organizing to make a present of grain to the British War Office.

Ottawa.

A slackening in the building trades through the completion of contracts and a maintenance of the rush occasioned in some industries by the war proved the most prominent factors in the local labour situation in September.

Several of the building trades, such as the plumbers and painters, were fairly busy, with prospects of slack time in the near future, while the majority of the building trades were very slack. Out of about eighty stonemasons, it was reported, only about eight were employed and there was little prospect of new buildings being started before next spring. Two hundred carpenters were reported as idle during the month. Court actions have been threatened by members of the carpenters' union against several contractors, who, it is alleged, have violated contracts in decreasing the wage scale. The contractors in question deny having reduced salaries or having given notice of any proposed reduction.

In the iron trades moulders were reported as very slack, fifteen being idle, while the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway machine shops were running on short time. On the other hand the Ottawa Car Company iron workers were working overtime on Militia Department orders.

The printing trades were inactive during the month, about five per cent. being idle and the remainder working reduced hours.

In the clothing trades the situation showed slackness, with the exception of those firms manufacturing military uniforms.

The outlook for unskilled labour showed practically no improvement, though some relief was looked for when lumber firms begin to ship gangs of men into the lumber camps.

An industrial survey of the city will be made by the local Council of Women in order to ascertain labour conditions and the number of unemployed. In this local work of relief it is suggested to divide the city into districts. A central office will be opened uptown and printed forms will be supplied to be filled out regarding the situation of each applicant for work.

Plumbers in future cannot secure civic licenses unless they produce certificates from a plumbing inspector as to competency. This change has been ordered by the Police Commissioners who control all licenses.

An unusual incident of more than ordinary interest to workingmen, is the refusal of the city to make a grant to the parents of a fireman who was killed while on the way to a fire. A civic by-law makes provision of \$1,000 in the case of a fireman killed on duty, but only if he is married.

Three local union bands refused to play at the annual Exhibition (a civic enterprise) this year, objecting to the engagement of outside non-union bands at the expense of the ratepayers (including the local bandsmen).

Civic employees who go to the front will not be paid anything by the city for the time they are away.

The announcement has been made that the evening technical classes which will open for the season at once will include classes in carpentry, plumbing, etc.; if the demand for such classes is sufficiently definite.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during September showed little change from the preceding month. Unskilled labour was better employed, due to the city council going ahead with the paving of streets and sewer work that had been stopped on account of no funds. Money was raised by selling short-time debentures to the citizens, about \$200,000 being secured. The paving contract amounted to \$82,000, and the outfall sewer and sewage disposal plant well over \$100,000.

There was a falling off in the building trades, and at some of the factories. The textile factories and flour mills were busy, some of them running night and day.

House rent came down, \$10 houses renting for \$8, and \$25 houses renting for \$18 and \$20. There were quite a lot of empty houses in the city. Real estate was quiet in the city, but there was a good demand for farms.

The barbers made an effort to raise their prices, but on account of depressed financial conditions have gone back to the old schedule.

Farmers had a busy month. The warm weather which prevailed the latter part of the month was having a beneficial effect upon the root crops. The apple crop will be the best in some years. There was little demand for apples, the uncertainties of the war having completely dislocated the market, with the result that the regular apple buyers were not making purchases. Farmers were getting good prices for their horses from the Militia Department. Farm help was plentiful, but wages are not very high; the average is fifteen dollars per month.

The sawmills were still running, but reported business quiet.

The Grand Trunk Railway track commencing from Lindsay and running through Peterborough will be completely reconstructed this fall, and new heavy rails will replace those in present use.

Lindsay.—Horn Bros. woollen mills have received orders for blankets for the

Militia Department and were working full capacity. The Bovine Company have received some very good orders, and reported busy conditions. The Library and Office Fittings Company also reported busy conditions, having received an \$8,000 order this month. The Rudd Paper Box Company have had to increase their staff about twenty per cent. to keep up with their orders.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

A report of the conditions of labour for the district could be summed up most effectively by the phrase, "almost total paralysis of the labour market."

The Dominion Government were continuing building and breakwater construction, and the recent visit of a fair wages officer has done much to insure that the workers engaged on these buildings and construction work will be paid the schedule of wages which the contractor agreed to pay at the time of signing the contract.

The men at the elevators were now in the full swing of work and will be for the next month or six weeks. Work at the coal and other docks was also fairly good.

Practically the whole of civic construction work has been cut off owing to want of capital by the municipalities. The Port Arthur Dry Docks and Waggon Works, which this time last year were employing about 1,000 men, were keeping on a few clerks and watchmen, from 12 to 15 in all.

Most of the other manufacturing concerns in Fort William and Port Arthur were on short time and short-handed.

The annual Agricultural Fair was held on the exhibition grounds between the two cities on September 16, 17 and 18. The exhibition showed a very striking and gratifying advance in the quality of fruits, vegetables and grain grown on the farms in the vicinity of these cities, and the show of cattle and horses was a revelation to many who visited the exhibition.

The vegetables of all kinds, including potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, squash, cucumbers, etc., etc., proved the fertility of the soil and right climatic conditions by their wonderful growth.

Fishing was expected to receive a good deal of attention during the fall, as the city authorities have asked the Provincial Government to allow fishing rights in certain of the lakes. There are a fair number of men employed in this industry along the coast line in this district in addition to the regular fishing company, who of course have their own tugs. These tugs call at the various fishing stations and buy the catches of the groups of independent fishermen and bring in same to Port Arthur.

It was reported by the Mayor, at a public meeting called by the City Council of Port Arthur of men and women representing organizations of the city who were called together to consider the present situation and the possible winter needs of the people) that, whereas, in former seasons from 12 to 15 camps were opened round the district, this year there would not be more than six at the very most with a possible aggregate of from 500 to 600 men engaged, as against between 2,000 and 3,000 last year.

One contractor present at the same meeting estimated that where one man was out of work last year there would be ten this year. Other representative men considered this estimate was, if anything, conservative.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Generally speaking, labour in all lines, mechanical as well as others, was decidedly quieter than in September last year. There was some activity in the Standard Chemical works and in paper making.

The tightening of loan companies and banks has greatly restricted building operations for the season, and of course lessened the demand for labour in many lines.

The general letting out of men at the steel mill, and the possibility of complete closing down, have affected labour conditions seriously, and with them mercantile business.

In short it has brought a new problem before the municipal authorities, "what to do with the unemployed this winter?" Already several of the councils have organized municipal wood yards designed to employ many in the lumber woods, more hauling the wood when cut, and again others hauling it in the towns to serve a double purpose, to furnish employment to many and to lower the price of fuel to consumers.

Commercial business generally was dull here as well as all over the country, and many failures were looked for the coming winter.

No changes were reported in labour hours, though some industries were employing hands at half time, only awaiting the turn of events—this by mutual agreement.

The cost of living has advanced owing to increases in meats, sugars and teas, but was nearly counterbalanced by a decline in many agricultural products, such as fruits and vegetables.

The harvest all around was a good average, and the crops have been very well saved. Good prices were expected.

The fishermen reported but a moderate return, and will close up operations next month for the year.

Lumbering operations were not yet commenced for the season, though there was some demand for men for the camps. The paper mill was working full capacity.

Mining in the vicinity was quiet.

The trap rock industry at St. Joseph's Island and the other at Bruce Mines have failed after heavy investments, because of lack of markets for the products.

The Standard Chemical Works have commenced with 100 employees. The steel industry was letting out men every day for lack of orders.

Railway construction was over for the season.

Smaller industries such as machine shops and foundries, planing mills and other purely local concerns were all fairly busy.

Stratford.

Labour conditions were very good, and compared favourably with the same month of last year. The most activity prevailed in the building trades, the many buildings in course of erection nearing completion. Manufacturing was quiet.

It was expected the city garbage incinerator building would be ready for collections next month.

Gangs of workmen were employed in street paving, laying of walks and other civic works.

The contract for the erection of a new Baptist Sunday school building was let and the work will be rushed.

Railway traffic and freight shipments were reported good.

Retail dry goods merchants reported business dull.

The farmers were busy threshing, sowing of fall wheat, and ploughing, getting in the root crop, which was a very good one this year. The potato crop was excellent.

Goderich.—A by-law to loan the newly organized Goderich Furniture Company, Limited, \$25,000 and fixed assessment of \$10,000 for a period of twenty years was carried by a large majority. The company will start building the factory at once. The manager of the new company owns a large sawmill and will saw nearly all his own lumber. This will give employment to a number of men.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during September were similar to those which prevailed in August, nearly all branches of manufacturing industry being quiet. Building trades were quiet.

St. Catharines will insure all her citizen soldiers who leave Canada in the service of the Empire. The insurance to be placed as follows: \$500 on single men; \$1,000 on married men with wives; \$1,500 on married men with wives and one or two children; \$2,000 on married men with three or more children.

A by-law to aid the Marathon Rubber Company by a gift of land and partial exemption from general taxation was voted on and carried by a majority of 420.

Work on the St. Paul street bridge was progressing favourably, and was expected to be completed by December 1.

A new wing has been added to the Alexandria Hall.

The conditions of labour prevailing in the factories show but little change from that of the previous month. Some of the factories were working short shifts in order to keep as many men as possible in employment. The new Welch Company's building was completed and will be in operation on Oct. 1. It is a three-storey structure 100x100 feet in size with a basement 110x110 feet, and is constructed upon the most modern lines.

Paving work in the city was going along well. The Academy street pavement was progressing favourably. The roadway and sidewalks have been filled in and the sidewalks raised at Church street. The last iron outlet sewer on Westchester avenue and the Roemac paving on Vine street will be constructed by day labour.

A big improvement has been made in the appearance of St. Paul street, many of the stores have had new plate glass windows put in and new fronts. The Grand Central Hotel has been completed and makes a fine appearance.

Port Dalhousie.—The boat service between Pt. Dalhousie and Toronto has been cut down to one round trip a day.

Merritton.—Work was progressing rapidly on the main roadway. The ties for the Niagara, St. Catharines and To-

Onto Railway and new tracks were down and the rails laid. The cement work as expected to be started shortly.

Thorold.—The new branch factory of the Beaver Board Company was completed, and the pulp and paper department was expected to be in operation shortly. Sewer work was progressing favourably. The hotels have been equipped with fine sample rooms for the use of travellers in displaying their wares.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market showed a slight improvement over the previous month, but did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand, with increased opportunities for employment over the month of August. More sewer work was commenced which gave employment to a considerable number of unskilled men. The Monarch knitting factory, which was closed down, resumed work on a Government order and was working overtime to fill same. The Empire Flour Mills were also working overtime on an order for flour received through the Government. The Erie Iron Works showed a slight improvement in business and in the working staff. The Norsworthy foundry reported business slightly better, and the Canadian Iron Corporation also showed a slight improvement. The Noble Bisquit and Candy Works reported business good. The St. Thomas Packing Factory reported business very fair with slight increase in staff. The Just Wright Shoe Factory was quieter with a slight decrease in staff. The Thomas Bros. Brush and Broom Factory was closed, pending legal negotiations regarding the disposal of the plant. The Michigan Central and Pere Marquette shops reported a steady month, with brisker conditions in the car departments. Traffic on the railroads continued fair, regular men making good time, spare men slightly better employed than during the month of August. Wholesale trade

was fair, retail trade quiet. Prices of staple articles remained fairly steady during September. Local markets were well attended by buyers and sellers. Unskilled labour was quiet. Fair weather conditions prevailed.

The farmers have been generally employed with fall work.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during September continued unsettled with large numbers of skilled and unskilled workers out of employment, but the situation showed a slight improvement as compared with August. The building trade was rather more active, though much below normal. Building permits issued in August represented an approximate value of \$1,336,105, as against \$3,175,450 in August, 1913. A good deal of repair work was being undertaken on old houses. A large percentage of the builders' labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and stonemasons were out of work, but painters, plumbers, steamfitters and those engaged in the finishing trades were better employed. While nearly all lines of manufacturing industry were quiet, some of the minor branches were active, owing to the demand created for goods hitherto imported from Germany. Among these are the paper box and artificial flower and feather manufacturers which are increasing the number of their employees. The metal and engineering, woodworking and furnishing, and leather industries were quiet. Printers and allied trades fair. The clothing trade was slack as the fall and winter orders had been about filled. Boot and shoe workers were quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees were busy during the earlier part of the month, but only fairly employed later. Railroad employees had rather a poor month. Unskilled labour was much in excess of the demand.

The attempt of the Provincial Department of Agriculture to place the unemployed in the cities with farmers for the winter has not been successful. Very

few farmers have replied to the appeals issued by the Department to send in applications for help.

At a large meeting of representatives of the provincial and municipal governments, Boards of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held on September 1, the Industrial Association of the Province of Ontario was organized with the object of finding work for the unemployed. Officers were elected as follows: Patron, Sir John Gilson, Lieut-Governor; hon. chairman, Hon. W. J. Hanna; chairman, W. K. McNaught, C.M.G.; vice-chairman, C. E. Henderson, president Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Windsor; W. P. Gundy, president Toronto Board of Trade; treasurer, G. Frank Beer. A meeting of the local branch of the Industrial Association was held September 22, at which it was decided to open a central employment bureau in charge of a competent secretary or manager.

The Toronto District Labour Council, in conjunction with the Women's Patriotic League, have undertaken a house-to-house canvas of the city to secure data as to unemployment. About 1,600 persons will be required for the work.

Work on the harbour improvements has been progressing steadily, and with continued favourable weather it was expected that all the work that could be covered by the million dollar appropriation would probably be completed. It was hoped to have the cribs at the west end finished this fall, so that the work of covering them might be begun early in the spring.

The City Council on September 21 passed debenture by-laws for a total amount of \$1,284,343 to cover the cost of a cold storage plant at the municipal abattoir, sites for Danforth avenue and Gerrard street car barns, the completion of the technical school building, and the cost of the new registry office.

The city of Toronto has granted \$150,000 towards the construction of a concrete trunk road between Toronto and Hamilton, to cost \$600,000. A por-

tion of the cost will be defrayed by the Provincial Government and the remainder by other municipalities interested. The route adopted will probably be the Lake Shore road. A portion of the grading was expected to be done before winter.

On September 9 the City Council adopted a scheme for the incineration of garbage which will involve an outlay of \$480,000 and an annual cost of \$322,362.

Construction work has been started on the street railway line on Queen street east at Balmy Beach, employing about 100 men.

The completion of the civic assessment shows a total assessment of \$576,444,520, as compared with \$513,380,984 in 1913. Of the aggregate, \$74,704,427 is exempt from taxation. The population is given as 470,144 as against 445,575 last year.

A number of houses erected by the Toronto Housing Company will be taken over by the Toronto Local Council of Women, which will rent apartments to working women on moderate terms.

The York Highway Commission has built 14 miles of new roads in the county this summer at a cost of \$80,000 and will continue the work until about November 7. Operations were considerably curtailed owing to financial conditions. The total mileage of new roads constructed since the work was started three years ago is 76 miles.

Farmers were busy harvesting root crops and with fall plowing. It is expected that a considerably larger area will be sown with wheat than usual. The apple crop is heavy and much of it likely to go to waste owing to low prices. The Toronto Milk Producers' Association has fixed the price of milk for the winter at \$1.75 per eight-gallon can.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were poor during September, although the city was not feeling the depression as much as other

cities in Ontario. Building took a slump during September, but prospects were fair for October, there being a few large buildings to be erected. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Federal building at Walkerville, church at Walkerville, and two large store buildings in Windsor.

Manufacturing establishments were not very active, most of them working short hours.

It was rumoured that the Steel Corporation intended to start grading operations the latter part of September or the first of October, which would employ between two and four hundred men.

Woodstock.

There has been a marked improvement in labour conditions in Woodstock since the last report, and it may be said with almost literal accuracy that there were no idle men in the city except such as preferred to remain idle, and they were not many. The improvement was due largely to greatly increased activity on the part of the Bain Waggon Company, which was so very busy that there was actually a demand for men of all kinds capable of working at wagon making, including carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, bench hands, painters and all kinds of woodworkers. With the work furnished by the other factories, the building trades, various outdoor employments, and the neighbouring farms, there was employment of some kind for practically everyone. How long this would last was difficult to say, but the probability was that by the time the Bains became slack again the Canada Furniture Manufacturers would have their big factory running after its temporary shut-down. On the whole the outlook was much brighter than it was a month ago.

There was still some building going on and the prospect of considerable "jobbing." Other forms of outdoor employment were furnished by the city, the Parks Commission and the Gas Company, which was laying new mains.

Business with the shopkeepers remained very good. Grocers reported a falling off in the fruit trade, because of the high price of fruit and sugar on the one hand and the scarcity of money on the other, but in regard to other things there was little complaint.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

Labour conditions throughout September were very quiet, there being little improvement over conditions prevailing during the month of August.

Building trades were practically at a standstill, the only trade showing improvement was that of bricklaying. This was solely due to the construction of the new Fleming school in the west end of the city. Work was being pushed rapidly on this building, and the first storey was approaching completion.

Civic work was almost at a standstill, though during the last few days of the month. A few short stretches of sewer and water mains were commenced.

The Provincial Government has commenced work on new barns for the Asylum. This work will be done by the day, the men being employed directly by the Government.

The City Council was making rapid progress on the alterations to the city hall. These alterations are the outcome of the recommendations of the municipal research bureau that has been at work in the city for some time.

There have been rapid advances in the prices of flour, sugar, butter and eggs. There has been a general reduction in rents, averaging from 10 to 15 per cent.

The whole of the crop has been harvested and the majority of the threshing done. While the crop is only about two-thirds of the average yield, the prices have been high.

Owing to the extremely favourable weather the crop has been harvested early and the farmers have been able to do much fall plowing. Indications were that a greatly increased acreage would be seeded next year.

Winnipeg.

There appeared to be no improvement in the general conditions of labour over the month of August, although a little more activity was shown in the building trades. Operations were resumed on the new parliament buildings during the month, which found work for 240 men connected with the building trades, but no addition to this number will be made during the remaining few weeks of the building season. Work was also re-started on a number of other buildings, which had been stopped shortly after the outbreak of the present war, on account of money scarcity. Plasterers, painters, carpenters and plumbers were fairly active during the month.

Railway trades were no busier than in the month of August. Of the large number of men laid off from the local railway shops early in the summer, few have been taken on again. The printing trades reported a very quiet month, with no prospect of immediate improvement.

A large number of clerks and stenographers were out of work, many firms having reduced the numbers of their staffs since the outbreak of the war.

Unskilled labourers were plentiful, but the demand was slight.

Many farmers have fared badly with regard to their crops, and in several instances winter clothing has been provided through city organizations. Wholesale merchants reported only a fair business month for September.

The number of bushels of this year's grain inspected at Winnipeg during the month was as follows: wheat, 32,823,300 bushels; oats, 5,347,400 bushels; barley, 289,550 bushels; flax, 317,900 bushels.

Rents of apartment blocks were reduced during the month, and it was expected there would be a general reduction of house and store rents in the near future. The price of coal was also reduced.

The musicians' union in Winnipeg are considering the question of reducing their rates on account of scarcity of engagements owing to hard times.

A union of newsboys was formed during the month, but it is not expected to become a permanent unit of the local trades union movement.

E. McGrath, chief factory inspector for Manitoba, returned to Winnipeg about the middle of the month from a tour of inspection of eastern labour bureaux. It was expected that a labour bureau would shortly be established by the Provincial Government. The work of the bureau will be of a statistical nature, and information gathered will likely form the basis for future labour legislation in and for the province.

SASKATCHEWAN.**Moose Jaw.**

Harvesting operations, which were just about completed, gave employment to a considerable number, and many mechanics from the city took part in the work. Owing to the short season, however, practically only six weeks, they were not able to earn any considerable sum. This was regretted as every dollar was needed and conditions pointed to a hard winter ahead of everyone. It was expected that considerable distress would exist which would necessitate much relief work.

The harvesters who came from the east did not have a profitable journey owing to the short period. Threshing was completed in many districts this year as soon as cutting was completed in some former years.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to put on extra gangs to do ballasting work in the district and this will, it is thought, provide work for about three hundred men.

Harvesting operations were practically completed, and a considerable amount of plowing was going on. The ground was very dry, however, and rains would be of great help to a seed bed for next season. Within a radius of 40 miles of the city the crop has been fairly good, and this was especially true of summer fallow. Stubble crops gave a low yield.

Oats were practically a failure. The wheat crop was easily handled this year and the price was good. The districts west and southwest of Moose Jaw, however, suffered from the drought and the crop was a total failure. This will mean considerable distress and the Dominion Government was taking steps to relieve immediate wants and provide seed grain for next spring.

Labour organizations have decided to change their weekly meeting to semi-monthly meetings, and the semi-monthly meetings to monthly in order to curtail expenses.

Prince Albert.

Labour conditions were not too promising, and the number of unemployed was gradually increasing. The demand for men in the lumber camps this winter will be limited, and will be met by local supply. Good progress was being made with the three important buildings being erected in the city this year, viz., the Government Armoury, the Saskatchewan Government's new telephone exchange and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, while the reconstruction of the McKay & Adam block lately destroyed by fire has given employment to a number of men.

The chief rise in cost of living has been in sugar, and this is attributed to war causes.

The weather has been ideal for threshing operations, and the work was nearly completed. The results as far as could be ascertained were very satisfactory, considering the climatic conditions which prevailed during the season. Compared with the southern portions of the province the district was especially good in its yields. Reports showed the following returns:—

Spring wheat—Average yield, 20 bushels to acre. Isolated instances of fields yielding as high as 45 bushels per acre have been reported. Last year's average for the district was 23 bushels per acre.

Oats—Below average, straw short. Average yield between 25 and 35 bushels per acre. Last year 38 bushels per acre.

Barley—Average yield, 30 bushels to acre.

Hay—Wild hay is excellent in quality and yield; cultivated hay below the average.

Root crops—Very good, with exception of potatoes, which varied largely in returns.

Grass pasture was good.

The Grand Trunk Pacific were pushing ahead with the completion of the bridge at St. Louis, the stone work being practically finished.

Saskatoon.

The harvest and threshing season, though of short duration, acted as a temporary relief to the unemployed of the city.

The wheat crop in some cases was better than was expected, but in many localities the yield was light. There was some building work going on. Some of the railroads are putting on extra men, at least on track work.

The best wheat fields yielded about 27 bushels per acre on summer fallow, grade about No. 1 Northern. Other good fields were running about 22 bushels, grading No. 2 and 3 Northern on summer fallow. Spring plowing and even fall plowing in the best localities form 9 to 16 bushels per acre. However, there are many localities that will not come up to these figures.

The oat crop was generally very poor. The reason given in many cases was that as the crop was not thought of prominent importance it is not as a rule grown on the best prepared land.

Late rains made fall plowing much easier. The quick harvest will undoubtedly admit of a large percentage of fall work being accomplished.

The stubbling habit developed by some farmers has certainly been severely punished by the almost total failure of crops that have been stubbled in.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

No improvement was shown over the previous month in the building trades, all branches reporting that they had a large surplus of men. Work on the terminal elevator was still being carried on, also the structure of the new Merchants' Bank.

Very few men have been sent to the harvest fields this season, 300 men having been sent out up to the close of the month. The Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to go ahead with some more construction work until the end of the year.

The price of leather has advanced 10 per cent., and with a shortage of the raw material, also scarcity of felt goods which is largely obtained from Germany, indications were that the prices of these goods would be greatly increased. Sugar has increased another 50c per 100 since last month. Calgary bank clearings were: for August, 1914, \$15,880,301; for August, 1913, \$18,696,392.

The city has re-opened a lot of its civic work again employing several men.

The contract for the new mission bridge has not been settled. The city were starting to remove the old bridge to another site, making work for several men.

The failure to dispose of the city bonds in England has curtailed work which the city might otherwise have carried out in view of the large number seeking employment.

A noteworthy feature of the month in connection with the cost of food supplies has been the extra large offerings of nearly all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Besides the addition to the public market, which was no sooner completed than it was occupied, two one-time oil exchanges were converted into markets, and by advertising in various ways people were solicited to come and buy where there was such variety to select from. The Consumers' League brought in a carload of flour and sold

it at cost rather than submit to the price fixed by the alleged flour trust. This the League was enabled to do because some of the smaller mills in order to secure a share of the business will sell for cash at a lower rate than the large mills. Despite the promise that when the other two transcontinental railways were operating into Calgary, and tapping directly the coal fields adjacent to the city, that coal for domestic use would be very much cheaper, there was little change to record. The gas company, holding a franchise to supply the city at a certain rate, gave the citizens last year the benefit of a reduction. This concession the company has withdrawn and its action, in view of the general situation, was being criticized by the press and the public.

Financial institutions in the city have received an addition to their ranks in the branch of the Home Bank of Canada, of which Senator James Mason is president. Mr. R. B. Burland will manage the Calgary branch.

A "Made in Calgary, Canada or the Empire" agitation was being pushed by many manufacturers.

Thirty wells were being drilled in the oil anticlines near the city. The original Discovery well was producing gasoline on a satisfactory commercial basis.

The International Irrigation Congress, scheduled to be held in Calgary from October 5 to 9, will be opened by His Royal Highness the Governor General touching a button in Ottawa.

Waterworks Engineer Fawkes has been given three months' salary in lieu of notice and relieved of his position by the city council. This action was due to the fact that it was impossible for the city to proceed with the waterworks extension scheme which was contemplated, and for which Mr. Fawkes was engaged.

There was much discussion in the press during the month regarding the possibility of utilizing some of the vacant land within and without the city limits as a means for providing employment by putting the land in shape to

grow vegetables next year. Some method of reaching the desired end, it was considered, might be evolved from the many suggestions submitted.

Harvesting has not called for the number of men required in other years, in part for the season that some of the grain growing area had but an indifferent crop and in part because farmers are adopting a different way of handling their work. They are learning, too, that it is not at all necessary that everything should be done in one day. For some distance south of Calgary the crop was good, east and west also, where good farming is practised, the same condition prevailed, but northward from the city the potential producing power of the province was better illustrated, both grain and fodder crops being good. Prices especially during the early part of the month attained a height never before reached since Alberta became a grain exporting province. Farmers were contracting to deliver oats at country points for forty cents per bushel; wheat kept around the dollar mark, and though prices were always remunerative. Every effort was being made to prepare as much land as possible for next year, in the expectation that prices will remain high for some time yet.

In addition to the municipal market where farmers, butchers and fruit dealers have met with such a splendid sale for their offerings, two other retail produce markets have started uptown. These are under the direction of private interests. The effect has undoubtedly been a still further reduction in the retail prices of meats, fruits and vegetables.

The Patriotic Fund raised in this city is to be distributed chiefly through relief organizations already in existence. The first appropriation gives \$500 per month to the Red Cross work, \$500 to the Salvation Army, and \$2,500 to the Associated Charities. For the latter association the Local Council of Women held a tag day when \$3,000 was collected.

Many thousands of persons financially interested in development in the oil fields adjacent to the city, and much capital was beneficially affected by the recent decision of the Dominion Government on account of the unsettled condition due to the war to extend the term of the oil leases until 1916. Thirty wells were drilling. Wireless communication with the oilfield was resumed, and Discovery well was rated a satisfactory producer.

Owing to the pressure of other more important matters the Local Council of Women has decided to abandon for the time being the campaign inaugurated for equal voting privileges with men in provincial affairs.

A great deal of discussion has taken place regarding the feasibility of some plan to secure for those who have but limited means an opportunity to go on the land, but nothing practical was evolved, though the outlook was promising. Landholders in the vicinity of the city were taking more than a passing interest in the movement.

Weather conditions during the middle of September were such that threshing in the district made only slow progress. The yield, however, and the grade of the grain was good in the greater part of the district.

Edmonton.

The general retrenchment and reduction in working forces which commenced during the previous month was continued throughout September. In the building trades the number of unemployed increased as the work on hand was gradually finished, or the contractors were compelled to close down for lack of money to carry on the work. The sudden cessation of work has been the cause of great hardship to many mechanics owing to the fact that the building industry was very quiet during the first part of the season. Many business houses, being obliged to reduce expenses, have adopted the plan of dividing the work among their employees in-

stead of reducing the number. While civic work has been reduced to a minimum, the balance of the force (except the police department) have had their pay reduced five to forty per cent. according to the amount received.

Bank clearings for August were \$11,693,265, as compared with \$15,770,803 in 1913.

Customs receipts were: August, 1913, \$176,270; 1914, \$114,006.

In speaking of wholesale conditions a prominent wholesaler stated there had been a falling off in the volume of wholesale business this fall as compared with former years due to the decreased orders from cities. In the country districts it is hardly fair to make a comparison with other years, as this year there has been a noticeable falling off in the amount of railway construction work. If this fact is taken into consideration, the country business was very good. Retail trade was quiet.

The price of flour and sugar has increased, while fruit and vegetables were cheaper than a year ago. Rents were on the decrease; some owners of large houses have reduced rents 50 per cent. Offices to rent were more plentiful than at any previous period. The new McLeod building was about completed, and will provide about 100 offices and stores in addition to other business blocks which will accommodate a large number of tenants.

Harvesting was finished about two weeks earlier than last year, but rain the latter part of the month prevented threshing. While crops were very good, there did not appear to be any great demand for harvest hands. In many cases farmers were unable to procure money to engage extra help. Mills, mines and factories were very quiet.

Railroad construction on the Great Waterways and the Edmonton-Dunvegan road was carried on during the month, and provided work for a large number of men.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions remained very quiet with no improvement over last month, and were dull compared with the same month last year. The opportunities for work were few.

The city was having some work done, but only those having families and belonging to the city were being employed. No new work was being started.

Bank clearings the last week of the month totalled \$375,139.41 as against \$608,704.50 for the corresponding week last year.

The price of potatoes remained high for the time of year. Coal remained at same price. Rentals were being reduced, and there were many empty houses.

Farmers were very busy getting the land ready for next spring. The late sowings of grain for green feed were coming along fine, and there was likely to be more feed on hand than was expected a month ago. Farmers are paying more attention to stock raising, particularly hogs and poultry raising, the market being good for these. There was very little fruit growing. Market gardening was being carried on very successfully, although the market was limited.

Coal mining was active, though not up to expectations.

Medicine Hat.

There has been no improvement in the labour market since last month. Compared with the same month last year, labour was not nearly as well employed, and the outlook for the coming winter was anything but bright.

The city has made arrangements with the Canada Cement Company to purchase \$20,000 worth of cement, the company to take city bonds in payment for same; they have also made arrangements with the Union Bank of Canada for a loan of \$25,000 to carry on the work of laying cement sidewalks. This will give a number of labourers employment for several weeks at least. The

Canadian Pacific Railway is also putting on several work trains on this division to give employment to a number of the unemployed. It was understood that the company would employ about 300 men in this work, but there was plenty of unemployed to take up every available job, with a large number still out of work.

The addition to the post office has been started, and this will give employment to some of the unemployed in the building trades.

Both wholesale and retail trades was reported as quiet. The only industries that could be said to be in a flourishing condition were the flour mills, these concerns running day and night to keep up with their orders.

There was simply nothing doing in the way of agriculture, except some ploughing, which was accounted for through the fact that there was no crop in this district on account of drought.

Work was expected to be started about the first week in October on the Canadian Northern grade from Medicine Hat to Hanna. It was expected that about 200 teams would be engaged and operations were expected to last until frost put a stop to the work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

Conditions of labour have shown hardly any change since last month. There was very little work being done outside of the coal mines, and there were a large number of miners out of work.

Business men reported business very quiet, worse than for years.

There have been no changes in rates of wages during the month, and very little change in the cost of living.

Farmers were busy with fall work.

There was hardly anything doing among the local fishermen at this time of year. The whaling company on the west coast of the island were having a successful season.

Sawmills have worked steadily during the month, but the logging camps have not done much.

The coal mines of the district were working to their full capacity and gradually getting into condition to increase their output.

The city was hardly doing any work outside of the necessary upkeep of city property.

Nelson.

During the past month labour has been quiet. The building trades experienced a quieter month than they have in the history of this city. Wholesale and retail houses had quite a falling off in trade and have laid off help in most all branches.

The city was finding employment for quite a number of married men, men with families who really needed the work.

The sawmill has started sawing, and was employing from 25 to 30 men, and expected to keep running until the end of the year, or until the water was frozen. The mill's capacity will be from 40,000 to 45,000 feet per day.

The city has opened up a public market, and it was believed it would be a great benefit to the small ranches, also to the public.

The motherlode mine at Sheep Creek has started, the Trail smelter is still running. The Standard mine at Silvertown was running, and there were prospects of some of the other mines commencing about November 1.

A large number of people bought up flour and sugar to put them through for some time at the outbreak of the war.

New Westminster.

The condition of the labour market showed no improvement over last month. No new work has been started, and there seemed little prospect of any for some time to come.

The mills were all running on short time, mostly $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily, and the most of the lumber camps have closed down.

There was some city work going on, mainly with the view of relieving the situation which otherwise would soon become critical.

Trade, both retail and wholesale, was quiet and retail merchants were complaining of difficulties in making collections and obtaining credit.

Farmers have had a very successful season, and the weather has been conducive to a perfect harvest. Potatoes have nearly all been dug, and as the price has been somewhat lowered many were holding the crop until spring.

Fishing has closed for the season, and although higher prices were paid this season than ever before the majority of the fishermen made very little money. One fisherman stated that he started June 1 and fished continuously until September 26. He paid the cannery \$400 for the use of the boat, \$125 for the net, and although having been paid 40 cents each for fish on one occasion on settling up on the aforementioned date he had \$6.45 coming at the close of the season. He had to give his boat puller one-third of that. Of course he and his man received their food supply during the season.

Railway work and other outside work was practically at a standstill.

Prince Rupert.

The outlook from a labour standpoint was still very grave, and there has been no change worth recording during the past month.

The city authorities have done all in their power to meet the situation, and during the past month they have employed from 160 to 180 men on public works. There was little prospect that this condition would continue, however. The municipal undertakings under way will soon be completed, and there is very

little likelihood of the municipal authorities being able to finance any further development work until the present crisis is past.

The dry dock construction was the principal standby. This work was being pushed forward and was giving employment to 170 men.

The building trades were very quiet, and the number of unemployed was large. The building permits for the month of August amounted to \$4,300, and for the present month \$4,000.

The fishing industry continued active, although the salmon pack was completed. The catches of halibut were good, and with the inauguration of a freight service over the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is completed, and the opening of new markets, there should be considerable expansion in the fishing industry.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions generally showed no improvement over last month. The number of unemployed was steadily increasing with the approach of winter. Business houses stated that owing to the general slackness of trade they were obliged to reduce their staffs as low as possible.

The worst feature of the condition was the number of women and girls who were unemployed. Among them were many stenographers and other classes of women office workers. To cope with the resultant distress the local Council of Women called a mass meeting of all women at which it was decided to form a joint relief committee composed of units from all women's organizations in the city. It was also decided to ask the Department of Militia to have the uniforms for the next war contingent which leaves here made in Vancouver. It was expected 1,000 to 1,500 suits would be needed.

A careful estimate of the number of unemployed in and around the city has

been made for official purposes, and the numbers at the end of the month were about 15,000. The mayor has stated that the city expects to be able to provide work enough to enable those who are actually citizens to earn at least enough to prevent starvation. A special civic committee was administering relief to dependents of those who have gone to the war. The response to the call for funds for this work has been very good. A proposal was before the city council to co-ordinate the work of this body with a scheme for the general relief of citizens in distress.

Building still remained very slack. Permits for August numbered 78 as against 174 last year. Value of August permits this year was \$229,381, against \$874,603 last year. The total for eight months ending August 31 was 1,045, valued at \$2,761,631. Last year for corresponding period, 1,524, valued at \$8,433,942.

Many complaints were being made that mortgages were foreclosing on borrowers who, owing to conditions, were not able to meet their payments. Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., has recommended the proclamation of a moratorium. A decision on this matter lies with the Provincial Government, which has declined to take such a step for the present.

The local street railway company has reduced traffic 15 per cent. To avoid discharges, those men who operate the cars on what are known as "regular runs" decided to take one day off in each eight.

The Provincial Government has taken the export duty off logs, with the object of stimulating trade in the local lumber industry which employs many men.

Reports of shipping offices show many Hindoos and other Orientals leaving for their native countries.

Everywhere and in all lines of industry the prevailing note was extreme

slackness, and the outlook for winter was very grave.

Victoria.

Labour conditions in all trades, skilled and unskilled, have been very dull during the month, and the prospects for the winter months were far from bright.

The Trades and Labour Council have taken up the question of unemployment, and a committee has been appointed to make an appeal for funds for the relief of the unemployed; another committee will interview the Government and municipal authorities in regard to providing work during the winter months.

A portion of the funds now being collected by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society will be used "to provide assistance to destitute parties who have been bona fide residents of Victoria for at least a year prior to the declaration of war, and who are in want owing to the war."

The Dominion Government has extended for a period of six months from September 30 the order-in-council passed last April prohibiting the entry into Canada of all new Chinese immigrants.

Commencing on Monday, September 28, a new early closing by-law became effective in this city, and on and after that date all stores must close at six o'clock every weekday evening, except Saturdays, the days before holidays, and the period between December 15 and December 31, when the closing hour will be half-past nine o'clock. Fruit, drug, confectionery and souvenir stores and dairies are exempt from the provisions of the by-law.

The City Council has awarded a contract for the erection of a city jail and police headquarters, to cost \$7,000. A clause in the contract stipulates that Victoria residents who are British subjects only shall be employed on the work.

The ratepayers of Saanich municipal-

ity, adjoining Victoria, have voted favourably to expend \$900,000 on pavements, water purchase and water works. A by-law to spend \$50,000 for a new school was defeated.

The City Council, in conjunction with the Victoria and Island Development Association, have started a weekly public market, where farmers and consumers may sell and buy farm produce at first cost. The first market day was held on Friday, September 18, and was considered satisfactory to buyer and seller.

The whale fishing season which closed at about the end of September has produced better results than last year, although the final figures were not available.

The Local Council of Women have opened a free employment bureau for all classes of female labour. The supply of workers of all kinds was much greater than the demand, and the rate of wages offered has declined very considerably, owing probably to a great many people being obliged to economize in their household expenditures.

CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Conditions affecting female labour have not changed since last month; and, owing to the general depression felt on all sides since war broke out, no comparison can be made with October, 1913.

In labour circles, however, it was said that conditions generally brightened during the closing days of the month.

The usual Labour Day parade took place on September 7 and was well attended, 67 unions being represented by more than 10,000 members. Women took no active part in this celebration, but on the eve of Labour Day, as in previous years, the Catholic working women as well as men of Montreal met in large numbers in the most important churches of the city, thus presenting a solemn spectacle.

The activities undertaken by Montreal women's associations in connection with the various needs of the community at the present time, and alluded to in last month's report,* have continued and grown more numerous.

The work of the Red Cross Society in particular has met with most en-

thusiastic encouragement, new groups of workers offering their services. In order to increase and generalize this work among the French-Canadian population "La Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste" has formed a committee which will be an important auxiliary to the Red Cross Society. "La Fédération" has also formed a committee that will work hand in hand with the Canadian Patriotic Fund, taking charge of the visiting to be done among the French Canadian families whose bread-winners have enlisted. With September the various associations of working women affiliated to "La Fédération" have begun their regular monthly meetings.

The Factory Employees' Association submitted some new regulations to the consideration of its members at the first meeting of the season. The president Melle Maria Auclair, announced the opening of the classes in domestic science in various parts of the city for the benefit of the members and laid great stress upon the necessity of taking advantage of same.

The Business Women's Association has published the programme of the special course for business women to be given at Laval University during the

*See *Labour Gazette* for September, p. 369.

coming autumn, and which was mentioned in the *Labour Gazette* of April last.* The lectures will be as follows:—

1st lecture—Business, its object and character. Commercial law, and transactions.

2nd lecture—Practical business: Elements necessary for the establishment of a business. Formation of capital. Contributions in kind. Choice of localities and employees (means of interesting them in the business). Importance of keeping accounts. Publicity.

3rd lecture—Contracts, general principles. Legal right to make a contract. Minors in commerce. Right of the married woman to make a contract (a) as to movable, (b) as to immovable property.

4th lecture—Civil status of the married woman. The marriage contract. Regulations as to matrimonial contracts: (a) in community (legal and conventional), (b) separated as to property (by contract or legally) or by marriage in a country where separation as to property is law. Responsibilities of the husband as to debts contracted by the wife under one or other of these methods.

5th lecture—Right of the married woman to do business. Woman separate as to property, woman in community whose husband is absent or incapacitated, etc.

6th lecture—Rights of succession of a woman: (a) as to her husband, (b) as to her children. Donation, wills.

7th lecture—Special contracts: sale, renting.

8th lecture—Giving out work. Salary. Woman and child labour (Provincial legislation).

9th lecture—Loans, mandamus, business partners.

10th lecture—Guarantees as to the execution of contracts. Rights of creditors on the property of debtors. Mortgages. Registration.

11th lecture—Steps to be taken for the protection of business titles. Seizure. Prescription. Failure.

12th lecture—Banks and credit. Discount. Drafts.

13th lecture—Assurances.

14th lecture—Questions relating to the customs.

15th lecture—Co-operative systems.

16th lecture—Speculation, stock exchange, speculation in real estate.

The Provincial School of Domestic Science has announced its usual complete programme and will open its classes on October 1.

The Y.W.C.A., in both its central building and Fairmount branch, opened its classes on September 28. Members will find a varied programme from which to choose subjects most suited to their tastes and requirements.

Montreal Housewives' League.—The efforts of this league have continued along the same practical lines against the unreasonable rise in prices of food-stuffs. The league has issued the following circular, the adoption of which in many cities of the United States has resulted in mutual benefit to both merchants and consumers: "Any grocer, butcher or baker willing to act in co-operation with the Housewives' League in matter of cleanliness, quality, weight and fair prices will upon verification by communicating with the secretary receive a card from the league signed by them, to be placed in his shop window as an endorsement that he has met the requirements of the league and shall receive the custom of thrifty housewives."

These are requested:

"To insist upon full weights and measures.

"To insist upon cleanliness in the handling of food.

"To protect against the exposure of all food to contamination from flies, dirt or other infection and to refuse to purchase such food.

"To read carefully all labels on canned or bottled goods, and to report any violation of the pure food and drug act.

*See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1914, p. 1159.

"To make personal investigation into the sanitary condition of their markets, grocery, bakery, dairy, laundry, delicatessen and confectionery stores.

"To, as far as possible, refuse to purchase cold storage poultry, fish, butter, eggs, fruit, etc., which have been held to the detriment of conditions or advancement of prices.

"To secure two new members for the organization.

"To so plan their orders that but one delivery a day is necessary.

"To pay cash or settle all credit accounts promptly.

"To patronize tradesmen who comply with the laws.

To refrain from handling articles of food that are exposed for sale.

"Members are requested to report violations and personal observations to secretary of central council."

The subject of woman suffrage was brought before the public of the country districts of the province by the Montreal Suffrage Association this year for the first time. The fall fairs were chosen as a suitable opportunity for making a propaganda and distribution of literature on this subject. The results were satisfactory, and the representatives of the association reported that much interest was evinced in works pertaining to the welfare and social improvement of women.

Toronto.

A gathering of 600 members of the Trades and Labour Council was held September 24 to obtain information re unemployment in the city. It was found that no satisfactory returns could be made, although it was felt that the number of unemployed was very much larger than last year. A plan of action was formed, viz.: Committees have been appointed in each ward with captains at their head, and sub-divisions and sub-captains for each, so that the whole city is covered. The captains will report to

a general committee, and by this plan complete statistical returns will be secured.

It is learned from the headquarters of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the season which should have been a busy one, that is, June, July and August, was entirely a failure. At the beginning firms did not take on a full staff because of the financial dullness felt everywhere. At the outbreak of war, manufacturers were uncertain as to fall styles and looked to United States centres to take the initiative. New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Chicago suddenly increased activity and carried ahead the fall fashions, but it was too late for Canadian manufacturers to benefit. The whole trade here was paralyzed, and as compared with a year previous there was practically no work at all. Toronto especially has suffered. Exhibition orders were unfortunately less than ever, and the numbers laid off in this trade were very large. However the union is in touch with local cloak shops and have influenced them to retain as many as possible of their employees, that is, the little work there was to do has been spread over a greater number. This helper to lessen the number out of situations, but it meant that women were working for wages as low as \$2.00, \$3.00 or \$4.00 per week. Prospects for the spring season were uncertain. It ordinarily does not begin until after December, but manufacturers were preparing samples at the end of the month. The union was convinced that until Christmas each week will be worse than the previous.

The same conditions prevailed in the men's clothing industry. Garment workers, both men and women, were passing through a very trying period. Over one hundred women have been turned off, and in some factories married women have been discharged to give place to more needy persons. The Garment Workers' Union felt that some of the firms should try to spread the work over all employees and retain them in their situations.

Millinery trade was satisfactory. Local woollen factories were experiencing an increase and underwear mills were running overtime. Simpson's knitting mills were rushing through sweaters and woollen goods. Boots, nurses' aprons, and military supplies of all classes were the only heavy orders the factories had, and they make material difference to many firms here.

Retail trade, though restricted, has steadied, and it is evident that the public have begun to practise economy.

Altogether greater confidence exists in business circles, although a strong spirit of caution prevails. Business men have been urged by the press and by organizations to seize every advantage of present conditions to lessen the depression.

Waitresses.—The local union for waitresses was expected to have materialized before this date, but their plans were checked until the International Board arranged to send an organizer from Cincinnati. Formerly, the membership was drawn chiefly from hotels and first-class restaurants, but during September the union was instituting a special campaign to interest waitresses employed in cheap restaurants and cafes.

Private and public entertainment was much lessened, and the dull social season means scarcity of work for waiters and waitresses alike. Over one hundred cheap restaurants have closed down within the last four months. Even the smallest business of this kind employs two to three waitresses. Estimating from that fact alone, there were a large number of waitresses in search of situations, and this number was increased by girls returning from summer places and finding no opportunity of employment here.

The Women's Patriotic League have been given a grant of \$500 from the city towards the expense of maintaining headquarters. One branch of the league's work is to secure situations for those applying to them. To that end they have opened an employment bureau and in two days' time there were over

one hundred names on the list. It was stated publicly at one of their meetings that in answer to one advertisement for a stenographer over 500 girls replied. They urge girls, whether office clerks or factory hands, or in whatever position held previously, to accept what can be secured for them to tide themselves over this period.

At other agencies it was learned that for once in the record of domestic service the demand was not greater than the supply. The Domestic Guild, which ordinarily brings a number from the Old Country, had practically no new arrivals in September. The uncertainty of ocean traffic and the requisition of steamers for military use has made it very difficult to bring domestics over. Miss Rodgers and Mrs. Jackson have temporarily discontinued their agencies. Miss Carmichael has placed five this month. The Salvation Army find that an experienced cook can be placed, but the demand is very slight. They have located about twenty. At the ladies' employment bureau 67 have been placed this month, but that is out of 300 applicants. The report from here shows that a great number of women are tramping from agency to agency in search of work, and cannot find it.

Stenographers and typewriters found it impossible to get positions. At one bureau it was reported that for the past month there have been from ten to twelve applicants listed daily, and in that time only three have been placed, two permanently and one temporarily. From the Women's Patriotic League it is learned that many have accepted situations in the country, glad to be able to rely thereby upon board and lodging at least. The city was being urged to take action. Funds have been established for soldiers' families left dependent, but how to provide for the others was the problem. It was work that was needed.

Teachers were less affected than those in other professions. Public and high schools have an increased attendance of between two and three thousand, and

the staffs have been correspondingly increased.

Department of Public Health.—The summer has been satisfactory. At the outset the Division of Child Hygiene was established, and especial efforts made to reduce the infant death rate. Figures for the season show that the rate was cut in half.

Winnipeg.

Judging from the reports of last year and existing conditions, September appears to be one of the poor months for many of the wage-earning women. It is to be remembered, however, that the financial depression of 1913 had taken serious effect by the time September closed, and that this year war panic had really affected the labour market most noticeably about the first week in September. Whatever was the cause, the employment agencies felt decidedly more hopeful towards the close than during that first week; while as a matter of fact the garment workers were busier than they were in the corresponding month of last year, working full staff and full time.

The Sunset Bag Company was moving to its new factory on Logan avenue, and expected to be operating about the middle of the month with an increased staff.

The Local Council of Women, which consists of thirty-nine affiliated societies, called a meeting in conjunction with the Women's Civic League to consider the question of girls thrown out of work on account of the war. The Central Bureau of Work for Women was opened on September 9, the committee in charge having been appointed only the evening previous. A paid secretary or stenographer was secured and four voluntary secretaries took applications. A circular letter was sent out to business firms and hundreds of homes asking for co-operation in securing situations or temporary work for these girls and women. Mrs. Salisbury, of the

Manitoba Agricultural College, with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture, reported to the meeting on September 8 that she had sent a letter to all the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba requesting that they urge upon their members and other reliable women the opening of their homes so that no girl should be stranded in Winnipeg unable to find a place where she could earn her living. There were many homes opened in the country, and as yet no girl has been sent to a position where no wages were offered in addition to free living. At the end of the first week this bureau had received 349 applications. It was their intention to secure, if possible, a census of the unemployed girls. The number has fallen off considerably, and the total, 600 for the three weeks, does not represent more than 350 actually out of employment at a given time.

The committee were inclined to think that the problem is not as bad as was at first thought. One of the secretaries stated that in her opinion to put the number of unemployed girls and women at one thousand was entirely too high a number. Probably half that number would be a more correct estimate. This, of course, does not include those who go out from homes to do day work.

This committee in its letter urged the purchase of goods manufactured in Winnipeg, a list of which is as follows:—

Made-in-Winnipeg Goods.

*Aerated Water.	*Cloaks.
Ale.	*Coffee.
*Awnings.	*Confectionery.
*Bacon.	*Couches.
*Baking Powder.	Creameries.
*Beds.	*Dresses.
*Bedding.	*Envelopes, Labels, etc.
Beer.	*Extracts.
*Biscuits.	*Flags.
*Breakfast Foods.	*Flour.
Brooms.	*Furniture.
Bread.	*Furriers.
*Butter.	*Gloves (heavy).
*Calendars.	*Hats.
*Candy.	Ice.
*Caps.	*Ice Cream.
Cheese.	*Icings.
*Chemicals.	Ink.
*Christmas Cards.	Ironing Boards.

- *Jelly Powders.

*Lard.

*Macaroni.

*Mirrors.

*Mittens.

*Moccasins.

*Oatmeal.

*Patent Medicines.

*Pickles.

*Porter.

*Popcorn.

*Refrigerators.

*Sausages.

*Screens.

*Shirts.

*Skirts.

*Soaps and Washing Powders.

*Spices.

*Soft Drinks.

*Springs.

*Sweaters.

*Sweeping Compound.

*Syrups.

*Ties.

*Toques.

*Trunks.

*Travelling Bags.

*Underwear (Ladies').

*Upholstering.

*Vinegar.

*Waists.

*Yeast.
- Industries marked (*) employ women.

At the City Free Employment Bureau, 200 girls applied for work in one day, but this was greatly reduced towards the close of the month. Cooks, hotel help, waitresses, store help and inexperienced girls have been most noticeable amongst those applying.

At another agency they have had no difficulty in placing their cooks, and reported that conditions had brightened up towards the close of the month. The difficulty has been to get the girls to go out of the city at all agencies. The number applying at the various agencies was greater than in August. Wages offered for domestic were lower.

At the large stores they say they are not having any more applications than they were earlier in the year, and that they have not reduced their staffs. The report that the telephone operators' staff had been decreased owing to girls being laid off was denied on inquiry at the office.

Some of the candy and biscuit factories were busier than they were previous to September, and the laundries have not reduced their staffs. Milliners have been in demand.

The Department of Education stated that the supply of teachers was equal to the demand throughout the province. Several who were otherwise employed found their certificates still valid and went back to the profession. A large number will graduate from the Normal Schools in October and at Christmas, and Manitoba will not require any other teachers.

Nurses were reported a little busier than in July and August. There are 100 on the list for employment at present.

The female factory inspector has visited sixty-five factories. She has found a willingness on the part of employers to comply with her suggestions. No industrial accidents were reported where women or girls were involved at any time. The factories were reported in fair condition, with machinery guarded, and in many excellent conditions for accommodation were reported. One concern has ceased having chocolate dipping in the basement, which was being done at a very low temperature. Others have adopted the wearing of caps and aprons in food manufactories.

In offices staffs have been reduced. Two typewriter agencies reported 100 and 200 girls on their lists, including many experienced stenographers. Several have left the city and some were taking up other work. Of course the greater number were not efficient.

There were a great many vacant houses in the city, and rental agents said they were not having many requests for houses from newcomers. Some families were doubling up, two living in one house, who last year were living in separate houses. Rents were down, the drop being from fifteen to thirty per cent.

Figures at the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau were as follows:—

	Positions	
	Offered.	Filled.
Agents	24	8
Chambermaids	2	..
Clerks	2	2
Cooks	4	2
Day workers.. . . .	366	365
Domestics.. . . .	158	121
Housekeepers	6	5
Housemaids	2	1
Kitchen women.. . . .	12	10
Laundresses	2	2
Nurses (trained)	1	1
Nurse girls	12	10
Tailoresses	1	..
Waitresses.. . . .	10	9
	602	536

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women were very unsettled during September, the general depression expressing itself in the form of a reduction of wages in most lines of women's work, and a steady increase in the number of women out of employment.

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Local Council of Women to consider ways and means of dealing with the problem of the unemployment of women, it was resolved: That an organization be formed, consisting of six members of the Local Council of Women, and a representative from each of the women's clubs, guilds or societies of the city, such organization to raise funds and devise ways and means of dealing with the problem, by investigating fully all conditions among the unemployed women, help those out of work to secure employment, and provide monetary and similar assistance as far as is possible to all cases coming under their notice.

Mr. Jonathan Rogers, president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. H. McVety, president of the Trades and Labour Council, occupied seats on the platform, and during the course of the proceedings added their commendation to the movement, promising support. His Worship, Mayor Baxter, promised on behalf of the City Council support for the movement, stating that he was negotiating for some 1,000 or 1,500 suits for the local contingent of soldiers, to be sent to the city of Vancouver to be made up by the unemployed women. At a later stage a resolution was passed by the meeting, "that a telegram be sent by the Mayor to the proper authorities urging that the suits be forwarded as soon as possible that the work may be put in hand at once."

At the close of the meeting collecting cards were distributed for the purpose of raising a fund, a donation of \$1,000 being promised if another \$2,000 were raised in a week.

At a conference of stenographers and others engaged in clerical work in of-

fices, held at the Young Women's Christian Association, it was decided to form an organization to be known as the "Office" Women's Association. The immediate object of the association is to raise a fund by levy on the working members from which the unemployed members may borrow money to carry them over the present period of financial depression, enrolment of members to take place from October 1 at the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Women's Patriotic Guild have established a headquarters where contributions of clothes and groceries will be received, and distributed to the families and dependents of the soldiers who have gone to the front. There has been a splendid response to the appeal for contributions.

The War Relief Fund, raised for the purpose of providing for the dependents of soldiers on active service, is growing larger day by day. As a result of a special campaign over \$100,000 was raised during a week, many monthly contributions being promised. The committee in charge of the distribution of the fund has issued the following statement:—

The number of cases receiving aid are: In Vancouver, 130; South Vancouver, 72; Point Gray, 12; Burnaby, 2; Matsqui, 1; Seattle, 1; a total of 218; in addition 36 cases in Vancouver and 15 in South Vancouver which have been investigated but not acted upon. Twenty-six cases have been referred to outside organizations.

Money received at the Mayor's office totalled \$5,852.85, and at the Board of Trade \$28,174.00. Monthly payments to the fund being made at the Mayor's office total \$2,033.95, of which the civic employees' contribution amounts to \$1,797.95. The amount spent on relief work amounts to \$4,327.90; coal to the extent of 576 sacks has been delivered; 32 loads of wood, 11 sacks of vegetables and \$475.00 of groceries have been distributed.

The demand for female help of any kind was very low during the month, the supply being greatly in excess of the demand, the only occupation which has not been affected by the conditions arising from the war being that of teaching in the public schools.

Enquiry shows that in the middle of September approximately two hundred and fifty stenographers were seeking employment, also a hundred to a hundred and fifty domestic servants, sixty tailresses and garment workers, one hundred waitresses, and a number of girls and

women who would be classed as unskilled labour.

The salaries of many stenographers have been reduced twenty, twenty-five and thirty per cent. Garment workers were working half time and their wages have been in some instances reduced from \$10.00 per week to \$8.00. Waitresses were also in many instances working for reduced pay.

The general feeling was that the next few months will be very unsettled, and the prospects for the winter doubtful.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

DURING the month of September the Department received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited, and the min-

ers, surface labourers, and mill men employed in its mines at Cobalt, Ont. A minority report was also submitted, bearing the signature of Mr. Dogue, the employees' nominee on the Board.

Reports of Board in Dispute between the Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited, and certain Employees.

On September 11 the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between the Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited, and the miners, surface labourers and mill men employed in its mines at Cobalt, Ont., members of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, Western Federation of Miners. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Rogers, the company's nominee. Mr. Dogue, on behalf of the employees, also presented a minority report in this matter.

The dispute grew out of a proposed reduction by the company of twenty-five cents per day in the wages of certain employees, the same to take effect on August 1, 1914. It was stated in the application that about 125 employees were affected by this change.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 24, Messrs. R. P. Rogers and Jas. Dogue, both of Cobalt, Ont., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. Failing any joint recommendation from the foregoing members, the Minister completed the Board by the appointment on August 1 of His Honour Judge A. A. Mahaffy, Bracebridge, Ont., as chairman.

In its report the Board stated that on August 1, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Company had ceased to operate owing to conditions brought about by the European war, and at the time of the investigation most of the employees had left Cobalt. Regarding the question of the proposed reduction the Board stated: "In March, 1914, the

Temiskaming Mining Company came under new management, the directors of the Beaver Mining Company taking the place of the former Temiskaming Company directors, and these two companies have since been and are under the same directorate and management. The properties lie immediately contiguous to each other, the respective companies employ about the same number of men, the character of whose work and living conditions are so similar as to be practically identical. The proposed scale of wages would be uniform with the wages paid by the Beaver Company." The Board strongly recommended the urgent necessity of more thorough inspection and the bringing up to a proper standard of the general living conditions of employees in mines. The management of the Temiskaming Mining Company promised that on resumption of active mining these matters would be attended to and the men made comfortable.

Mr. Dogue, in his minority report, concurred in the Board's recommendations regarding the necessity for improved conditions in the camps, but objected to the proposed reduction.

A letter was received in the Department on September 15 from the president of the Temiskaming Mining Company, stating that since the present Board of Directors took over the property in March last steps had been taken to improve safety and sanitary conditions in the mines.

Majority Report.

The text of the majority report in this matter is as follows:—

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between The Temiskaming Company, Employers, and the said company's employees, being miners, surface labourers and mill men represented by Cobalt Miners' Union, Employees.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the above mentioned Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met at Cobalt on Aug. 14 and 15, 1914.

The company was represented by Mr. Moffatt, superintendent, and Mr. Tremayne, director, and the employees by Mr. Richardson of the Cobalt Miners' Union.

The dispute arose because the company had given notice of a proposed reduced scale of wages, to take effect on Aug. 1, 1914.

Evidence was submitted on behalf of the employees and company respectively. The facts appear to be as follows:—

In 1907 the company adopted a scale of wages which it has continued to pay up to Aug. 1, 1914. This scale was approved by the Cobalt Miners' Union at its adoption, and is higher than the wages paid by most of the mining companies in Cobalt. The total number of employees in the camp is estimated at about three thousand. With the exception of three small mines employing in the aggregate about fifty men, the Temiskaming seems to have been the only company which paid the higher scale approved by the union. The proposed scale means a reduction of about twenty-five cents a day to about one hundred men, and is in substantial agreement with the scale followed by the other companies. Under the new scale the company also introduces a bonus system similar to what is followed in the Beaver mine, by which the management, say certain men can (and in the Beaver do) materially add to their wages by extra work. The union opposes the bonus system as wrong in principle, and that it tends to overwork, and point out that in any event it does not apply generally but to certain underground workers only.

In March, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Company came under new management, the directors of the Beaver Mining Company taking the place of the former Temiskaming Company directors, and these two companies have since been and are now under the same directorate and management. The properties lie immediately contiguous to each other, the respective companies employ about the same number of men, the character of whose work and living conditions are so similar as to be practically identical. The proposed scale of wages would be uniform with the wages paid by the Beaver Company.

The argument of the union is that owing to the increased cost of living the higher rate of wages heretofore paid by the Temiskaming Company should not be allowed to drop but should continue quite irrespective of what may be paid in the other mines. These directors answer that they can see no good reason why the Temiskaming Mining Company should continue to pay any higher wages than are paid by practically all the other mining companies, and especially by the Beaver Mining Company, where conditions are precisely similar and where no complaint is made; that since assuming office they have found that the Temiskaming Mining Company was being run at a loss; that the proposed reduction is necessary as a matter of economy and also to equalize the rate of wages with that paid by the other companies in Cobalt, the companies specifically mentioned in this connection being the Beaver, O'Brien, Nipissing, Town Site, City of Cobalt, Buffalo, Crown Reserve, Kerr Lake, Penn Canadian, Bailey and Cobalt Lake, said to employ about 95 per cent. of the mining men in the camp.

On Aug. 1, 1914, the Temiskaming Mining Company ceased to operate, and when the Board met on Aug. 14 most of the employees had left Cobalt. The company explain that the closing down was unavoidable, that owing to the European war the smelters declined to take their ore and the markets were

closed to them. They are corroborated in this by the action of several other mining companies in Cobalt which also closed down about the same time for alleged similar cause.

While the evidence was being taken informal and friendly discussion and explanation between the parties was encouraged by the Board. The employees who attended availed themselves of the opportunity to impress upon the Board that men in mining camps often suffer acutely and unnecessarily from neglect of the companies to provide cleanly and sanitary water closets and urinals, clean bedding and bedrooms, and proper and adequate heating and ventilation in winter. The new management of the Temiskaming Company promise that on resumption of active mining all these matters shall be duly attended to and the men made comfortable. The Board are satisfied that the free interchange of views has already created a better feeling and understanding between the parties and cannot fail to have a good effect in the future.

The conclusions of the Board are as follows:—

1. A comparison of the rates of wages paid by practically all the mining companies in Cobalt with the rate heretofore paid by the Temiskaming Mining Company shows that the latter has paid on a higher scale than such other companies operating under similar conditions.

2. The proposed scale reduces the rate so as to agree with that of practically the whole camp, and no complaint has been made by the employees of the other companies as to wages.

3. The living and working conditions are almost entirely similar in all the mines in Cobalt, the only difference being that some (among which is the Temiskaming) are necessarily farther away from the town than others. In the opinion of the Board this difference does not in itself seriously interfere with the general living conditions of the employees.

4. In view of these facts and also of the fact that the Beaver and Temiskaming properties lie side by side are now under the same directorate and management, and no complaint as to wages is made by the employees of the former, the Board are of opinion that it is unreasonable to expect the Temiskaming Mining Company to continue to pay a higher rate of wages than is paid throughout the rest of the camp. The enforcing of such higher rate against the wish of the new directorate and management would, in the circumstances here, seem to be a discrimination against this particular company not justified by the reasons advanced or the facts as they appear to the Board. Granted a fair and reasonable rate of wages as a basis, the efforts of the union should be directed towards a uniform advance if such is deemed necessary or desirable, rather than against one individual company whose offence seems to be that it has for some years paid according to the higher scale set or approved by the union, and now, under new management and in the face of economic difficulty, finds itself obliged to go back to the scale of its sister companies.

The Board strongly recommend the urgent necessity of more thorough inspection and the bringing up to a proper standard of the general living conditions of employees in mines, especially as to cleanliness, sanitation and ventilation of the rooms and furnishings. These important matters are apparently left to the management of each individual company. In some instances the neglect of companies means much unnecessary discomfort and even suffering to the men. It was also pointed out and the Board calls attention to the fact that a generally well founded impression obtains among employees that if one of them ventures to complain or tell his troubles to a foreman or manager it means that he has displeased and is likely to lose his position in consequence. This happens so often as the result of a complaint, however well founded and reasonable, that it is said the majority

suffer in silence rather than complain. If some way could be devised by which such petty tyranny can be overcome it would add materially to the comfort of men forced to live in camps. They ought to feel free to express a reasonable complaint without incurring displeasure or being punished by dismissal.

Mining operations having ceased owing to extrinsic and uncontrollable causes as above explained, there can of course be no strike. The Board further reports that there is good reason to believe, and it ventures to think that the bringing of the parties together in full and free explanation has been mutually productive of a better understanding, which must tend towards desirable results in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted this twenty-sixth day of August, 1914.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR A. MAHAFFY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) R. P. ROGERS.

Minority Report.

The text of Mr. Dogue's minority report in this matter is as follows:—

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between
The Temiskaming Mining Company
and its employees, *re* a proposed reduction in wages.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Hon. Sir,—Being unable to agree to the findings of the Board, I herewith submit the following as a minority report. The evidence submitted by the employees that the scale of wages paid by the Temiskaming mine has been in force since the year 1907, and that since that time the cost of living had increased over ten per cent., thereby lowering the standard of living, as compared with

the previous years by the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, which facts were admitted by the Board, is my reason for not concurring with the reduction of twenty-five cents.

As to the strong recommendations of the Board in reference to thorough inspection, and the bringing up to a proper standard of the general living conditions of the men in the mining industry, who by the nature of their employment are compelled through circum-

stances over which they have no control to live in bunk-houses, I am in accord, as the evidence submitted by the employees showed that the conditions of the camp were disgusting and inexcusable.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JAMES DOGUE,
Representing the Employees.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE thirtieth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the city of St. John, N.B., from Sept. 21 to 26. This was the first convention of the Congress ever held in the province of New Brunswick. The opening proceedings were preceded by a parade of the delegates to the convention hall. Mr. James L. Sugrue, president of the St. John Trades and Labour Council, and also president of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of the city and province. His Worship Mayor Frink and Commissioner Frank Potts presented the civic welcome, while the Hon. John E. Wilson, chairman of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, extended the welcome of the Provincial Government. A letter was read from the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, regretting his inability to be present at the opening session, and stating that he would endeavour to be present during the early sessions of the convention. Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Congress, thanked the speakers for the welcome extended. Mr. Mortimer M. Donahue, of Butte, Montana, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, also contributed a few remarks to the opening exercises.

The report of the Credential Committee showed 148 delegates entitled to

seats at the convention. Of these 23 delegates represented trades and labour councils, 104 local trade unions, 17 international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership; one provincial federation was also represented. Credentials were received for three fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labour, the British Trade Union Congress and the Workmen's National Trade Union League. Mr. Joseph Cross, the delegate for the British Trades Union Congress, was not present. On the question of the adoption of the committee's report objection was taken by a delegate representing the United Garment Workers of America to the seating of a delegate who was a member of the Tailors' Industrial Union, and moved that the credential be referred back for further consideration. The mover in explanation stated that the organization as Tailors' Industrial Union was not recognized as such by the American Federation of Labour, but as the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. The officers of the Congress pointed out that under the constitution the tailors' organization was entitled to representation; that no official notification of non-recognition by the American Federation of Labour had been received, and that the customary per capita tax had been paid. The motion was

defeated, and the report of the Credential Committee adopted.

The Executive Council of the Congress recommended the appointment of Controller Jas. Simpson, of Toronto, as assistant secretary, and Mr. Jas. Stevenson, of Toronto, as reading clerk, the recommendation being approved.

Fraternal greetings were ordered to be forwarded to the annual conventions then in session of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Reports submitted.

The following is a summary of the reports presented by the Executive Council, the Provincial Executive Committees and the Parliamentary representatives.

The Executive Council report in the introductory remarks referred to the unemployed problem in Canada and the cost of the necessities of life and directed attention to the case presented on behalf of the Congress to the Government at the special session of the Dominion Parliament, wherein it was suggested that an industrial commission be appointed to find ways and means of dealing with the unemployed problem, to ascertain the extent, and to suggest the carrying out of public works in conjunction with municipalities and the provinces. On Jan. 6 the annual interview with the Dominion Government was held, when the following subjects were presented for consideration:—

The carrying out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Education; opposition to suggested increase in cost of mailing labour papers; liberation of miners sent to prison in connection with the Vancouver Island strike; amendments to Immigration Act; fortnightly payment of wages to railway employees; length of sections on railways; amendments to Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; extension of Fair Wage Clauses, to provide a penalty for non-fulfilment, in addition to the

payment of the wages provided; eight hour day; abolition of election deposit; to make election day a public holiday; to provide union label on all clothing made under Government contracts; registration of union labels; improved condition of letter carriers in Canada.

In regard to the present war in Europe the Executive, among other statements, said "that more than once has the Congress expressed itself as of the opinion that those who make the quarrels among the ruling class of the world should be allowed to do the fighting. The idea of a general strike in all countries to prevent such a catastrophe as has occurred has been endorsed by the Congress. While this war was too soon and was brought on too quick for the co-operation of the workers to stop it at the outset, yet it is a long way too late to stop the onward march of the workers to the goal they have set. It is fair to assume that just as the workers in Canada view with horror this tragedy, so do the workers in the other countries involved." After referring to the appalling loss of life and destruction of property, the Executive recommended that the convention reaffirm its utter abhorrence of war as a means of settling disputes, emphasis being laid on the following points: (1) recognizing that the working class in one country alone cannot stop war, (2) that it is necessary in order to prevent such struggles for the working classes among the great nations of the world to come to an understanding, (3) that we declare, at any moment the working class in the other countries involved make a move to end this struggle, that we in Canada will co-operate in that effort. The Executive further stated they were of the opinion that in this unfortunate struggle is involved a principle which should have our undivided support. The German people it was held have laboured for years under a despotism which should have no place in twentieth century civilization. Great Britain and France are fighting together, as they must always stand together for the

forces of democracy against autocracy. The workers were not for a moment, it was held, willing to change present institutions for German despotism, and desired that the German people should have the way made clearer towards their freedom. The war was not one of Great Britain's choosing, and hope was expressed that with the struggle now on despotism will make way for constitutional freedom in all the countries in Europe. While ready to move in co-operation with workers the world over to end the struggle, yet, as at all times, the great care of the delegates, it was held, should be the workers and their dependents at home in this Dominion.

In reference to any proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act the Executive suggested that great care be taken in dealing with this matter, and recommended that this legislation, together with old age pensions, incorporating with it pensions for mothers with children, be the main subjects to be urged upon the Dominion Government at the next session. With regard to the special instruction of the desirability of financially supporting labour candidates, the Executive stated that at the present there was no reason for changing the policy of the Congress, which gave the various provinces full autonomy in political matters. With regard to the question of technical education and industrial training the Executive urged to have the recommendations of the Royal Commission which reported on this subject carried into effect by the Government. Concerning the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike the Executive stated that the United Mine Workers and the strikers deserved congratulations for the magnificent struggle in the cause of labour. The efforts of the Executive to secure the release of miners who had been sent to prison for participation in riots in connection with the strike were reported, the statement being made that all except one had been liberated. The success of labour candidates in municipal elections was referred to, as was

also the benefits which had accrued through such representation in municipal bodies. The report also contained a statement on immigration by Mr. W. R. Trotter, dealing with labour conditions in Canada, and called attention to statements which had been made by an immigration official in regard to reports of unemployment. The Congress was asked to express itself as to the policy which it believes should govern immigration into Canada in the future. The Executive announced the appointment of a special committee on immigration to report at the present convention. On the question of minimum wage legislation the Executive reported that at the last regular session of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Burnham, the member for the west riding of Peterboro, had made a strong plea for the establishment of a living minimum wage. While recognizing the value of such legislation, the Executive stated, we should carefully study the legislation of this character in operation in other countries so as to secure the best results to the workers of Canada from any such law.

Report of the Executive Committee for the Province of Ontario.—On January 30, the committee waited on the Ontario Government and presented the following matters for consideration:—

- (1) Respecting the payment of wages to all employees at least twice a month;
- (2) protesting against the employment of inexperienced stationary engineers and asking for an amendment to the Act in relation thereto;
- (3) asking that the crown prosecutor shall attend coroners' juries and inquiries into industrial accidents for the purpose of conserving the interests of the dependents, at the public expense, until such time as the enforcing of a Compensation Act;
- (4) requesting the installment of proper exhaust systems wherever the metal polishing industry is carried on;
- (5) relating to the clothing industry, compelling fire drills in factories, abolishing sub-contracting and child labour, and the placing of the union label on all clothing

manufactured under contracts let by the Government; (6) concerning the enforcement of the Act governing the erection of scaffolding during repairs; (7) to amend the Elections Act, declaring election day a public holiday; (8) a more careful enforcement of the law protecting workmen where explosives are manufactured; (9) respecting the shortening of hours for street and electric railway employees; (10) the advancing of capital by the Government for homesteading purposes; (11) eight-hour day; (12) heating of vestibules on electric cars; (13) allowing 30 days' training for motormen on electric railways under competent instruction; (14) abolition of running boards on electric cars; (15) providing suitable lunch rooms in factories and workshops for accommodation of employees; (16) prohibiting employment of white girls by Asiatics; (17) a fair wage clause in contracts for all public works to be enforced by fair wage officer; (18) the superimposing of wall paper upon old and unsanitary paper; (19) sanitary condition in barber shops; (20) providing for the disinfection of workmen and their clothing when engaged in cleaning and renovating hospitals and similar institutions. The committee reported that legislation had been passed prohibiting the employment of white female labour by Asiatics, but enforcement was withheld pending the action of the courts in regard to an appeal against a similar law passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature. It was stated that the Ontario Railway Board had issued an order abolishing running boards on electric cars, to take effect in September; also that the Workmen's Compensation Act will become law not later than Jan. 1, 1915. The condition of unemployment was taken up with the Provincial Government in February by a committee representing the unemployed in Toronto and representatives of the municipality and a deputation of organized labour. Some amelioration has been secured.

Report of the Executive Committee

for the Province of Quebec.—A number of new international local unions had been organized in the province, as well as a trades and labour council. Despite the depression a number of the labour unions had succeeded in securing increased wages and better working conditions. The re-election of Mr. Joseph Ainey as commissioner in the city of Montreal was reported. On Dec. 5, 1913, the committee had interviewed the Provincial Government and presented the following matters for consideration: (1) more effective factory inspection in the province; (2) dealing with the educational system of the province, and asking for "free and compulsory education"; (3) greater measure of protection for theatrical employees; (4) relative to the collection of salaries from travelling theatrical companies; (5) protection for those employed in the manufacture of explosives; (6) dealing with the unsanitary methods used in the application of wall paper; (7) asking for an appropriation for the maintenance of a museum of safety appliances; (8) calling for certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province. Some of the demands had been acceded to. Two more factory inspectors had been appointed; more protection for theatrical stage employees had been secured, and a board of examiners for stationary engineers had been created. The subject of child labour had received the attention of the committee, and it was urged that action in this matter be continued. The persistent efforts to secure greater protection for men employed in the building trades had been rewarded by the appointment of a scaffolding inspector in the city of Montreal. Reference was made to the organization in the province of what was known as confessional trade unions, and it was stated that this form of organization was not meeting with much success.

Report of the Executive Committee for the Province of Nova Scotia.—On March 12, 1914, the committee had waited on the Provincial Government and

presented the following matters for attention: (1) amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act; (2) that steam laundries be brought under the Nova Scotia Factories Act; (3) amendment to Coal Mine Regulation Act, providing that "the wages of every person employed in or about a coal mine shall be paid every two weeks; (4) that it be unlawful for any employer of labour to prevent or otherwise intimidate any employee or number of employees from joining any labour organization act; (5) providing penalties for violation of the foregoing sections; (6) making it unlawful for employers to solicit persons to work when labour disputes exist, without first giving information of such dispute, either in printed advertisements or in oral solicitation; (7) that the Compensation Act apply to all men employed in the coal mines of the province. A

A boiler inspector Act had been passed by the Legislature. Certain amendments had been secured to the Nova Scotia Tramways Act, which, it was stated, were in the interests of the people. Amendments were made to the Nova Scotia Railway Act providing for the installment within a prescribed period of safety devices, etc., and also for proper inspection of boilers on locomotives. Amendments had also been secured to the Halifax Tramways Act which were of benefit to the employees. A commission had been provided for by the Legislature to inquire into employers' liability laws, with authority to submit a draft bill. The following amendments had been made by the Legislature to the Workmen's Compensation Act: (1) established a system making it compulsory on all employers coming within the provisions of the Act to report to the factory inspector any accident which incapacitates the workman for a period of at least seven days, or a penalty of thirty dollars will be enforced. Such report must be made within ten days; (2) enlarged the meaning of the Act by including all workmen employed in connection with any industry to which the Act applies; (3) amended

Section 12, which debarred the workmen engaged in agriculture, fishing, packing or handling fish, or shipbuilding or lumbering, or in sawmills, by bringing the workmen employed in these industries under the Act; (4) established the right to present claims after six months, providing the delay was due to mistake or other reasonable cause; (5) repealed a section referring to the length of time a workman must be incapacitated, which section was in conflict with amendments secured during the 1913 session. An amendment was made to the mechanics' lien law which simplifies the filing of wage claims. The report of the committee concluded with the pointing out the need for a parliamentary representative at sessions of the Legislature.

Report of the Executive Committee for the Province of Manitoba.—On January 7, 1914, the committee submitted the following matters for the consideration of the Provincial Government: (1) an Act to establish a labour bureau; (2) request for the appointment of a female and an additional male factory inspector; (3) amendments to the Election Act abolishing the deposit and substituting therefore petitions signed by a given number of bona fide electors; (4) legislation affecting bartenders; (5) the certificate of elevator operators and the enactment of legislation making it illegal for any body under 16 years of age to be placed in charge of elevators; (6) enforcement of the Act passed in 1912 at the request of the Manitoba Executive and representatives of the Winnipeg and Brandon Trades and Labour Councils, making it illegal for Orientals to employ white female labour in certain capacities; (7) legislation affecting barbers; (8) the establishment of prison farms for the employment of convicts; (9) asking for minor amendments to the Building Trades Protection Act. The Provincial Government had appointed a male and female factory inspector. The fair wage regulation had been amended by striking out the words "standard wages" and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that the wages

to be paid and the hours to be worked shall be the union wages and the hours of labour officially recognized by the various unions of the trades affected. The committee reported on the activity of the labour forces in the political field and stated that Mr. R. A. Rigg, a labour candidate, had been elected as alderman in Winnipeg. A trades and labour council had been organized in Transcona. Reference was made to the number of unemployed in the province, and the efforts which had been made to restrain any further immigration.

Report of the Executive Committee for the Province of Saskatchewan.—On Nov. 7, 1913, the committee had interviewed the Provincial Government and submitted the following matters for action: (1) an Act governing the operation of street railways; (2) casualty insurance under Government control for employees entitled to compensation under Saskatchewan Compensation Act to be administered by a commission appointed by the Government; (3) an Act to regulate the employment of children under the age of sixteen years; (4) rigid enforcement of Scaffolding Inspection Act, and appointment of sufficient inspectors; (5) more rigid enforcement of Factories Act, with particular reference to sanitation and ventilation in workshops; (6) an Act to aid widows, deserted mothers, and wives of prisoners; (7) respecting recovery of wages, under the Masters' and Servants' Act, restricting any appeal from the magistrate's decision; (8) abolition of provincial election deposit, and election day to be declared a public holiday; (9) an Act respecting cinematographic operators, with particular reference to apprenticeship, non-employment of motors in operation of pictures; qualified operators to be appointed as inspectors and no license to be granted until applicant produces certificate of efficiency; (10) that we discourage the practice of bonusing for immigrants; (11) amendments to "Cities Act," providing that (a) if a voter does not vote for full number of candidates for an office that he is entitled to his bal-

lot will be void so far as it relates to that office, and will not be counted for any of the candidates for that office, (b) payment of poll tax to cause registration on voters' list the name of the person for whom such tax is paid, (c) exemption of income tax to be raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000; (12) establishment of free labour bureaus in all cities, and the prohibition of private employment bureaus; (13) weekly payment of wages in currency instead of by cheque; (14) union label on all Government printing to be made compulsory by law; (15) all material used in construction of public buildings, to be manufactured in the province where possible. In respect to the above requests the Legislature had enacted the following: Amendments to the Railway Act so as to include street railways, and making certain provisions for the operation of same; an Act respecting employment agencies, which will in a measure protect those seeking employment through private employment agencies; an Act respecting cinematographic operators, prohibiting persons from operating moving picture machines without a license; amendment to the Cities Act, providing for "one man one vote"; an Act providing for the weekly payment of wages in currency; an Act to provide for the safety of electrical workers; and an Act to amend the Scaffolding Act. The committee stated that there were a large number of unemployed people in the province. The recovery of wages due to carpenters employed on the terminal elevators in Moosejaw under the fair wage regulations was reported, and the committee suggested the election of a permanent secretary-treasurer for the Congress.

Report of Lobbyist in New Brunswick Legislature. — The following matters were submitted to the Government for consideration: The extension of polling hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; change ballot to Dominion election system; request that Bureau of Labour Act be enforced and employment bureaus opened in St. John and Fredericton; amendments to Health Act, providing for regu-

lations *re* barber shops and papering of walls; request for the appointment of scaffolding inspectors; Act to provide for the licensing of firemen on tugboats and passenger steamers of ten nominal horsepower; amendments to Compensation Act; request that in letting contracts for Government printing consideration be given to label shops. It was reported that the Government had consolidated the Compensation Act and made an increase in weekly payment from \$10 to \$12 per week, also made provision for \$6 minimum payments. A provision was made for minimum payment in case of death of \$1,500, the maximum being \$2,000; also a provision for immediate weekly payment. The hours for polling had been extended in the city of St. John in accordance with the request of the representative.

The report of the representative of the Congress to the Western Labour Immigration Conference which was held on the Pacific Coast during the year 1913 was also included in the officers' report. The first conference was held in Portland, Oregon, on June 5-8, the second being held in Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 7. Both conferences were well attended by delegates from localities in the United States, but the only representative from Canada was the representative from the Congress. The decisions of the later conference were embodied in resolutions and were submitted to the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labour for consideration.

The Executive Council embodied in their report a statement from the secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour giving a résumé of the progress of the Federation since its inception. Attention was directed to the refusal of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council to affiliate with the Federation, and the Congress was asked to deal with the situation. Representations in regard to legislation had been made to the Alberta Government, and some concessions secured. Efforts were to be made towards securing other desired legislation.

The Federation suggested that the provincial federations should be given financial aid to assist them in their work, and also to permit them to have representation at the convention of the Congress. It was also suggested that the constitution and by-laws of the provincial federations chartered by the Congress should be subject to the approval of the Congress.

Report of the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour. — The thirty-third annual convention had been held in Seattle, Wash., from Nov. 10 to 22. There were 325 delegates in attendance, and the membership numbered 2,054,526, an increase of 225,859 over the previous year. Reference was made to the various reports presented, the addresses delivered, and the general business of the convention. In the report of the delegate to the 1913 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress particular stress was laid on the necessity of more assistance being given both by the affiliated unions and the Federation Executive towards organizing in Canada, particularly in the province of Quebec. As a result an organizer has been appointed for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. In regard to the desire of the Congress for representation in the International Federation of Trade Unions it was stated that the matter had been considered and had been unfavourably dealt with, on the ground that such representation would mean duplication of both taxation and representation. The fraternal delegate from the Congress to the Federation suggested that the matter should be taken up by the incoming Executive Council.

Report of Parliamentary Representative in the House of Commons.—Mr. Jas. C. Watters, president of the Congress, submitted a report dealing with matters bearing directly on labour which had been before the last regular session of the Dominion Parliament in which it was stated that the problem of unemployment, immigration and the Vancouver Island strike situation had received some attention. Three bills of in-

terest to labour had been passed, viz., an Act to regulate the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives, an Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of dairy products and to prohibit the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes, and an Act to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of matches made with white phosphorus. The president reported on other subjects of interest to the Congress which had been before the House, but which had not become law. It was also stated that the railway brotherhoods were co-operating with the representative of the Congress in securing legislation.

Report of Parliamentary Representative in the Ontario Legislature.—Mr. Fred Bancroft, vice-president of the Congress, in his report gave a review of the work in securing the passage at the last session of the Legislature of the Workmen's Compensation Act. A brief explanation of the Act, together with the schedules showing the industries affected and scale of compensation to be paid, was included in the report. Other legislation which had been passed by the Legislature included prohibition of Chinese employing white female labour; reduction of the hours of children employed in canning factories from ten to 8, and an amendment to the Municipal Act giving municipalities power to purchase land within five miles of the boundaries of the city for a municipal workmen's housing scheme.

Reports of Organizers.

The president, Mr. J. C. Watters, in addition to his parliamentary work, had visited the convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis in January last for the purpose of conferring with the officials. He had also early in the year visited Gananoque in the interests of the leather workers who had been locked out on account of becoming members of the United Association of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. A tour of the Maritime Pro-

vinces had been undertaken and inquiry made into the condition of the workers especially as regards the coal miners. Conferences had been held with some of the officials of the Provincial Workmen's Association with the view of bringing about an amalgamation of this organization with the United Mine Workers. This result had not been attained, but the P.W.A. officials had promised not to put any obstacle in the way of the spread of internationalism. The president also gave a statement of the localities visited and the number of meetings held.

The vice-president, Mr. Fred Bancroft, had been commissioned to visit the western provinces. His report gave an account of his itinerary, and the various organizations which had been addressed in the interests of the Congress. During his tour the vice-president had explained to the unions visited the provisions of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as pointing out the advantages of affiliation with the Congress.

Mr. James L. Sugrue of St. John N.B., reported on his work in connection with organization in the province of New Brunswick, giving the localities and number of unions visited. Accompanying the report was a recommendation that further efforts be made to organize the workers in the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, of Vancouver, had been deputed to visit the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and endeavour to secure the re-affiliation of the organization with the Congress. Mr. Trotter explained that the main reason for the withdrawal of the maintenance-of-way employees was the opposition of the Congress to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As a result of the conference it had been decided by the convention to again affiliate with the Congress. A number of resolutions from the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees were submitted and referred to the Resolution Committee

Mr. Trotter also reported as to the localities and unions visited in the western part of the Dominion.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

All of the above reports were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports for consideration. The whole of the report of the Executive Council was concurred in and the recommendation made that the Executive be instructed to submit a report on minimum wage legislation at the next convention. Concurrence was also expressed in the report of the Ontario Executive Committee. The committee was satisfied with the progress made in the Province of Quebec, and recommended a continuance of the work there. The Executive Committee for Nova Scotia was congratulated on the work accomplished, and the request for a parliamentary representative was recommended. The Executive Committee for Manitoba was also congratulated for its efforts in the interests of the workers, and was urged to endeavour to secure amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Concurrence was reported in the report of the Executive Committee for Saskatchewan, and the committee was requested to continue to press for the legislation desired. The committee expressed approval of the work being done by the Alberta Federation of Labour, and it was decided that the organized workers in Alberta be urged to give the federation a more united support. The report of the Western Labour Immigration Conference was commended and the representative of the Congress thanked for his work. In connection with the report of the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour the committee recommended the Executive Council to use its efforts to secure for the Congress representation at the meetings of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The parliamentary representative in the House of Commons was complimented for the report submitted, and satisfac-

tion was expressed at the co-operation of the railway brotherhoods. Concurrence was expressed in the report of the parliamentary representative in the Ontario Legislature and commendation made of the work of Mr. Allan Studholme, M.L.A., in the interests of the workers. The report presented in connection with organization work were all concurred in. The committee concluded its report with a recommendation that the reports of the president be printed in one volume which will embody a statement of his work as parliamentary representative as well as other duties performed, and also that a fiscal year be established covering the period from September 1 to August 31 of each year. The report of the committee, together with the several recommendations, was adopted.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, presented the financial statement showing that with the balance in hand from last year of \$9,396.05, the receipts amounted to \$23,713.14; the expenditure for the year was \$12,762.10, leaving a balance on hand \$10,951.04. There were 46 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 962 local branches, with 61,960 members. There were 44 trade and labour councils, 3 provincial federations of labour, and 19 federal labour unions under charter, with a membership of 18,134, making a total membership of 80,094. After the presentation of the report a brief discussion took place as to further efforts being made to secure the affiliation of additional labour organizations. The secretary-treasurer explained the object of the Executive in sending out organizers as well as other efforts which had been made to increase the membership of the Congress, and reported the success which had attended such action. The Audit Committee, to which the above report was referred, reported as having examined the accounts and found them cor-

rect in every detail. On some of the items information was requested, and after explanations were made by the Executive the report of the committee was adopted.

Appropriations.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee recommended grants as follows: To the secretary-treasurer, \$1,000; assistant secretary, \$50; reading clerk, \$25; caretaker of hall, \$25; W. R. Trotter for immigration work, \$100; members of Resolution Committee, \$10 each; fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, \$300; Hillcrest disaster relief fund, \$500 payment of the hotel expenses of the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour and the Women's National Trade Union League. The committee also recommended the appointment of a committee of three to consider the feasibility of establishing co-operative societies to be controlled by organized labour. It was moved in amendment that the Executive Council be instructed to urge trade and labour councils to establish co-operative societies in their respective localities. The report as amended was adopted.

Internal Matters.

Several resolutions dealing with the operations of the Congress were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law. As a result of the report submitted it was decided that hereafter all reports of organizers and all resolutions presented be ready for distribution in printed form not later than the morning following the day of their adoption. Sec. 4 of Article VI was amended by authorizing the Executive Council to act in conjunction with provincial federations as well as provincial executive committees in legislative matters. The section was also amended to permit the Executive to appoint provincial parliamentary representatives to be chosen from the membership in the province in which the legislative work is to be car-

ried on, or to act in conjunction with the representatives of any other organization for the purpose of securing favourable legislation. The platform of principles was increased by adding the following section: No. 17—The extension of the franchise to all women over 21 years of age.

It was further decided that the Resolution Committee appointed at each convention consist of seven members, each to receive \$10 for their services.

The Executive Council was authorized to set aside not later than Jan. 2, 1915, the sum of \$10,000 as a reserve fund, to be deposited in one of the chartered banks of Canada, the same to be available for use if required in connection with legislation of an emergency character in either the Provincial or Dominion Parliaments.

It was decided that communing with the convention for 1915 a roll-call of delegates be taken at each session of the Congress, and that records of the roll-call form a part of the printed proceedings.

Union Labels.

The Union Label Committee, in submitting its report, which was approved, stated that for some years complaints have been made in regard to some of the firms given advertising space in convention souvenir books issued by convention committees on the ground that they were antagonistic to organized labour. In the 1914 souvenir book an advertisement of the Frontenac Brewing Company appeared, to which objection had been taken on account of the employees of the said firm being on strike for better conditions. The committee reported that an investigation had been held, and it was ascertained that the contract for the advertisement had been made in the winter months, while the strike in question did not take place until June, 1914. The blame, and the Executive Council was instructed to circularize all affiliated unions to the effect that the strike was still on. In connection with the is-

suance of souvenir books a resolution was adopted previous to the submission of the above report prohibiting any body of organized labour or person from issuing souvenir books or any other publication claiming that such were issued for or on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress, and directing the Executive to prosecute any person or persons who shall issue publications in the name of the Congress.

The Label Committee also called attention to the absence of the Painters' and Decorators' Union label on banners and other decorations in the hall, as well as the omission of the union label on printed matter circulated among the delegates. The opinion was expressed by the committee that the circulation of all such printed matter should be prohibited until permission was granted by the convention. At an earlier session of the Congress some folders of the Canadian Pacific Railway on which the name of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was printed, and referring to the 1915 convention, were distributed. Objection was raised to the distribution on account of the absence of the union label. An explanation was made by the distributor, who was a delegate, and a motion made that a committee of three be appointed to investigate and report. After a discussion of the matter, an amendment was moved to table the question. This was carried by a vote of 64 to 35. A roll-call was subsequently demanded, the vote being 65 to 47.

The union labels of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour were endorsed, and it was recommended that the delegates take a more active interest in the promotion of union label agitation in their respective localities.

The Executive Council was instructed by resolution to present at the coming session of the Federal Parliament such amendments as will render impossible the counterfeiting or infringement of the unregistered labels of organized labour.

Favourable consideration was given to the request of the Toronto Union Label Stores Company in regard to creating demand for union-labeled goods and suggesting the appointment of agents in each locality to secure orders for the company.

Immigration.

The Special Committee on Immigration which had been appointed by the Executive Council, and to which all resolutions and references to immigration in the officers' report had been referred, submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, that this Congress in convention assembled expresses its opinion that the time is past for the payment of bonuses or for the granting of assisted passages to the Dominion of Canada; that the Immigration Department of the Government should cease to endorse the wild and inaccurate statements made in special advertising issued through the newspapers of the older countries by placing advertisements in special supplements or other publications encouraging immigration and thereby setting the seal of the Canadian Government upon all the articles contained therein; and is further of the opinion that the present system of deriding and making adverse personal references through the press to the writers of many honest expressions of opinion regarding Canadian conditions is not in any way consistent with the dignity of a responsible Government and the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to bring this matter to the attention of the Government as one deserving censure.

The committee recommended the establishment of free labour bureaus, but the clause in the report was amended by the convention to read as follows: That the Congress strongly oppose the establishment of provincial labour exchanges, and that trades and labour councils be instructed to press for legislation establishing free municipal labour bureaus in every large centre for the purpose of

registering the unemployed men and women workers, and also seek the abolition of all private employment agencies; and the provision of the Governments, Provincial and Federal, of public work to which such labour may be applied.

In regard to the societies and agencies promoting immigration to Canada, the committee recommended that steps be taken to curtail the operation of such societies, and that the Governments, Provincial and Federal, be requested to disassociate themselves from all such enterprises, instead of bonusing them and making grants from public funds.

The committee was also of the opinion that a complete change of methods was necessary if immigration in the future has to be controlled effectively and efficiently. It was stated that at present each society engaged in the business is a law unto itself and follows its own particular method and idea. The committee favoured the establishment of a central board as a department of the Imperial Government to which a representative of each Dominion might be added, such Board to have complete control of all immigration from the British Isles, all agencies being compelled to take a license from this Board, which license could be revoked by the same authority if in its judgment it was desirable to terminate the activities of any agency.

The committee further recommended that the Congress reiterate its previous opinion in reference to the exclusion of all Asiatics. Satisfaction was expressed that the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Legislatures had adopted a law protecting white girls by prohibiting their employment by Orientals, and urged that Provincial Executives be instructed to seek similar legislation in other provinces.

The report of the delegate of the Western Labour Immigration Conference was approved, and gratification was expressed that the workers on the Pacific Coast are alive to the immigration situation.

The committee favoured the introduction of a literary test so that all immigrants shall be required to be able to read and write in some language of tongue, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare and submit to the Government a bill covering this proposition.

The report was discussed during the whole of the morning session of Friday, the debate being participated in by many of the delegates. The report as a whole was adopted unanimously.

Social Service Congress.

The representatives of the Congress to the Social Service Congress of Canada presented a report of the proceedings of the convention held in Ottawa in March 1914, in which they pointed out the opportunities which were presented at such gatherings for the presentation of the problems of the workers. References were made to the various subjects which had been discussed and also to the speakers who had presented them, as well as to the resolutions which had been adopted by the Congress. The Committee on Officers' Reports to which the report was referred, approved of the report and made a recommendation, which was adopted, that the affiliation with the Congress be continued.

Fraternal Greetings.

Mr. Mortimer M. Donahue, of Butte, Montana, president of the Montana Federation of Labour, and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in presenting fraternal greetings, gave a brief outline of the early history of the American Federation and explained the scheme of organization prevailing in that body. Mr. Donahue enumerated the objects and principles of the American Federation and the efforts which were being made to advance the cause of organized labour. The delegate pointed out the work which had been accomplished in securing the election of men friendly to labour to public office and outlined the policy of the

Federation in regard to political action. Reference was made to the bond of friendship existing between the workers and also to the opposition of the organized workers against international war, which, the speaker stated, was too often promoted for the purpose of personal aggrandizement. Favourable legislative enactments of the United States Congress were quoted, which had been secured as result of the agitation of the workers organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labour.

Miss Lenora O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, N.Y., fraternal delegate from the Women's National Trade Union League of America, also conveyed fraternal greetings to the Congress. Miss O'Reilly gave an account of the establishment of the league and the efforts which were being made to create a demand for union-labeled products. While the league had a number of branches in the United States, the desire was to have the organization become international. At a subsequent session a resolution was adopted favouring the establishment of Women's Trade Union Leagues in Canada and also requesting the central labour bodies in Canada to endeavour to have "Life and Labour," the official journal of the Women's National Trade Union League, placed in all public libraries.

Vancouver Island Coal Strike.

At the Thursday afternoon session, Mr. Robert Foster, of Nanaimo, B.C., president of District No. 28 of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Frank Farrington, of Springfield, Illinois, Executive Board member thereof, addressed the convention on the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike. During the course of their addresses they denounced the Government of British Columbia, especially the Attorney-General, the Crown Prosecutor who conducted the prosecutions at New Westminster against some of the strikers, the Superior Court Judges before whom the trials were had, the jurors, the commissioner

who investigated mining conditions on Vancouver Island, the mine owners, and the Minister of Labour.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, in the course of some remarks before the Congress, replied to the strictures which had been made against him and the Department of Labour in connection with the dispute. He pointed out that the strike on Vancouver Island, at least at all the mines except those owned by the Canadian Collieries Company, had been called by Mr. Foster under instructions from Mr. Farrington in violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in breach of existing written agreements made by and between the operators and the miners, and that they had declined to ask for an investigation under the said Act, although urged so to do.

At a later session, the Minister, having spent three days in attendance at the Congress and having started on his return to Ottawa, a resolution, prepared by Mr. Farrington, commending the action of the miners on Vancouver Island in affiliating with the United Mine Workers of America, and condemning the Minister of Labour for alleged failure to use impartially the powers of his office to effect an equitable settlement of the strike, was carried. When the resolution was read it was stated by some of the officers to whom it had been referred that it was not as previously agreed upon. The mover of the resolution, however, insisted upon its submission, regardless of the amendment agreed upon, which was done.

Other resolutions in connection with the strike which were approved were: (1) instructing the Executive Council to inquire into the striking miners being prohibited from picketing; (2) that the Executive endeavour to secure the release of Joseph Angelos, who was serving a sentence of four years on a charge growing out of the strike; (3) that influence be brought to bear on the Provincial Government to prohibit the employment of Asiatics under ground.

Resolutions Adopted.

In addition to the resolutions which were referred to the other committees, and previously dealt with, some fifty-seven resolutions were amended by the committee before being presented to the convention. Only such resolutions as were concurred in are concluded in this review.

Fair Wages.

Five resolutions were presented dealing with various aspects of the question of fair wages on public works. Certain of these dealt with the work in progress at Toronto Harbour, and on the Welland Canal, urging the importance of such work being done under specific schedules at union rates, and that contractors should be required to live strictly up to the schedules. These resolutions were carried.

Another resolution which was approved requested that the Minister of Labour be asked to appoint a fair wage officer for the Maritime Provinces, said officer to be located in the principal city of the province in which he resides.

Two other resolutions sought an extension of the fair wage resolution to cover classes of labour not now included and met with the endorsement of the convention. The resolutions, minus the preambles, were as follows:—

"That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, through its Executive Council, urge the Government at Ottawa to have all subsidized steamship companies operating to Canadian ports placed under the fair wage regulations of Canada."

"That the Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be instructed to request the proper authorities at Ottawa to so amend the existing law that it may be made applicable to all Government contracts or sub-contracts of any nature."

During the discussion of the above resolutions, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour, occupied a seat on the platform. At a subsequent ses-

sion of the convention the Minister of Labour was invited to address the delegates. The Hon. Mr. Crothers in the course of his remarks dealt at some length with the enforcement of the fair wage regulations and the benefits which had resulted to workers from the efforts of the Department in that respect. It was not always found possible to meet the wishes of the workers, but there was every reason to feel that conditions under which Government work in Canada was now performed were continually improving and, to the limits of his powers, that improvement would continue. On conclusion of his address the Minister was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

Private Detective Agencies.

On the subject of placing restrictions on the operations of private detective agencies in Canada, the following resolution was adopted:—

That the Executives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and Provincial Federations of Labour be instructed to prepare bills to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament and Provincial Legislatures providing for the Government control of all detectives operating in Canada.

Other resolutions dealing with private detective agencies which were approved were the following:—

Whereas, many employees of steam and electric railways are discharged on information furnished by spotters provided by private detective agencies; and, whereas, many of those so-called private detectives are aliens, and of low moral character, many of them having been known to have served sentences in jails and prisons both in Canada and the United States; therefore, be it resolved, that a law be enacted making it criminal offence to discharge an employee on information furnished by private detectives.

Whereas, private detective agencies throughout the Dominion have proven a menace to the lives and liberties of Canadian workmen, by methods which may be characterized as unscrupulous and in many instances illegal, and, whereas, the phenomenal growth of such agencies, employing many thousands of operators, many of whom have been proven to be aliens, and of doubtful and sometimes criminal character; and, whereas, the labour movement has repeatedly suffered from the operations of such agencies due to inadequate laws governing the detective agency business; therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Council and the Provincial Executives be instructed to reiterate the demand of Congress for the abolition of all private detective agencies.

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following is a synopsis of other resolutions of a miscellaneous character which were adopted:—

In favour of a proper apprenticeship system in the Intercolonial Railway shops, similar to that on other railways.

Asking that the provincial executives and federation in the various provinces urge the passage of legislation for the proper protection of electrical workers.

Instructing the secretary to forward names and addresses of secretaries of central labour bodies and local unions to the Conservation Commission in order that publications of the Commission may be forwarded to them.

That the Federal Government be asked to call a meeting of provincial and municipal representatives to consider the present situation of the unemployed in the Dominion.

In favour of asking the Federal Government to provide for the carrying out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Manual Training.

In favour of the Executive taking action to have the Railway Act amended so

as to prevent the lengthening of railway sections for maintenance-of-way men.

Sympathizing with the theatrical stage employees of Montreal and Ottawa who are on strike, and pledging the support of the Congress.

Pledging the moral support of the Congress to the members of National Operative Potters' Union, No. 78, of St. John, Que., whose members have been locked out.

In favour of legislation to compel railway companies to employ at least two competent men in a repair gang where repairs of a heavy nature are to be performed.

In favour of legislation making it illegal to move any train from a terminal or divisional point without all air and hand brakes being thoroughly inspected by a qualified inspector.

In favour of the establishment of provincial federations of labour.

In favour of a semi-monthly pay day for commercial telegraph operators, employed by railways and by the subsidiary companies of such railways.

In favour of the enforcement of the Ontario law in regard to the sanitary conveniences in foundries, and asking for the appointment of a foundry inspector, said inspector to be a member of the International Moulders' Union.

In favour of asking for provincial legislation similar to the Ontario law prohibiting the employment of street and electric railway employees for more than six days per week.

In favour of legislation providing for the proper heating of vestibules of street and electric railway cars.

In favour of legislation to compel employers to provide clean and sanitary lunch rooms for their employees.

In favour of legislation in the various provinces providing for proper training of motormen and conductors on electric railways.

In favour of a weekly half holiday to letter carrier during the months of June, July and August, and also in favour of superannuation being granted

to letter carriers after a term of service not exceeding twenty-five years.

In favour of the executive committees of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec assisting the metal polishers' unions to have the Factory Acts amended so as to provide for the installation of proper and efficient exhaust systems in shops where metal polishing is carried on.

In favour of amendment to the Canada Shipping Act providing for the proper inspection and control of all machinery, tackles, gears, etc., used in the loading or unloading of ships, as well as making provision for the installation of proper equipment for the safety of men employed.

In favour of the extension of the provisions of the law governing the inspection of scaffolding now in force in the cities of the province of Quebec to all localities in the province.

In favour of legislation in the province of Quebec to compel the bakers to adopt standard loaves of a uniform weight, 1 to 2 or 3 pounds, and to prohibit the manufacture of all fractional loaves.

In favour of giving moral assistance to the organizing of the brewery workmen of the province of Quebec.

Endorsing the strike of the members of Brewery Workmen's Union, No. 307, and of rendering moral assistance.

In favour of legislation in the province of Quebec prohibiting Sunday work, with the exception of the preparation of yeast, in the bake shops of the province.

In favour of legislation exempting employees from being held responsible for loss of material or property through mishaps over which they have no control.

That the Executive Council urge upon the Government that the current union rate of wages be paid to all carpenters working on the Isle aux Millions and along the Montreal water front.

In favour of legislation in the various provinces determining the weight that boys shall transport either by hand or

push-cart in the street, and that no messenger boy under 18 years of age be permitted to work after 6 p.m.

In favour of the Quebec Government being urged to call for tenders for the printing of school books, and that same be sold at cost price pending free distribution, and also that Congress reiterate the demand for uniformity of school books in the province.

In favour of legislation to make it illegal for employers to compel employees to contribute to a system of insurance.

In favour of the Executive Council conferring with the American Federation of Musicians with the view of removing the friction which has arisen in connection with musicians participating in Labour Day parades.

Protesting against the Dominion Government granting further concessions to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company until said company agrees to put into operation the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation which inquired into the dispute between the machinists and boiler-makers employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and instructing the Executive Council to use every influence possible to make the protest effective.

In favour of the Dominion Government instituting a system of national banks with the sole right to issue money.

In favour of legislation providing for more protection for theatrical stage employees when on duty.

In favour of prohibiting the making of clothing in the homes of operatives.

Officers—1914-1915.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year, the general Executive being unopposed:—

President—J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President—F. W. Bancroft, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives:—Nova Scotia: chairman, John T. Joy, Halifax; committee, Harry Gregory, Sydney; Geo. G. Sutherland, Amherst; J. McIntyre, Sydney. Quebec: chairman, J. T. Foster, Montreal; committee, Z. Lesperance, N. Arcand and Joseph Wall, Montreal. Ontario: chairman, James Watt, Toronto; committee, W. Driscoll, Kingston; Joseph Gibbons, Toronto; John W. Ripley, Hamilton. Manitoba: chairman, R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg; committee, R.

Rember, Brandon; W. Renton, Transcona; F. W. McGill, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: chairman, Wm. McAllister, Moose Jaw; committee, J. P. Jutson, Prince Albert; J. D. Wallace, Saskatoon; W. E. Cocks, Regina. Fraternal delegate to A. F. of L.: R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg, Man. Fraternal delegate to British Trade Union Congress: Alphonse Verville, M.P., Montreal, Que. Vancouver was chosen as the city for the next annual convention.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE sixth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held in Toronto September 7 to 11. There were thirty-two delegates present, representing various Canadian unions affiliated with the Federation, among the organizations represented being the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Canadian Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers, and a number of other Canadian bodies.

President's Address.

Mr. Charles G. Pepper, president of the Federation, presided, and in his address referred to a number of matters of interest to Canadian workers. He touched briefly upon the war in Europe, and in speaking of the changes which were likely to come about at the termination of the war not only in the map of the world but in the world's commerce, expressed the hope that as a body of Canadian union men it would be the privilege of the Canadian Federation of Labour to assist in building up in Can-

ada many industries at present unknown in this country. In this connection the president stated that the organization aimed at being more than an avenue through which fair wages are fixed. The president also urged the convention to adopt a uniform union label to be used by every union affiliated with the Canadian Federation. In this way the work of their members would become more generally recognized than if the different bodies adopted individual labels. The president also expressed his approval of the action of the local unions in deciding by referendum vote to double the per capita tax.

Secretary's Reports.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. George G. Mercure, presented his financial statement for the year, which showed a surplus of over \$800; also his report as secretary dealing with the general business of the association.

Resolutions Passed.

A number of matters concerning various questions of interest to Canadian

workmen were discussed and several resolutions passed. Among these may be mentioned the following:—

A resolution dealing with the alleged disregard of Sunday labour laws in certain bakeries in Toronto. The law, it was pointed out, was being infringed in a number of cases, and it was resolved that steps should be taken looking to the better enforcement of the law.

A resolution providing for a petition to the Federal Government to place a general law on the statute books under which all workmen's or co-operative stores, whether larger or small, could operate.

A resolution by the bookbinders' union of Toronto to the effect that a committee be appointed to interview the Federal Government for the purpose of endeavouring to have the tariff on manufactured letter press books altered. It was pointed out that the present tariff on raw material be maintained and that the tariff on the manufactured article be increased to twenty-five per cent.

A resolution supporting the various requests that have been made upon the Federal Government for the establishment of a system of free employment bureaus.

A resolution protesting against the action of the Toronto Board of Control in giving grants to international labour bodies in connection with labour demonstrations and refusing the same to purely Canadian unions.

The suggestion of the president in regard to the adoption of a standard

union label was embodied in a resolution, and it was left to the secretary-treasurer to carry out the necessary arrangements.

Upon the motion of the secretary-treasurer a resolution was passed providing for the organization of a body to be known as The Canadian Federated Printing Trades, to be composed of Canadian Union No. 1 of Ottawa and the Pressmen's Union, the Assistant Pressmen's Union, and the Bookbinders' Union of Toronto.

The convention also went on record as strongly in favour of supporting Canadian made goods.

Former Resolutions Re-affirmed.

In addition to the resolutions mentioned, a number of resolutions adopted at the last annual convention of the Federation were re-affirmed. Among these may be mentioned a resolution that the Dominion Government, in dealing with the question of superannuation, retiring allowances and other matters pertaining to the efficiency and improvement of the service, should take consideration of mechanics and all classes of employees of the Government; a resolution requesting the Quebec Government to open a class of applied chemistry in the technical school, and to amend the Factory Act so that the clause applicable to women and children working in textile mills be made applicable to all industries; a resolution approving of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and favouring the extension of the Act to many trades and industries not at present within its scope; and a resolution favouring the creation of an Old Age Pension Fund.

The Honourable Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, was present at the Federation's request and delivered an address to the convention.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected:—
President, Mr. Charles G. Pepper; vice-president, Mr. Michael Tumpane; secretary-treasurer, Mr. George G. Mer-

cure; executive committee, Mr. James Mack and Mr. W. J. Fogarty; vice-president for Ontario, Mr. Jabez Shaw; vice-president for Nova Scotia, Mr. S. B. McNeil; vice-president for Quebec, Mr. George Atkins.

It was left to the executive committee to decide the place of meeting of the next annual convention.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

September, 1914.....	140.7
August, 1914.....	137.7
September, 1913.....	134.4

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number rose during September to a new record level three points higher than that for the preceding month and six points higher than that for September, 1913. The chief increases were in the groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Groceries, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals, Paints, Oils and Glass, Drugs

and Chemicals, and Liquors and Tobacco. Slightly lower price levels, however, appeared in Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Lumber, House Furnishings, and Sundries, this last due to a decline in raw rubber.

As compared with the same month last year higher price levels are shown in Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Miscellaneous Groceries, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals, Drugs and Chemicals, Liquors and Tobacco. Lower price levels appear in Fuel, Building Materials, Furniture, Kitchen Furnishings, Furs, and Sundries.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for September, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1913, AUGUST, 1914, AND SEPTEMBER, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers		
		Sept. 1914.	August 1914.	Sept. 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	169.7	159.4	139.3
" Western.....	4	157.0	150.3	123.2
Fodder.....	5	181.4	163.8	150.0
All.....	15	170.2	160.2	138.6
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	236.8	232.4	183.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	181.8	173.2	159.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	151.2	169.0	133.2
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	186.5
All.....	17	206.0	204.0	176.4
III. Dairy products.....	9	149.9	141.6	145.6
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.3	156.9	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	164.5	159.6	158.4
All.....	9	155.7	157.8	147.2
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	4	79.3	98.6	91.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	90.8	89.0	101.8
Dried fruits.....	4	133.8	118.6	114.7
Fresh vegetables.....	3	165.2	252.3	166.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	103.0	106.3	101.8
All.....	16	119.1	121.8	118.0
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	144.6	130.8	125.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.9	121.7	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	119.0	109.1	114.9
Condiments.....	5	138.0	107.7	102.5
All.....	25	133.0	122.4	115.4
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	147.3	146.4	137.8
Cottons.....	4	127.5	142.6	147.2
Silks.....	3	93.0	93.0	93.4
Jutes.....	2	239.4	255.0	231.7
Flax products.....	4	119.8	118.1	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	102.3	104.7
All.....	20	134.6	138.4	134.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	213.2	206.6	187.1
Leather.....	4	154.8	151.4	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	174.3	172.6	165.6
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.3	99.3	102.6
Other metals.....	13	143.3	120.4	123.8
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	118.0	110.0	111.6
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	120.5	120.3	134.6
Lighting.....	4	92.6	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	109.3	108.6	117.6
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	182.8	183.8	185.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	109.8	109.4	112.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	143.8	140.7	144.3
All.....	48	141.0	140.3	142.0
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	130.9	130.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	76.6	76.6	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.4	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	128.1	128.0	126.4
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	128.0	120.5	113.5
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	208.6	208.6	278.7
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	143.2	139.1	136.4
Sundries.....	7	109.0	114.0	113.3
All.....	17	144.5	145.1	163.6
All commodities.....	268*	140.7	137.7	134.4

*Four commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during September is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat had reached \$1.15 $\frac{3}{8}$ early in September, but declined to \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the next two weeks, and advanced only slightly thereafter, the price level being about \$1.10 at Fort William. Large supplies were shipped to the market from the country. The cash demand for export was not reported to be strong and there was a reaction from the high speculative prices which had prevailed. Ontario winter wheat was also high at \$1.18-1.20, but declined to \$1.08-1.10. Other grains were also weaker in sympathy with wheat. Western barley rose from 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Ontario barley rose from 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 65-69c, but eased off 2c per bushel later. Western oats had advanced to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c at Fort William, but declined to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Ontario oats similarly declined from 50-55c to 45-46c. American corn was as high as 93c at Toronto at the end of August, but declined during September to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Canadian corn was on the market at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87c. Flaxseed fell from \$1.40 to \$1.22. Ontario peas, however, advanced to \$1.10-1.15, and rye was up to 75c. Hay advanced at Montreal to \$20.00-21.00 for No. 1 timothy, baled, and at Toronto to \$15.00-16.00. A good demand and buying by the Government for army purposes were the factors reported. Straw eased off slightly, but bran was \$2.00 higher, and shorts advanced \$1.00, in sympathy with the high price of wheat prevailing.

Animals and meats.—Butcher cattle at Winnipeg rose as high as \$8.60, receipts being light and demand good. Heavier receipts later as cattle were marketed from the ranges caused the price to fall to \$8.00. At Toronto best butchers were as high as \$9.35, but declined to \$9.15, as a result of dullness in the packing trade. Dressed beef, handquarters, declined \$1.00 at the middle of the month, and forequarters advanced \$1.00. It was reported that hindquarters were in less

demand and that the cheaper cuts from forequarters were in greater demand, on account of the high prices. Hogs fell from \$9.50 to \$8.75 at Toronto, and a similar decline occurred at Winnipeg in sympathy with a steep decline in pork at Chicago. Dressed hogs rose 25c per cwt. early in the month. Bacon advanced 3c per pound and ham $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Barrelled pork advanced \$1.00 per barrel and lard rose to 13-13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sheep eased off 50c per cwt., and dressed lamb declined from \$16.00-18.00 to \$13.50-15.00.

Dairy products.—Choicest creamery butter was as high as 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c early in September at Montreal, having advanced 4c during August, but declined to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28c, export demand having fallen off. At Toronto creamery butter advanced 1c and dairy prints rose 1c again, reaching 24-25c. Cheese declined from 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ -15c, export having been interrupted. Eggs were steady at Montreal. At Toronto fresh eggs advanced 1c and new-laid eggs advanced from 28-30c to 30-31c. Winter prices for milk at Montreal, coming into effect October 1, were raised to 24c per gallon, on account of higher prices for mill-feed.

Fish.—Dry cod declined at Canso from 7c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and haddock from 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Salt mackerel rose from 5c to 6c, but salt herring declined from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c. The opening prices for the 1914 pack of British Columbia canned salmon were higher than in 1913, which was the year of the "big run." The pack of sockeyes for the current year is, therefore, estimated at only 350,000 cases, as compared with 2,300,000 cases last year. The shortage in other lines makes the total pack on the Pacific coast for 1914 3,000,000 cases less than 1913. A very heavy demand from England and offers of high prices for canned salmon were also reported. Lake trout at Toronto advanced to 12c per pound. The Lunenburg fleet was reported to have caught somewhat less bank cod than expected. The market for dry fish was weakened by the probable effect of the war in

Europe in lessening consumption, not only in Europe, but in South America.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early fall apples were quoted \$1.50-2.00 as compared with \$2.25-2.50 a year ago. The Canadian crop was estimated 28 per cent. greater than in 1913, and the demand in Europe was expected to be much weaker. Opening prices of canned strawberries and raspberries were only slightly higher than in 1913, although the crops were light. Grapes were down to 20-25c per basket, the crop in the Niagara Peninsula being exceptionally heavy. Peaches were as high as \$1.25-1.40 as compared with 40-50c at the same period in 1913, the Niagara crop being practically a failure. Pears were as high as 50-75c for Bartlett's, as compared with 40-50c last year, the crop being a failure in most sections of Ontario. Plums were on the market at 35-40c, the crop being light. Lemons advanced from \$5.00 to \$6.00 owing to difficulties in shipping from Italy. Currants also rose to 10½c and raisins to 10-11c. Oranges declined from \$3.50-4.00 to \$3.00-3.25. Prunes were also ½c lower, California crops being reported favourable. Evaporated apples declined 1c. Beans advanced further to \$3.50-4.00 per bushel. Onions came on the market at \$3.50 per cwt., and turnips at 50c per bushel. Potatoes declined from \$1.00 to 85-90c per bag at Toronto, and at Montreal from 90c to 60c. At Winnipeg prices fell from 70-75c to 50-55c per bushel. The crop in Western Canada was reported very poor in some districts, but the Ontario yield was good, and a large crop was secured in New Brunswick. Tomatoes declined to 15-22½c in the first week of September, but thereafter rose to 20-30c. The new pack of canned peas came on the market at 95c per dozen as compared with 82½c last year, the 1914 crop having been light.

Miscellaneous foods.—Flour remained steady at the high prices reached toward the end of August, but winter wheat

patents eased off gradually 20c per cwt. Oatmeal rose to \$3.63 per cwt. Patn rice advanced 1c to 6-7½c, but Rangoon rice eased off ¼c when the embargo on export from England was lifted. Tapioca also advanced to 7-7½c. The tea market eased a little more as further supplies were received and Japan teas were very little higher than before the outbreak of war. Coffee was 4c to 5c higher than early in August, the new customs duties having raised the price 2c to 3c per pound, and greater expense for transportation, exchange, etc., having further increased the cost. Sugar advanced again at Toronto to \$6.31 per cwt. for Montreal granulated and \$6.75 for Acadia granulated, and yellow sugar rose to \$5.91. The market was still reported quite firm. Molasses also advanced 3c in sympathy with sugar. Glucose rose 30c per cwt. on account of the high corn market. Honey advanced to 10-11c. Cream of tartar was quoted as high as 80c per pound, but prices were merely nominal as there was practically none to sell, supplies from France being unobtainable. Pepper remained firm at 19-22c.

Textiles.—Prices of raw wool continued firm on the world's markets, but it was expected that lack of demand from factories in Europe would lower prices later on. In Canada imported wool was high on account of high freights and other expenses. Ontario wool, unwashed, was 1c upward, the supply being low as the clip for 1914 was largely bought up by United States dealers. The raw cotton market was still weak, and sales were reported at 8c per pound. Silk markets were unsettled, the falling off in demand from European mills, questions of transportation and finances, and the participation of Japan in the war, being the chief factors. Japanese silk at New York was slightly easier. Jute and hessians were somewhat lower as prospects for shipments were better and buyers were waiting for the Indian crop report. Flax fibre was ½c higher than in July and tow was up ¼c.

er lb. Floor oilcloth advanced 1c, retaining the price level from which it had receded in June.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Demand for leather was much better, especially in some lines used for war material. The markets were therefore firm. Calfskins advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, sole leather as up 3-5c, and harness leather was up 2c. Most lines of boots rose 5c, and some lines of shoe leather were scarce.

Metals and implements.—Prices of iron were steady, but competition from foreign shippers was reported more severe. Galvanized sheets advanced 20c per cwt., as a result of the scarcity and high price of zinc spelter. Spelter advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, and zinc sheets rose 75c per cwt. Antimony advanced 22c per pound, and quicksilver rose from \$42.60 to \$75.00-85.00 per flask. Gold rose from 23c to 34c per lb., but declined from the high levels in August to 41c. Copper was also downward.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 20c per ton, but gasoline declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon. Connelsville coke was steady. Matches were 25c per gross higher. Many of the materials used in the manufacture of matches have advanced steeply.

Building materials.—The lumber trade was reported quiet in Ontario, but the volume of business continues fair and the demand from farmers was expected to improve later in the autumn. In the Ottawa Valley operations in the woods were being curtailed. Export to Europe from Montreal was reported fairly large and demand in England was better as shipments from the Baltic Sea were not available. No. 1 cuts of pine declined .00 per M at Toronto, and box boards rose to \$1.00. Red lead was upward in price, and iron pipe regained the decline of July. Copper wire was easier. Lin-

seed oil advanced 5c to 8c per gallon, but turpentine was 3c lower. Putty advanced 15c per cwt., as a result of the high price and scarcity of whiting, which is imported from England. White lead advanced 35c per cwt. Glass rose 35c because shipments from Belgium were cut off.

House furnishings.—The market for furniture was reported quiet. Brooms declined 25c per dozen.

Drugs and chemicals.—Alcohol advanced to \$6.25 per gallon, and methylated spirits rose 15c per gallon, following the increase in excise duties. Glycerine advanced one-third in price as shipments from Europe were cut off as this commodity is contraband of war. Carbolic acid advanced again, reaching 55c per lb. Sulphur rose from $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c per lb.

Miscellaneous.—British Columbia hops came on the market at 23-25c. Malt advanced 95c per bushel in sympathy with barley. Smoking tobacco was 5c to 10c per pound higher, following the increase in excise duties. Newsprint advanced 5c per cwt., wood pulp rose \$1.00. Unbleached sulphite advanced \$5.00, and bleached sulphite \$3.00. Wrapping paper was also up 10c per cwt. Raw rubber declined from the high price level of \$1.00 per pound in August to 65c.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	1256.	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	110.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	82.4	8.6566	58.9	.....
August.....	137.7	122.6	87.9	8.7087	64.9	.....
September.....	140.7	.....	.....	9.8495	68.6	.....
				9.7572		

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

The *Economist*, London, September 5, 1914, reports as follows:—

. . . The figure for the end of August is very little higher than it was a year ago, and although there has been a rise of 6 per cent. since the end of July, the present figure is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than at the end of August last year, and 0.7 per cent. lower than at the end of September, 1913. . . . The rise is greatest under the first group of food-stuffs and least under minerals. The increase in the price of cereals was most marked in the middle of the month, for although Canada and the United States are reaping record crops, practically every country in Europe prohibited the export of grain, and the result was an advance in the American countries. . . . But the rise in price is also largely due to the cessation of the ordinary financial operations of exchange, coupled with heavy increases both in expenses and freights. . . . Flour was steady until the last week of the month, when prices became firmer, and the London millers advanced the price of town households to 35s. Beef and mutton are now quoted at the same prices as a month ago, but a restriction in the supply of pork has caused a rise of 1s 1d per 8 lbs. Sugar is responsible for nearly the whole of the rise in the second group. At the outbreak of war prices soared and the market became more or less panic-stricken, but a reaction took place when it became known that the Government intended to take control of the market. . . . Tea is slightly higher, but the latest obtainable figure for coffee is slightly below that for last month. With the re-opening of the trade routes to Denmark there has been a fall in the price of many kinds of provisions, which at first were inclined to go to panic figures, and this includes Danish butter, which has fallen 3s 6d per cwt. since the end of July.

The *Statist*, London, September 12, 1914, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, reports as follows:—

The index number at the end of August was as high as 87.9, in comparison with 82.4 at the end of July and 81.2 at the end of June. The outbreak of war thus caused a rise of 6.7, or rather 8 per cent., a smaller advance than might have been expected from so great a disturbance to production. The advance in certain groups of commodities was, however, heavy, but the influence of these advances was largely neutralized by the absence of advance in the prices of certain textiles and materials. . . . The prices of minerals rose with the exception of copper and coal, which are rather lower. . . . In consequence of the stoppage of supplies of aniline dyes from Germany the price of indigo rose nearly 90 per cent. . . . The great demand for boots for the campaign brought about an advance of nearly 5 per cent. in the price of leather, and there was a rise of about 8 per cent. in the price of olive oil. The inability to get supplies of timber from Russia caused an advance of over 7 per cent. in the price of timber. The index number of textiles slightly declined in consequence of a fall of 10 per cent. in the price of cotton and of wool. Hemp and jute, which are needed for war purposes, however, advanced, hemp being rather over 10 per cent. higher and jute about 9 per cent. higher.

Bradstreet's, New York, September 12, 1914, reports as follows:—

August 15 apparently marked the crest of the high price wave induced by the war and the frenzied buying by all classes to ward off real or imaginary evils. Bradstreet's price index number as of September 1 shows a decline of nearly 1 per cent. from the August 15 number, but still marks a gain of 12 per cent. over August 1, the day the war between the big powers began. It is 7 per cent. higher than a year ago and 5.8 per cent. above 1912.

War time prices still prevail for a host of commodities. It is probable, however, that acute tension has disappeared from quarters that were more or less perturbed by the stoppage of imports of certain articles. Even so, the situation continues highly sensitive to influences growing out of the war, as well as to domestic conditions arising from strong demands for cereals, groceries and provisions in general. Where slight ease is encountered in this or that article, the tendency thus manifested is offset by especially marked strength in prices for many other commodities. In fact, tin is about the only article that has displayed a sharp slump, the fall from the high level reached subsequent to the declaration of the European war being almost as smart as the rise had been. At the same time, one must note that quotations for numerous articles are largely nominal, this statement being especially true of cotton, naval stores and certain drugs and chemicals.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the downward movement in rents, rates declining in some fifteen localities throughout the Dominion. Further advances occurred in flour and sugar early in the month, but in most other commodities prices were comparatively steady. Butter, eggs and anthracite coal advanced as is usual at this time of the year.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was higher in price at St. John's, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and was lower at Truro, N.S., and Montreal, Que. Medium shoulder roast was higher at Truro, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., Hamilton, Brantford, and Stratford, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price was lower at Sorel and Montreal, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont.

Veal was higher in price at St. John's and Hull, Que., Ottawa, Hamilton, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., and was down at Truro, N.S.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and in addition.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* and are quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	25	18	..	18	21	21	23	6	20	35	32	10	28	35	20	..	1½	4½	3½	5
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	20	22	7-15	20	28	..	8	30	32	..	20	3	4½	4	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	30	28	7	28	35	20	20	1½	5½	4	5
4— Halifax.....	25	20	12	18	20	17	25	10	17	35	30	8	28	35	..	18	1½	4½	3½	5
5— Truro.....	20	15	12½	18	20	20	25	10	20	30	..	7	28	32	20	..	1½	4½	4-4½	4
<i>Prince Edward—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	24	5	18	25	22	7	32	30	20	18	2	4	3½	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	16	..	22	20	19	26	7	18	35	30	6-7	27	32	..	20	1½	5½	4½	5
8— St. John.....	25	16	12	20	20	20	25	6-18	20	40	32	8	32	35	24	20	1½	5½	4	4
9— Newcastle....	22	15	..	15	20	18	24	8	18	30	..	7	30	35	20	18	2	4	5	5
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	18	18	28	8-16	20	30	22	8	34	35	25	20	2	4½	4½	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	18-20	16	16	18	18	18	20	8	23	30	28	12	30	32	20	18	6	3½	3½	5
12— Three Rivers	20	15	10	18	18	18	25	8-25	20	32	28	7	30	32	20	20	2-4	4-3½	3½	5
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	18	23	..	20	30	..	7	30	35	..	20	1	5	3½	5
14— Sorel.....	25	16	15	20	18	18	26	10	20	30	27	6	28	30	20	18	6	3½	3½	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	12	18	15	15	27	10-15	18	25	..	7	..	33	..	20	6	3½	3½	5
16— St. John.....	20-25	15	17	20	18	17	25	15	18	30	28	8	30	33	25	18	3	3	3½	5½
17— Montreal.....	24-28	18	10	..	16	18	24	8-20	20	33	..	8	29	33	20	18	1½	4½	4	5½
18— Hull.....	22-23	18	15	20	20	19	25	10	20	33	28	8	26	32	20	18	3	3½	4	6

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering
 statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the
 very care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity
 representative of every Province in the Dominion.

the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
 RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 57.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk gman's quarter)		
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
7	7	12	12	8	7	35-60	70	45	1.35	10	10	..	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	8.00	- 1
7	7	13	13	8	7½	35	85	35	.90	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00	- 2
5	6	15	14	8½	8	40	40	40	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	9.00	- 4
6	6	..	..	7½	6½	35-40	40	40-60	.80	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.75	4.50	22	20.00	12.00	
7	7	13	13	7½	7½	35	..	40	1.10	10	10	8.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	20	18.00	12.00	- 5
5	6	16	14	7	6	35	..	40	.90	15	10-12	7.00 7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00 8.00	5.00	- 6
7	6	..	..	7½	7½	40	40	45	1.20	10	10	*7.50 8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	16.00	12.00	- 7
7	7½	10	14	8	7½	40	50	40	1.05	19	12	7.75	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00	- 8
8	7	..	10	7½	7½	35	..	45	.90	10	10	8.75	8.50	..	d3.25	25	12.50	8.00	- 9
6	6	14	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00	- 10
-6	7	13	12	8	6	35-40	35-40	50	1.00	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	.....	- 11
8	7	12	15	7½	7	30-60	25-50	30-40	1.00	15	8	7.00	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	13.00	8.00	- 12
8	7½	16	12-15	6½	6½	40	40	40-45	.90	10	9	7.75	6.50	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00	- 13
5	7	12	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.70	10	8	8.00	5.25	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	6.00	- 14
5-6	6	12	13	7	6½	30-60	30-60	40	.75	10	10	7.75	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	11.00	9.00	- 15
7	6½	15	15	8	6½	40-50	50	50	.75	10	8	7.25	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	10.00	6.00	- 16
3½	5	12½	12½	7	7	30-40	50	30-40	.90	15	8	8.50	6.25	c9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00	- 17
6	6	10	10	7	6	40-45	40	40	.90	10	8	8.25 8.75	4.00	5.50	4.00	20	13.00	13.00	- 18

* American \$7.50, Scotch 8.50 per ton

(c) Cut and split

(d) Millwood

(a) Per bag of 165lbs.

(b) Soft 4c and hard 4½c per lb.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.	Bread.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.		
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.					Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	28	18	18	20	20	20	25	8	20	30	..	8	28	33	22	20	3-1½	4	4	5
20— Brockville	25	18	15	25	20	22	22	8	18	27	27	7	30	35	..	..	1½	3½-4	3½	5
21— Kingston	32	20	..	..	24	24	26	20	20	..	..	..	34	38	20	20	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville	25	18	17	20	21½	17	22	12½	17	25	27	7	..	34	20	18	3	4	3½	5
23— Peterborough	25	16	15	20	17	..	28	13	18	25	..	6-7	33	33	20	18	3	3½	3½	4½
24— Orillia	30	18	18	22	20	18	28	16	20	25	23	7	30	34	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
25— Toronto	20	20	20	22	20	..	28	14	18	27	25	8	25	33	20	18	3	3½-4	3½	4½
26— Niagara Falls	25	15	16	20	19	14	21	15	17	32	..	10	28	33	22	20	3	3½-4	3½	3½
27— St. Catharines	30	16	18	25	23	16	23	25	20	34	34	..	35	38	..	..	1½	4	3	5
28— Hamilton	25	18	20	25	26	21	30	18	20	30	..	8	30	35	25	20	1½	4	3	5
29— Brantford	26	17	21	21	18	16	25	18	17	32	30	8	31	33	22	20	3	4	3½	4
30— Guelph	19	23	23	22	20	23	15	19	18	30	..	8	30	33	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
31— Berlin	25	18	20	24	23	25	30	18	20	30	..	7	32	35	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
32— Woodstock	27	19	26	23	23	19	24	17	18	25	..	7	27	33	20	20	3	4	3½	6
33— Stratford	20	20	20	18	20	18	25	15	18	30	..	8	29	31	20	18	1½	4	3½	5
34— London	25	16	18	22	25	20	25	10	18	25	..	7	32	34	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
35— St. Thomas	24	18	16	20	22	20	27	15	18	25	..	7	27	30	20	18	1½	4	3½	4
36— Chatham	25	18	22	22	20	20	25	20	18	30	..	7	31	33	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
37— Windsor	28	17	18	..	22	..	25	18	20	27	..	7	..	35	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
38— Owen Sound	24	20	22	20	24	20	25	10	18	24	..	8	30	34	20	20	1½	3½	3½	6
39— Cobalt	28	21	22	23	25	20	28	15	20	26	..	10	32	35	24	20	1½	4	3½	5
40— Sault Ste Marie	25	16	18	18	17	22	12	17	25	..	7	26	30	20	18	1½	4	3	4	4½
41— Port Arthur	18	..	..	..	20	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42— Fort William	30	20	18	25	22	18	25	15	20	35	30	12	..	35	20	16	3	4	3½	5
43— Manitoba—	35	20	..	22	22	20	22	12½	17	35	33	9	27	33	20	20	1½	5½	4	5
44— Winnipeg	28	15	22	25	25	18	30	15	20	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
45— Brandon	28	15	22	25	25	18	30	15	20	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
46— Saskatchewan—	25	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47— Regina	35	20	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	30	..	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	4	4½
48— Prince Albert	22	15	17	22	15	18	25	15	18	30	25	10	30	35	20	20	2	3½	3½	5
49— Moosejaw	25	18	18	18	..	20	20	20	20	30	..	10	30	35	20	..	1	5	4	5
50— Saskatoon	30	20	20	25	20	30	18	18	18	30	..	10	30	35	20	..	1½	4½	3½	5
51— Alberta—	25	18	20	23	20	20	30	20	20	30	25	10	25	35	..	25	1½	4½	3½	5
52— Medicine Hat	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53— Calgary	30	18	25	25	25	20	28	18	15	35	30	10	25	35	25	25	1½	4½	4	5½
54— Edmonton	23	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	30	..	10	20	35	22½	22½	1½	4½	3½	4½
55— Lethbridge	22	15	22	25	20	20	28	15	20	30	25	8½	28	30	20	20	1½	4½	4½	5
56— British Columbia	25	18	22	25	22	18	30	15	15	30	..	10	30	35	22½	22½	1	5	4½	5
57— Nelson	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	45	40	15	35	45	20	20	1	6½	4½	5
58— New Westminster	25	20	25	25	25	20	35	15	20	45	40	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	4½	6½
59— Vancouver	22	15	22	20	20	18	33	10	14	55	38	10	25	40	25	20	1	5	4	5½
60— Victoria	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61— Nanaimo	27	15	25	25	25	18	35	10	18	50	35	11	35	50	25	22	1	6½	4	7
62—	27	23	25	28	25	20	28	10	15	45	35	11	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	6

(e) Lignite	(g) In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100lbs.
(s) Delivery extra	(h) Tamarac, jack pine, poplar, etc.
(r) Natural gas	(i) 16in. wood.

Mutton.—The price of mutton advanced at Three Rivers, Que., at Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton and Stratford, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at Montreal, Que., Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was higher in price at St. Catharines and Chatham, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alta., but was lower at Nelson, B.C. Salt pork advanced at Westville, N.S., Moncton, N. B., Hull, Que., Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta., but was quoted lower at Owen Sound, Ont.

Bacon.—The price of bacon advanced at Westville, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., Medicine Hat, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. The price was quoted lower at Truro, N.S.

Fish.—Prices showed higher levels at Hull, Que., Orillia, and Toronto, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta.

Lard was higher in price at Amherst, N.S., Three Rivers and Sorel, Que., and at Brantford, Ont., but was down at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were higher in price in thirty-five of the cities, but were down at Ottawa and Cobalt, Ont. Packed eggs advanced in thirteen of the cities.

Milk.—Prices advanced at Amherst, N.S., Quebec and St. John's, Que., Belleville, Ont., but declined at Edmonton, Alta.

Butter.—Dairy butter advanced in thirty-one of the cities, but declined at Nelson, B.C. Creamery butter advanced in thirty-two cities.

Cheese.—Old cheese declined at Sorel, Que., and St. Thomas, Ont. The price advanced at Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton and Stratford, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta. New cheese was higher in price at Fredericton, N.B., Ottawa, Brockville and Hamilton, Ont., and at Calgary and

Lethbridge, Alta. The price declined at Sorel, Que.

Bread.—The price advanced at Orillia, the double loaf selling at 10-12c being reduced in weight from 48 to 42 ounces. At St. Thomas, Ont., the weight of the 5c loaf was reduced from 1½ pounds to 1¼ pounds. At Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the price of the 1½ pound loaf advanced from 7c to 8c, and at Brandon, Man., from 5c to 6c. At Saskatoon, Sask., only sixteen loaves, 1½ pounds each, were given for \$1.00 instead of eighteen as formerly.

Flour.—Prices declined at Sydney, N.S., and at St. John's, N.B. Advances occurred at Moncton, N.B., Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., Ottawa, Belleville, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Chatham, Ont., Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta., Nelson, New Westminster and Prince Rupert, B.C. At Moose Jaw and Prince Rupert the price advanced, but fell again the third week of the month.

Rolled oats declined at Truro, N.S., Ottawa, Ont., and Nelson, B.C., and advanced at Brockville, Belleville, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Chatham, Ont., at Regina, Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask., at Calgary, Alta., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Rice advanced at Westville, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Quebec, Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Brockville, Kingston, Peterborough, Orillia, St. Catharines and Chatham, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but declined at Ottawa, Ont.

Beans advanced at Truro, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John and Newcastle, N.B., at Sorel and St. John's, Que., at Ottawa, Orillia, St. Catharines, Berlin, St. Thomas, Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask., at Lethbridge, Alta., and at New Westminster, B.C., but declined at Vancouver, B.C.

Evaporated apples declined at St. John, N.B., Sorel, Que., Lethbridge, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C., but advanced at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask.

Prunes were higher in price at Newcastle, N.B., St. John's, Que., and Belleville, Ont. At Chatham, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., the price declined and rose again.

Sugar.—Granulated and yellow sugar advanced still further in nearly all of the cities, the general level at the middle of September being about 1c higher than in the middle of August.

Tea.—Tea showed further advances in a few of the cities, where advances had not occurred in August. In some localities prices eased off slightly from the high levels which prevailed for a short time in August.

Coffee was 5c higher in a number of the cities, the general advance being from 2c to 5c per pound.

Potatoes.—The prices of potatoes were lower in all of the cities. The crop was reported good in Ontario and Quebec, and heavy in the Maritime Provinces, but very light in some districts in the prairie provinces.

Vinegar.—Prices were steady.

Starch advanced in price at Orillia, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. John's and Montreal, Que., Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Guelph, Stratford, Chatham and Owen Sound, Ont., and declined at Quebec, Que., Winnipeg, Man., and Saskatoon, Sask. Bituminous coal declined at Newcastle, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., and Victoria, B.C.

Wood.—Hardwood was down at Halifax, N.S., but soft wood was higher in price at Regina, Sask.

Coal oil advanced at Amherst, N.S., and London, Ont., but declined at Sherbrooke, Que.

Rentals.—Rates were lower in Westville, N.S., St. John's, Que., Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., at Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., at Calgary, Lethbridge, and Edmonton, Alta., at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Unfavourable conditions of trade causing unemployment, with the result that people were leaving the cities in search of work, or were unable to pay as high rates as formerly prevailed, were the causes reported.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the last month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

DRILL HALL, BARRIE, ONT.

Drill hall, Barrie, Ont. Name of contractor, The W. A. Tom Construction Company, Ltd., Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, August 20, 1914. Amount of contract, \$54,312.80 and 5.50 per cu. yd. for any additional concrete, etc.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.	
Stonecutters	\$4.00	per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers	4.00	" 10 "
Masons	4.00	" 10 "
Plasterers	4.00	" 10 "
Carpenters	3.00	" 10 "
Stairbuilders	3.50	" 10 "
Painters and glaziers	2.50	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters	3.00	" 10 "
Sheet metal workers	2.50	" 10 "
Structural iron workers	3.50	" 10 "
Electrical workers	2.50	" 10 "
Builders' labourers	2.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.75	" 10 "
Man with 1 horse and cart	3.00	" 10 "
Man with 2 horses and wagon	4.50	" 10 "
Man with 2 horses and scraper	4.50	" 10 "

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Brampton, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, September 4, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,036.00.

FITTINGS IN-POST OFFICE, STE. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que. Name of contractor, R. A. Sproule, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$865.00.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order-in-Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current, or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the two immediately preceding contracts.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys available for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the person entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer, or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of September, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Construction of substructures of Kamouraska bridge, St. Jean Port Joli bridge, crossing over N.T.R. and Black River bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 5, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, W. M. Leacy, of Prescott, in the County of Grenville, Ont.

General Clauses.

Construction for the Dartmouth branch of the Intercolonial Railway of a telegraph line of one wire from a point at or near Dartmouth, N.S., to a point at or near Upper Musquodoboit,

N.S., a distance of 67 miles. Date of contract, September 12, 1914. Amount of contract, \$145.00 per mile. Contractor, Angus MacGillivray, of Antigonish, County of Antigonish, N.S.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Per day of nine hours.
Lineman	\$2.25
Carpenters	3.00
Foreman	3.50
Labourers	2.00

Construction of the substructures of Barney's River east crossing bridge and Barney's River west crossing bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 19, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, James W. McDonald and A. Lewis McIntosh, of Antigonish, in the County of Antigonish, N.S.

General Clauses.

Construction of the substructure of Barnaby River third crossing bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Date of contract, September 24, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractor, R. B. Stewart, of Derby Junction, in the County of Northumberland, N.B.

General Clauses.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries which received the signature of both parties during the month of September, 1914, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A STORM SIGNAL MAST AND SHED AT PORT HOPE, DURHAM COUNTY, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of contract, J. H. Magill, contractor, of Port Hope, Ont. Amount of contract, \$180.00. Date of contract, September 1, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Excavators	20c per hr. 10 hrs. per day.
Carpenters	25c " 10 "
Joiners	30c " 10 "
Painters	25c " 10 "
Labourers	20c " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of August payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 973 29
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps	232 88
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	1,164 02
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	1,348 50
Repairing Mail Bags	3,042 18
Supplying New Mail Bags	2,641 65
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings	8,653 35
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	1,243 74
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	6,772 09

TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

ONLY three new disputes were reported to the Department for the month of September, and one of them—brick-makers at Boishatell, County of Montmorency, Quebec, was adjusted within three days of its occurrence. The number of new disputes was three more than the preceding month, and one more than in September, 1913.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during September.

Number and magnitude.—The number of trade disputes reported in existence in Canada during September was eight, two less than in the preceding month, and three less than during September of last year. Nine firms and 333 employees were involved in these disputes, and four firms and 103 employees in the new disputes of the month. During August, 1914, 1,987 employees were involved in trade disputes; during September, 1913, the number was 5,586.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during September was approximately 6,580 working days, compared with a loss of 23,758 days in August, 1914, and 108,174 during September, 1913.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Building.....	2	78
Miscellaneous.....	1	25
Total.....	3	103

Localities affected by new disputes.—Two of the new disputes occurred in Quebec, while the third took place in Alberta.

Causes of new disputes.—One of the new disputes was owing to a reduction in wages and objection to a superintendent. Another arose out of the failure on the part of the company to carry out an agreement, whereby an increase in wages was to be paid after September 15, and the third strike was for an increase in wages.

Results of disputes.—Two of the eight disputes in existence during the month lapsed without any definite change in working agreement.

Disputes beginning before September.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence during September were those of machinists at Amherst; moulders and coremakers at Smith's Falls; sheet metal workers, Toronto; brewery workers and cigarmakers at Montreal.

Machinists, Amherst.—The strike of machinists at Amherst was reported as still in existence at the end of September, with strike benefits being paid to strikers.

Moulders and coremakers, Smith's Falls.—No settlement was reported at the end of the month of the strike of moulders and coremakers in the employ of the Smith's Falls Malleable Castings Company, who struck work in May against a reduction of fifteen per cent. on piece work, and 25 cents a day on day work for moulders, and of 50 cents a day on work for coremakers. Sixty-four men were reported by the union to be receiving strike benefits.

Sheet metal workers, Toronto.—This dispute remained unsettled at the end of September.

Brewery workers, Montreal.—About twenty-two of the employees of the Frontenac Breweries, Limited, of Montreal, went on strike in June last for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union. In the July, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, upon information supplied the Department that the places of the strikers had been filled and that the company was no longer affected, the strike was dropped from the Department's monthly list. Information, however, has since been received from officers of the Brewery Workers' Association which states that seventeen men are still receiving strike pay, and that the union is still actively promoting the strike and carrying on a boycott of the company's products. The company on the other hand claims that the places of the strikers were filled some months ago and that they are no longer affected by the strike. In view of the circumstances and of the direct statement by officers of the Brewery Workers' Union that the strike is still being carried on and strike benefits being paid to the men on strike the Department has considered it advisable to re-enter the strike upon its monthly record in the *Labour Gazette*.

Cigarmakers, Montreal.—The long-standing dispute of the employees of the S. Davis & Sons against a reduction in wages was terminated early in August. The company has claimed from the first that there was no strike and that the men were laid off as a result of there being no more work for them on the particular job on which they were engaged, though they admitted that last year several men did leave their employment because they were not satisfied with reduced prices and conditions inaugurated at their factories at that time. On the other hand the union claimed they have been paying strike pay to twenty-two

of the strikers up until August, at which time the strike was allowed to lapse.

Disputes beginning during September.

The new disputes beginning during September affected brickmakers at Boishatel, County of Montmorency, Que., bricklayers and masons, Edmonton, and stage hands at Montreal.

Brickmakers, Boishatel.—On September 26, forty employees of the Citadel Brick and Paving Company, Limited, went on strike as a result of a ten per cent. reduction in pay, and also because of objection to a superintendent. After the men had gone on strike they appealed to a Board of Conciliation and were advised to return to work pending an enquiry by the Conciliation Board. The men accordingly returned to work on September 29.

Bricklayers and masons, Edmonton.—Seventy-two employees of the G. A. Fuller Company of Edmonton went on strike September 22 on account of the alleged refusal of the firm to carry out their part of an agreement with the bricklayers which called for an increase in wages of five cents per hour on September 15. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

Stage hands, Montreal.—On September 21 twenty-five employees of the Orpheum and Gayety Theatres went on strike on account of being refused an increase in wages. The managements of the theatres claimed that no increase was possible, declaring that with the bad season caused by hard times and the war their business had dropped fully forty per cent. as compared with the corresponding period last year. The stage hands were later joined by the musicians, who went out in sympathy. The managements of the theatres claim that the places of the strikers have already been filled, but no definite adjustment of the strike was reported at the end of the month.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 13

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Occupation	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Estab-lishments affected		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of termination	Result	
			Di-rectly	Indi-rectly	Directly		Indirectly				
					Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE SEPTEMBER.											
<i>Metal—</i>											
Machinists	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at en of the onth
Moulders	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 11	.....	" "
Sheet metal workers	Toronto, Ont.	Jurisdictional—between car-penters and sheet metal workers	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	" "
<i>Food and Tobacco</i>											
<i>Preparation—</i>											
Brewery workers.	Montreal, Que.	Minimum wage rate, shorter hours and recognition of union	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	" 15	.....	Unsettled at end of the month *
Cigar makers.	" "	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13/13 Aug.	—	Places of trikers file
*This strike was discontinued after the publication of the July issue. Information has since been received that the strike is still in existence, and is, there-fore, put back on the Depart-ment's records.											

*This strike was discontinued after the publication of the July issue. Information has since been received that the strike is still in existence, and is, therefore, put back on the Department's records.

[illegible]

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 55 workpeople were killed and 232 injured during the month of September, 1914. The record for August was 77 killed and 289 injured, and that for September, 1913, 123 killed and 627 injured. The record for September as compared with that for August shows there to have been 22 fewer fatalities and 57 fewer workpeople injured in the former month, while that month compared with September of 1913 shows 68 fewer fatalities

and 395 fewer workpeople injured than in September, 1913.

The low record for September is apparently attributable to a cessation of work in a number of industries, especially that of mining and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industry.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, BY IN-
DUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	12	16	28
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	.....	2	2
Mining.....	5	11	16
Railway construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	5	22	27
Metal Trades.....	7	35	42
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	6	6
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	.....	2	2
Textiles.....	.....	8	8
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	10	74	84
Electric Railway Service....	1	2	3
Navigation.....	5	10	15
Miscellaneous.....	1	10	11
Public Employees.....	.....	2	2
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades..	1	8	9
Unskilled Labour.....	6	23	29
Total.....	55	232	287

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture :—				
Farmer	Hanna, Alta.	Sept. 19	1	Overcome by gas in a well.
"	Glendale, N.S.	" 14	1	Burned to death in fire which destroyed a silo.
"	Drinkwater, Sask.	" 25	1	Run over by a traction engine.
"	Richmond, Que.	" 20	1	Gored by a bull.
"	Harriston, Ont.	" 20	1	Fell from roof of barn.
"	Gifford, Ont.	" 16	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
"	Kincardine, Ont.	" 11	1	Struck by a piece of bursted threshing machine boiler.
"	Vonda, Sask.	" 14	1	Run over by a wagon.
"	Hampton, N.B.	" 15	1	Fell from wagon.
Farmhand	Clarkson, Ont.	" 13	1	Thrown from wagon.
"	Verden, Man.	" 19	1	Fell from farm wagon.
"	Natchez, Ont.	" 9	1	Run over by a roller.
Fishing and Hunting :—				
Fisherman	Lower Caraquet, N.B.	" 17	1	Shot by accidental discharge of rifle.
Mining :—				
Coal miner	Caledonia Colliery, Sydney, N.S.	" 21	1	Crushed by a fall of coal.
"	Coalhurst, Alta.	" 5	1	Struck by runaway cars.
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 5	1	Fall of coal.
Quarryman	Welland, Ont.	" 19	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
"	Ingersoll, Ont.	" 25	1	Fell from a derrick.
Railway Construction :—				
Labourer	Montreal, Que. (C.N.R. tunnel)	" 22	1	Crushed by a dump car.
Building Trades :—				
Carpenter	Valleyfield, Que.	" 22	1	Fall; scaffold collapsed.
"	Halifax, N.S.	" 21	1	Fell from a scaffold.
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 5	1	.....
Labourer	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 11	1	Fell from plank into trench.
"	Cedar Rapids, Que.	" 23	1	Crushed by falling derrick.
Metal Trades :—				
Steelworker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 14	1	Crushed by machinery.
Lineman	Quebec, Que.	" 1	1	Fell from pole.
"	Beaverton, Ont.	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 24	1	"
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 10	1	"
Mechanic	Montreal, Que.	" 28	1	Struck by piece of bursted tyre.
Tram Railway Service :—				
Brakeman	Molson, Ont.	" 21	1	Struck and run over by cars.
"	Oak Lake, Man.	" 18	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
"	Palliser, B.C.	" 15	1	Crushed by derailed car of rails.
"	Glace Bay, N.S.	" 3	1	Derailement of locomotive.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Mechanical Department:—</i>				
Electrician	Stratford, Ont.....	Sept. 28	1	Overcome by gasoline fumes.
"	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Struck by a derrick.
Sectionman	Moncton, N.B.....	" 21	1	Run over by locomotive.
Cableman (ballast un- loader).....	M.P. 51, Kootenay, B.C.....	" 19	1	Crushed by cars.
Messenger boy	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Run over by a train.
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Motorman	S. Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	1	Collision of cars.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Second officer (steamer Montmagny).....	Crane Island (St. Lawrence River), Que.....	" 18	1	Drowned; collision of steamer and a collier.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman.....	"	" 9	1	Crushed between steamer and wharf.
Dock labourer.....	Sault-Ste-Marie, Ont.....	" 23	1	Drowned; fell from dock.
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 5	1	Drowned; fell from raft of timber.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport:—</i>				
Chauffeur	Chelsea, Que.....	" 15	1	Overturning of motor truck.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades:—</i>				
Hospital pantrymaid..	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by descending dumb-waiter.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Franklin Centre, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed by steam roller.
"	Port Weller, Ont.....	" 19	1	Drowned.
"	Hemingford, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed in hopper of stone crusher.
"	Calumet, Que.....	" 4	1	Crushed in concrete mixer.
"	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from coal elevator.
"	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 4	1	Struck by a falling stone.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES															
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling earth, rock, trees, and other material	Run over by locomotives and cars	Falling from locomotives and cars	Struck by flying material	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles	Crushed between locomotives and cars	Struck by locomotives and cars	Derailments	Collisions	Burned by molten metal and electricity	Injured in the handling of tools	Scalded by steam	Miscellaneous causes	Total
Agriculture.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ¹	16
Lumbering.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mining.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ²	11
Railway Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Building Trades.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ³	22
Metal Trades.....	4	8	6	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5 ⁴	35
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ⁵	6
Printing & Allied Trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ⁶	6
Steam Railway Service.....	6	.....	15	6	8	3	.....	11	4	4	2	.....	6	4	5 ⁷	74
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Navigation.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 ⁸	10
Miscellaneous Transport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 ⁹	10
Public and Civic Employees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ¹⁰	2
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ¹¹	8
Unskilled Labour.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7 ¹²	23
Total.....	43	27	50	6	8	12	8	13	4	4	3	8	6	4	36	232

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—Two farmers were injured by horses running away; one was kicked by a horse, and another was injured in a collision of horse-driven vehicles.

²*Mining.*—Two miners were injured by mine cars.

³*Building Trades.*—A workman was injured by stepping on a nail.

⁴*Metal Trades.*—Two workmen were injured by the explosion of gasoline; two strained themselves when lifting heavy material, and one was injured by the explosion of a boiler.

⁵*Woodworking Trades.*—A factory hand had his arm pierced by a sliver of wood.

⁶*Food and Tobacco Preparation.*—Two butchers were gashed with knives.

⁷*Steam Railway Service.*—Two railway employees were injured in the gear of rolling stock; one was burned by a cinder; one was cut on sharp edge of metal, and one was strained by lifting heavy material.

⁸*Navigation.*—Two longshoremen were suffocated by sulphur fumes in the hold of a vessel, and one was crushed by a crane.

⁹*Miscellaneous Transport.*—A driver was kicked by a horse; one was injured when his wagon was struck by a street car; one when wagon was struck by a train, and one in a collision with automobile.

¹⁰*Public Employees.*—A fireman was injured when hose truck collided with an automobile.

¹¹*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A hotel cook was burned by boiling fat.

¹²*Unskilled Labour.*—A labourer was run over by horse-driven vehicle; one stepped on a nail; one was crushed by a crane; one was struck by a train; one was struck by an automobile; one was crushed by an elevator, and one was overcome by gas.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of August, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.						
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	
August.....	4,998	10,951	27	81	1,711	3,385	289
							553
							7,025
							14,970

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	August, 1914.		August, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	6	1,754.00		
British Columbia Homesteads.....	33	3,644.70	16	3,483.40
British Columbia sales.....	9	104.74	2	260.80
Coal lands sales.....	1	320.00		
Homesteads.....	1,606	273,720.47	1,689	290,516.39
Military homesteads.....	1		1	320.00
Mineral lands sales.....	1	159.00	3	1,418.71
Mineral rights (1,478 acres).....	17		3	
North West half-breed grants.....	2	322.00	5	677.54
Purchased homesteads.....	46	7,271.79		
Pre-emption sales.....	39	6,139.57		
Quit claim, special grants (757.65 acres).....	10			
Railways:—				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....	1	7.54		
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	8	2,086.61		
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	3	638.00	1	5.14
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	6.45		
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....			5	141.26
Kootenay Central Railway Co.....	15	183.24		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....			10	2,232.00
Sales.....	65	5,382.66	74	8,478.58
School lands sales.....	21	3,188.61	28	3,062.39
Special grants.....	9	410.90	10	682.68
Yukon Territory.....			2	
Total.....	1,893	305,339.78	1,849	310,225.25

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			112	142				
Brandon.....	2	3						
Calgary.....					77	189		
Dauphin.....	85	51						
Edmonton.....					523	459		
Estevan.....			1	2				
Grand Prairie.....					70	69		
Lumboldt.....			39	91				
Kamloops.....							43	81
Ketchikan.....					31	47		
Maple Creek.....			52	193				
Medicine Hat.....					23	103		
Moose Jaw.....			112	223				
New Westminster.....							25	17
Peace River.....					55	118		
Prince Albert.....			111	157				
Regina.....			36	17				
Red Deer.....					51	74		
Revelstoke.....							23	
Saskatoon.....			95	117				
Swift Current.....			64	185				
Veyburn.....			39	52				
Winnipeg.....	235	202						
Yorkton.....			96	52				
Total.....	322	259	757	1,231	831	1,059	91	101

Number of entries for August, 1913..... 2650
 Number of entries for August, 1914..... 2001

Net decrease for August, 1914. 649

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	290	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	1166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	531
June.....	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July.....	397	350	1178	1720	1241	1405	66	202
August.....	322	259	757	1231	831	1059	91	101
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2414	1788	7236	9949	7912	8171	561	1553

Net decrease for eight months, 3,338.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	5	85	87	6	183
“ Quebec.....	1	35	21	2	59
“ Nova Scotia.....	3	8	14	1	26
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	2	6	1	9
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
“ Manitoba.....	68	13	8	2	91
“ Saskatchewan.....	2	24	1	.....	27
“ Alberta.....	2	4	27	.....	33
“ British Columbia.....	.....	2	.....	6	10
Persons who had previous entry.....	43	138	127	15	323
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4
Americans.....	22	137	175	12	346
English.....	52	93	97	16	258
Scotch.....	12	30	26	5	73
Irish.....	3	9	7	.....	19
French.....	5	8	9	.....	22
Belgians.....	.....	5	3	.....	8
Swiss.....	.....	1	2	.....	4
Italians.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Roumanians.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Syrians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	2	11	21	.....	39
Austro-Hungarians.....	69	80	101	5	258
Hollanders.....	2	3	6	1	12
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	4	7	2	14
Icelanders.....	3	3	.....	.....	6
Swedes.....	5	10	23	4	42
Norwegians.....	3	23	14	.....	40
Russians.....	7	21	35	1	64
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Australians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoo.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Russian Jews.....	12	.....	.....	1	12
Spanish.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	322	757	831	91	2001

Number of souls represented by above entries 4,787.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

	SEPTEMBER, 1914.	SEPTEMBER, 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	1,550	14,100	(—) 12,550
Halifax.....	16,500	38,564	(—) 22,064
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	10,450	32,915	(—) 22,465
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	91,586	290,858	(—) 199,262
Three Rivers.....	22,400	29,400	(—) 7,000
Maisonneuve.....	486,900	162,500	(+) 324,400
Montreal.....	4,051,514	1,999,524	(+) 2,052,990
Westmount.....	32,000	98,221	(+) 66,221
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	1,251,550	190,700	(+) 1,050,850
Brockville.....	5,605	28,085	(—) 22,480
Kingston.....	13,412	35,213	(—) 21,801
Belleville.....	12,052	21,700	(—) 9,657
Peterborough.....	12,160	22,186	(—) 10,026
Toronto.....	1,172,747	1,577,518	(—) 404,771
St. Catherines.....	48,494	203,613	(—) 155,119
Welland.....	8,997	57,705	(—) 48,708
Hamilton.....	35,900	411,000	(—) 375,100
Brantford.....	10,580	32,180	(—) 21,600
Galt.....	25,620	21,560	(+) 4,060
Preston.....	55,690	49,030	(+) 6,660*
Guelph.....	25,620	21,560	(+) 4,060
Berlin.....	58,690	43,030	(+) 12,660
Woodstock.....	2,030	22,385	(—) 20,355
Stratford.....	36,290	13,240	(+) 25,050
London.....	74,715	191,340	(—) 116,625
St. Thomas.....	11,400	22,976	(—) 11,576
Chatham.....	20,919	30,500	(—) 9,581
Owen Sound.....	16,000	11,600	(+) 4,400
North Bay.....	1,800	18,325	(—) 16,525
Sudbury.....	8,800	143,335	(—) 134,535
Port Arthur.....	8,604	30,375	(—) 21,771
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	237,801	3,445,000	(—) 3,207,200
St. Boniface.....	13,515	35,150	(—) 21,635
Dauphin.....	3,500	1,750	(+) 1,750
Brandon.....	306,675	492,829	(—) 186,154
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	26,750	352,025	(—) 335,275
Weyburn.....	5,000	8,750	(—) 3,750
Prince Albert.....	16,037	18,300	(—) 2,263
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	39,600	746,150	(—) 706,550
Red Deer.....	3,100	10,700	(—) 7,600
Lethbridge.....	7,755	10,714	(—) 2,959
Macleod.....	800	4,500	(—) 3,700
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	500	31,525	(—) 31,025
Kelowna.....	500	19,150	(—) 18,650
Kamloops.....	3,450	17,375	(—) 13,925
New Westminster.....	11,895	21,715	(—) 9,820
Vancouver.....	42,858	1,340,096	(—) 1,297,238
Point Grey.....	17,650	233,310	(—) 215,660
North Vancouver.....	8,730	11,500	(—) 2,770
South Vancouver.....	15,688	36,750	(—) 21,062
Victoria.....	18,140	228,805	(—) 210,665
Oak Bay.....	3,350	35,300	(—) 31,950
Prince Rupert.....	4,150	8,500	(—) 4,350

* Permits for August and September.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of September, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Life Insurance.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1913. Volume II. Life Insurance Companies. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 698.

THE report on life insurance in Canada during 1913 shows that the business of life insurance was transacted by forty-five active companies, of which twenty-seven were Canadian, seven British, one Colonial and ten American. The total amount of policies taken during 1913 was \$231,608,546, an increase of \$12,403,443 over the previous year. The policies effected through Canadian companies amounted to \$131,493,582, through British and Colonial companies \$6,950,695, and through United States companies \$93,164,269. The total amount of insurance in force in Canada at the end of the year was \$1,168,590,027, of which the sum of \$750,637,902 was in Canadian companies. The death rate among insured lives for the year was 8.692, compared with 9.337 in 1912 and 10.154 in 1908.

Forestry.

Report of the Director of Forestry for the year 1913. (Part VI, Annual Report, Department of the Interior, 1913). Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. Pages, 142.

The report of the Director of Forestry for 1913 contains statistics indicating the value of the forest products of Canada, and indicates the steps that are being taken for the protection and extension of the forest areas. It was estimated that the total value of the different classes of forest products in 1912 amounted to about \$172,300,000. In round numbers, lumber, lath and shingles

amounted to \$84,000,000, firewood \$50,000,000, pulpwood \$12,000,000, posts and rails \$10,000,000, and railway ties \$8,000,000.

One of the most important duties of the forestry branch is the work of tree-planting on the prairies. In the spring of 1912, 2,729,135 trees were distributed to 3,618 applicants, bringing the total distribution up to 21,650,660 trees supplied to settlers on prairie farms. Public lands in the west were examined by seven parties for the purpose of ascertaining which lands unsuitable for agriculture should be permanently included in forest reserves. As a result of these surveys the possibility was shown of a large increase in the agricultural area of Manitoba by a system of drainage of the muskegs, and large additional tracts were recommended for forest reserves.

BRITISH REPORT.

Industrial Directory.

Industrial Directory of the United Kingdom for 1914. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1914. Pages, 295. Price, 1s 3d.

The Industrial Directory for 1914 contains a list of 1,528 employers' associations, all of which are concerned with matters relating to the employment of labour, 1,133 trade unions, as well as 111 federations of trade unions, 284 trades councils, and four federations of trades councils. The number of voluntary permanent conciliation and arbitration boards and standing joint committees enumerated is 340. Co-operative societies number 3,346, of which 1,458 are of the retail store type. There are 148 industrial productive societies, 661 agricultural distributive societies, 414 agricultural productive societies, 68 agricultural insurance societies, 272 credit societies, 223 allotments and small holdings societies, and 73 co-partnership

tenants' societies. Friendly societies with branches number 113, to which are added 41 of the principal societies without branches.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Manufacturing Industries.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Labour and Industrial Branch, No. 3. Manufacturing Industries in the Commonwealth, 1912. Melbourne, Australia, 1914. Pages, 58.

A report on manufacturing establishments in Australia issued by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is based on returns for 1912 from 14,285 establishments out of a total of 14,878. The total number of employees included in the investigation was 209,128 males and 74,369 females. The average nominal rate of wages in November, 1912, in these industries was 49s 3d per week for males and 19s 8d for females. Of the male wage earners, 34,245, or 16.4 per cent., earned less than 30s per week, 26,688 received from 30s to under 45s, 79,785 received from 45s to under 60s, and 68,410 received 60s per week and upwards. Of the female wage earners, 22,415, or 30.1 per cent., earned less than 15s per week, the average being 9s 5d.; 30,218 received from 15s to under 25s; 17,423 were paid from 25s to 34s. The remainder received 35s and upwards, the average being 42s 11d.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. Part VII. Trade of Foreign Countries, and Treaties and Conventions.

Department of the Interior. Report on Irrigation for the year 1913.

Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Mother Lode and Sunset Mines, Boundary District, B.C. By O. E. LeRoy.

Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Clay and Shale Deposits of the

Western Provinces, Part III. By Heinrich Ries.

Department of Mines. Geological Survey. Museum Bulletin No. 2.

Report and Evidence of the Commission of Inquiry into the loss of the British steamship, "Empress of Ireland" of Liverpool, through collision with the Norwegian steamship "Storstad," Quebec, June, 1914.

Ontario.—Annual Report on Highway Improvement, Ontario, 1913.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1913.

Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Good Roads Association, 1914.

Part II of the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario containing Report on the Hospital for Feeble Minded, Orillia, and the Hospital for Epileptics, Woodstock, and the Eighth Annual Report on the Feeble Minded in Ontario for 1913.

British Columbia.—Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 54. Handbook of Women's Institutes with Report of Advisory Board.

Great Britain.—Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to inquire into the Housing Conditions of the working classes in the city of Dublin.

Fourth Annual Report of the Standing Committee on Boy Labour in the Post Office.

Australia.—Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Statistics as to Education, Hospitals and Charities, and Law and Crime for the year 1912.

Summary of Australian Financial Statistics, 1904 to 1913.

New South Wales Statistical Register for 1912. Part XIII: Local Government. Part XIV: Statistical Review.

New South Wales Statistical Register for 1913. Part I. Population and Vital Statistics.

United States.—Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletin, Whole Number 141. Lead Poisoning in the Smelting and Refining of Lead.

Bureau of Education. Bulletin, 1914, No. 13. Present status of drawing and

art in the elementary and secondary schools of the United States. By Royal Bailey Farnum.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. Labour Bulletin No. 100. Labour bibliography, 1913.

California. Statistical Bulletin of the Industrial Accident Board, January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

Tramway company running cars at night in unlighted streets. — Liability for negligence.—Damages resulting from a collision.

THE Court of Review sitting in Montreal recently held that "a tramway company is guilty of negligence and liable in damages in consequence, that runs its cars, at night, in unlighted streets, without sufficiently bright headlights or reducing space to avoid accidents."

A car of the Montreal Tramways Company was running at night between the main line of the company, at the town of St. Henri, and Côte st. Paul, when two young men in a wagon came out of a street crossing the car track at right angles and proceeded to cross the track. It appears that the street was badly lighted, if lighted at all. The car does not appear to have been running at an extraordinary rate, but it carried no headlight. A collision followed and one of the occupants of the wagon was thrown to the ground and hurt. He sued the company and the jury rendered a verdict granting the plaintiff damages in the sum of \$1,042. The judgment was upheld in the Court of Re-

view, and His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald, in delivering the decision of the Court, said in part: "Cars operating in unlighted streets operate at their peril. I cannot accept the proposition that, because a street is unlighted and the motorman cannot see what is upon the street before him, he has a right to go forward and crush whatever may happen to be there. If the street is unlighted, the company must light their cars in some such manner as to be able to see what is before them upon the track, and they cannot avoid responsibility if they do not do so. In unlighted streets, a car must run with extreme caution so that it can be stopped almost instantly." (*Houde v. The Montreal Tramways Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.—Negligence.

An action was brought by a brakeman in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for injuries received while in the company's employ. The brakeman when not actually at work spent his time in the cab with the engineer and the fireman. At the time of the accident he had stepped to the gangway between the cab and the coal tender for the purpose of looking for signals, etc., and on stepping backwards from having done this he was struck or

ame in contact with a long poker then n use by the fireman in the performance f his duties. The plaintiff was thrown rom the train, receiving such injuries s necessitated the amputation of his eft leg about four inches below his nee. The jury's only finding of negli- ence was that the accident had been aused by the lack of care by the fireman n handling his poker while the plaintiff as in the performance of his duties. Mr. Justice Kelly found that the negli- ence of the fireman was not negligence f the defendants and so dismissed the ction with costs. (*McIntyre v. Grand runk Railway Company, Limited.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to and Death of Servant.

An action was brought by the parents f a maid, who when living was the head waitress in the defendant's hotel, and ho was killed by an explosion of the ange, or hot water attachments there- o, in the kitchen of the hotel where she as employed.

Negligence was claimed on the ground at the range was so negligently and arelessly set up as to cause the explo- on. The plaintiffs further alleged that as was the duty of the company to see at the maid was provided with a safe lace to work in and that in this regard e defendants had failed to perform heir duty.

Mr. Justice Britton, however, found at the company had appointed a com- etent manager, who in turn had select- d a man in the business of steam and ot water heating to do what seemed to e manager an ordinary job. There as no evidence of any carelessness in e matter, and, therefore, the Judge smitted the action without costs. (*Tunor v. International Hotel Com- any, Limited.*)

Master and Servant.—Death of Servant. —Negligence.

An action was brought by the widow of a workman engaged in a lumber yard who was killed as a result of lumber falling upon him, owing, as the plaintiff alleged, to the negligence of the defend- ants. From the evidence it appeared plain that the accident was due to negli- gence on the part of the deceased and not of the defendants. The deceased had been warned from time to time as to the danger of the work upon which he was engaged, and had on the day of his death successfully let down three piles of lumber and apparently under- stood just how to do it. Mr. Justice Lennox held that the employers were not liable since the cause of the accident was the negligence of the deceased and the action was accordingly dismissed with- out costs. (*Sodem v. Tomiko Mills.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASES.

Master and Servant. — Wages. — Period of Temporary Incapacity by Reason of Illness.

An action was brought by the mana- ger of a fruit farm at Penticton for his wages at the rate of \$200 per month. The plaintiff had been ill with pleurisy, and on the defendant visiting him he was told that he would still remain in charge of the ranch, although temporar- ily incapacitated. Plaintiff was ill for two months and in the meantime the de- fendant had closed down his ranch for the season as he did not think the plain- tiff would be able to do any further work that season. The plaintiff claimed that two or three days after he fell ill he suggested to the defendant that he be relieved from duty owing to his illness, but that the defendant said such a course was not necessary. After his illness de- fendant refused to pay the plaintiff's salary for any portion of the time the plaintiff was ill and unable to work. Judgment awarded, however, was given

the plaintiff for the amount claimed, namely, \$226.66 and costs. (*Colman v. Naish.*)

**Workmen's Compensation. — Death of
Servant. — Servant run over by
Electric Truck operated
by Fellow Servant.**

Action was brought by the widow of a workman employed with the British Columbia Railway Company, Limited, for damages for the death of her husband, who was killed while at the Royal City Mills, a building occupied and used for the purpose of charging, repairing and storing electric trucks. The duty

of the deceased was to charge the batteries at a position of about thirty feet from the spot where he was killed. At the time of the accident the deceased was standing about four feet from the truck with his arms folded leaning against a bench, apparently doing nothing. A fellow worker attempted to back a truck, but instead the truck went forward, crushing the workman to death.

It was found that the accident arose out of and in course of the deceased workman's employment, and judgment was accorded the applicant for \$1,500 with costs. (*Evans v. British Columbia Railway Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE general improvement noted last month continued to some extent during October, and while the industrial situation was by no means normal, and a large amount of unemployment and diminished activity in manufacturing establishments were still in evidence, there was a noticeable improvement in many localities which in previous months had shown, to a marked degree, the effects of the war and the general depression. The continuation of large orders for military equipment, not only from Canadian, but also from British authorities, had the effect of reviving industry in many lines, with a consequent increase in the amount of wages paid out and the stimulation in many quarters of domestic trade. Civic works continued to take care of large numbers of unemployed in various parts of the country, and the gathering of root crops, and the operation of canning and preserving factories assisted in reducing the number out of work. The commencement, also, of lumbering operations absorbed a number of men, and enlistments for the second Canadian contingent also assisted in this direction. Agricultural operations were confined for the most part to fall ploughing and the gathering of root crops, which were uniformly good. Preparations looking to an increased acreage to be sown to grain next season were continued. Fishing on the Atlantic coast was only

fair, though large catches of sardines were taken along the New Brunswick coast near St. John, and on the Pacific coast large catches of halibut were being shipped from Prince Rupert to eastern points. Sawmills continued busy in most parts, and some activity was noticeable in the opening of camps in the woods, though not to the extent of previous years. Coal mining conditions were, on the whole, active, with prospects of increased activity upon the advent of colder weather. Manufacturing amongst establishments executing orders for military equipment continued very active, and in some cases other lines were showing improvement as well. In other quarters, however, a distinct dullness prevailed. Wholesale and retail business was slightly improved.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices fell from 140.7 in September to 139.0 for October, and compares with 134.6 in October, 1913. Grains and fodders, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables show considerable declines. A drop in cream of tartar and a decline in glucose lowered the level for miscellaneous groceries in spite of increases in sugar, molasses and honey. Silk and jutes lowered the average for textiles. Many metals declined still more from the high level early in September, and furnace coke was lower. New Brunswick shingles were lower, though spruce deals were higher. Glass advanced again,

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but linseed oil was lower. Canadian hops came on the market cheaper, and rubber was again lower, but starch and news print paper were again higher.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was but one new strike reported to the Department during October, and this affected but eighteen men. At the end of the month there were only five strikes in existence throughout the Dominion.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of October, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

Nova Scotia.—Andres business block at Amherst. The following fires occurred at Halifax: business block, \$100,000; Cranston & Downey business block, \$4,000; business block at Digby, loss \$5,000.

New Brunswick.—Victoria hotel and the Moncton & Buctouche Railway station at Burtouche; portion of village of Centreville, loss \$30,000; Hatfield & Scot's potato warehouse at Hartland, loss \$5,000; Minton hotel at Minto, loss \$9,000; Intercolonial Railway freight sheds at Moncton; Trumble Bros. & Company's shoe store.

Quebec.—The following fires occurred at Montreal: I. Kichner's dry goods store, loss \$2,000; J. A. Harte's drug store, loss \$10,000; R. Neville's sash and door factory, loss \$100,000; premises of Dominion Bridge Company, loss \$5,000; Factory Waste and Metal Company's premises, loss \$15,000; Isaie Allard's sash and door factory, loss \$10,000. At Quebec: stores occupied by Messrs. Fortier and Morissette, loss \$2,100; plant of the Modern Joint Foundry Company. Portion of the village of St. Jacques L'Chigan, loss \$125,000.

Ontario.—Griffin theatre at Brockville, loss \$10,000; Sutherland & Innes barrel-head mill at Chatham; N. B. Wilkin's block at Galt, loss \$10,000; J. A. Brownlee's hardware store at London, loss \$8,000; Connolly Bros.' cheese factory at Ingersoll; Commercial trunk factory at London, loss \$8,000; Pfeffer Milling Company's coopers at Listowel, loss \$2,000; Mr. Ruben's barn and storehouse at Niagara Falls; barns of J. Beecher at Port Weller, loss \$5,000; garage at Peterborough, loss \$5,000; barns of Wm. Bowman at St. Catharines, loss \$6,000; Port Weller Security Company's barns at St. Catharines, loss \$5,000. At Toronto: Humber Machine Company's premises and Humber Beach hotel, loss \$122,000; dance hall and café, loss \$3,000; evaporator at Woodstock, loss \$2,000.

Manitoba.—Stock of lumber, property of J. D. McArthur at Lac du Bonnet, loss \$150,000; granary at Souris, loss \$10,000. At Winnipeg: J. A. Banfield's furniture warehouse, \$40,000; Café Pavilion, River Park, loss \$25,000; E. Tailleur's stable, loss \$12,000.

Saskatchewan.—R. Gall's barns at Bladworth, loss \$8,000.

Alberta.—Overland garage and Diamond Motor Company's premises at Calgary, loss \$35,000; Dairy lunch at Edmonton, loss \$10,000; portion of business

section of Hanna, loss \$20,000; Linseed Oil Company's plant at Medicine Hat, loss \$20,000; also the Alberta ice-house, loss \$2,000.

British Columbia.—Criterion hotel at Camborne, loss \$16,000; Forest saw and planing mill and the Lardeau hotel at Comaplix, loss \$200,000; A. J. Burrows general store at Manoose Bay, loss \$32,000; men's hat store at Victoria.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Owing to the fact that a great many of the leading trades have agreements with employers in which a wage scale is specifically set out, there was but little in the way of actual cutting of wage rates, but many industries adopted the short time policy, or laid off a number of their employees. In cases where employees have not been organized rates were, in some instances, reduced. Unskilled labourers at Sherbrooke had their wages reduced from \$1.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.00 and \$1.25. Stage hands at Montreal, as the result of a strike, received a ten per cent. increase in wages, \$1.00 a week increase at once, the balance to be given later on, when the European war is adjusted. Stage carpenters and stage hands at Ottawa received an advance of \$2.00 per week. A number of plasterers at Ottawa had their rate of wages reduced from 55 to 45 cents an hour, about 150 men being affected. At Orillia a cut of ten per cent. in the wages of employees of an iron foundry was made, and in an implement factory a cut of twenty per cent. At the same place the rate of wages for unskilled labour declined from \$2.00 and \$2.25 a day to \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day. At Lethbridge labourers hired by the month were being paid ten dollars less per month; where formerly the rate had been \$35 and \$40, the rates during the present season were \$30 and \$35. Day labour was being paid about \$1.00 a day less than formerly. At Hamilton, Ont., teamsters employed by the city had their wages reduced from 65 and 55 cents per hour to 60 and 50 cents per hour. At Berlin, Ont., the scale of wages for labourers, which last year was 24 cents an hour, dropped to 18 cents, the reduction being due, in this instance, to so many men from factories

ing outside work and willing to accept the lower rate. The city council of Victoria, B.C., in spending the sum of \$100,000 on relief work, in order to make the appropriation go as far as possible, reduced the wages for this class of work from \$3.00 to \$2.00 per day, and for farmsters from \$7.00 to \$5.00 per day. Domestic workers in some quarters also continued to accept reduced wages. At Owen Sound, Ont., fifty unskilled labourers working on the streets had their rate reduced from 25 cents an hour to 17½ cents an hour.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during October in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations were confined, for the most part, to fall ploughing and the gathering of root and apple crops, both of which were uniformly good. Favourable weather and ground conditions prevailed in most localities, and enabled ploughing and clearing to be carried on under favourable conditions. While harvesting operations were practically concluded, some employment was given in the taking out of root crops and in picking apples. Canning and preserving factories and evaporating plants also were busy and employed a considerable number of men. The market for apples was improving. In some districts large quantities were being made into cider, and some canning plants were installing apparatus for making apple butter. At Berlin, Ont., a number of farmers were busy taking up sugar beets and hauling them to the factory. In the Niagara District wineries were paying \$27 per ton for grapes, which were a heavy crop.

Conditions on Prince Edward Island were reported as exceptionally good, and it was stated that more help was needed, that farmers were finding difficulty in securing enough help to harvest their crops in good condition, and that there was room for many additional agricultural labourers and domestics.

At Toronto a large quantity of apples was secured and distributed by the Salvation Army, the Social Service Commission and the Neighbourhood Workers' Association, many motor owners co-operating in the work.

The Chamber of Commerce at Montreal has taken measures to appoint a committee to confer with the Dominion and Provincial Governments to provide some adequate machinery for receiving and placing Belgian farmers on farms in Quebec and elsewhere.

During the month the Department of Trade and Commerce distributed its booklet giving a number of recipes on apples and how to cook them, and directing attention to the necessity of Canadians giving their support to the apple industry.

The Public Service Monthly, issued by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, in its issue for October urges farmers to endeavour to employ at least one or two men more than they actually need throughout the winter, mentioning that the wages need be only nominal—board and a few dollars a month—something to tide the men over until spring and save them from a winter of idleness and want in the cities. If no suitable unemployed men are available locally, farmers are advised to communicate with the Bureau of Labour, Department of Agriculture, Regina, which will send out men of the right sort.

Fishing.

The fishing industry was marked by favourable catches of sardines off the New Brunswick coast in the vicinity of St. John and southerly. Some very large catches were made for which good prices

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active					Fair	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair			Active	Active	Active
5—Westville.....	Fair			Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....								Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Fair							Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Very active
10—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....									
12—Montreal.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....								Quiet	Fair
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair		Fair				Active	Very active	Active
15—Sorel.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....							Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....								Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Fair							Very active	Very active
21—Brantford.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
22—Brookville.....	Fair	Quiet	Very quiet			Very quiet	Active	Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
24—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Quiet	Active
25—Guelph.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
26—Hamilton.....	Fair							Fair	Quiet
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet					Active	Very quiet	Quiet
28—London.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Fair	Active
30—Orillia.....	Fair							Active	Active
31—Ottawa.....	Fair							Very quiet	Quiet
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair			Active			Active	Quiet	Quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair		Active					Fair	Fair
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....								Very quiet	Very quiet
36—Stratford.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
37—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Active
39—Toronto.....	Fair							Fair	Active
40—Windsor.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Active
41—Woodstock.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Very quiet	Very quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Fair								
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
46—Regina.....								Quiet	Quiet
47—Saskatoon.....									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Active		Quiet	Very quiet	Very quiet
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair				Fair			Very quiet	Very quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....									
53—Nelson.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Very quiet	Very quiet
54—New Westminster.....								Quiet	Quiet
55—Prince Rupert.....								Very quiet	Very quiet
56—Vancouver.....	Fair							Very quiet	Very quiet
57—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

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[illegible]

were obtained at New Brunswick and Maine factories. The catch of sardines was valued at \$190,000 in Charlotte county and \$40,000 in St. John county, which was regarded as a very satisfactory showing, being within about \$45,000 of the value of the catch in the two counties during the whole of the season of 1913. General conditions on the Atlantic and the lakes were only fair. While bait was plentiful and cod in abundance off the Cape Breton coast, the catch was not so large as it might have been owing to the presence of dog-fish in large numbers both in and off shore. The market also for dry and pickled fish was not considered satisfactory, prices having fallen off owing to money shortage and the dislocation of markets. The lobster business also was hit badly by the war, and some dealers on Prince Edward Island expected if the war continued that factories might find it necessary to close. In the Bay of Quinte in Lake Ontario some good catches of whitefish were reported.

On the Pacific coast large catches of halibut were being taken in the waters adjacent to Prince Rupert and shipped from that place to eastern points over the Grand Trunk Pacific. With the completion of the railway, special refrigerator cars have been delivering quantities of fresh halibut to eastern dealers. The waters in the vicinity of the western terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific were said to be very rich in fine fish, and as it is possible to deliver in Montreal, Boston, New York and other points in five days it was expected that the value of fishing industry on the Pacific coast would be very materially enhanced in future.

The whale fishing season was ended and the whaling fleet returned to Victoria for the winter. At Kyuquot Station 260 whales were taken during the season and the total catch for all the stations was better than last year. The largest number of whales taken by a single vessel was 107.

Lumbering.

The lumbering industry continued fairly active in so far as sawmills in eastern parts were concerned, though in the west a certain amount of dullness prevailed; a number of mills were shut down, and work in the logging camps was also slack. The opening up of logging camps in the various lumbering districts in the east gave employment to quite a number of men who had been out of work. The indications were, however, that there would not be so many men sent into the woods as in former years, due, in some measure, to the falling off in demand for lumber, and also in some localities to the fact that a large percentage of last winter's cut hung up along the rivers owing to low water contributed an available source of supply in the spring. The wages being paid to men in logging camps were lower than last year. Pulp and paper mills everywhere were active, and it was expected there would be no diminution, but rather, an increase in the number of men to be sent into the woods to cut pulpwood. Heavy rains during the month resulted in more logs being brought down to some mills in Quebec district and increasing the activity among sawmills.

At Ottawa low water continued to handicap the mills, and about 1,000 employees of the Booth Company were still idle. Several firms operating barges were also experiencing difficulty on this account, being able only to partially load their vessels.

At Prince Albert the Big River Mill, which had been destroyed by fire, was being rebuilt by the Prince Albert Lumber Company, which has taken over the plant and business of the Big River Company.

Further attention was given the question of securing pit props in Canada for British coal mines, and a Commission sent out from England to enquire into the matter visited a number of localities in the Maritime Provinces and in Que-

ce, and discussed the question with some Canadian firms.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in a circular issued to the press, called attention to the bulletin published by the Branch on the Wood-Using Industries of the Maritime Provinces, which may be had on application to the Director of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. The report states, amongst other things, that 200,000,000 feet, board measure, of wood per year are required by the various industries of the Maritime Provinces that use wood as their raw material, not to speak of the many millions of feet of timber used in rough building construction, railway ties, etc. Twenty-eight kinds of wood are stated to be used in the industries, spruce occupying first place. A list of the uses of each particular wood in the industries is a feature of the bulletin. The report is compiled from reports sent in by over 600 manufacturers of the provinces, a classified list of whom, with their addresses, is given in the work.

Mining.

Conditions in the mining industry continued fairly active, though the comparatively mild weather prevailing in most districts throughout the month had the effect of delaying the increased activity usual at the time of year in coal mines. With colder weather, however, conditions in this regard were expected to improve. The collieries of the Nova Scotia Company at Sydney Mines were running full time. The Dominion collieries were reported as not quite so busy, though they had a fair amount of work. Other collieries in coal mining districts in Nova Scotia were fairly active. In some of the western mines the delay in the advent of cold weather rendered conditions somewhat inactive. At Nanaimo the mines were working to full capacity, though some of the mines in the adjacent districts were not working full time.

In metal mining operations in the Cobalt district came back to normal, and at the month's close very few men in the camp were out of work. At Porcupine the Hollinger mines increased their force and had about 1,000 men employed. Some reductions were reported in the staff and hours of labour in the iron mines at Michipicoten.

Good reports were received from the Beaver lake mining district near Prince Albert, and it was expected that with more capital and greater development excellent results would be shown later on.

Heavy shipments of ore were reported from the Rossland mines to the Trail smelter, and the larger output of the mines in the district and the increased numbers at work were having the effect of renewing activity in business at Rossland.

Manufacturing.

The improvement noted last month in manufacturing conditions continued during October. The receipt of large orders for military supplies from the British authorities, in addition to orders received from the Canadian Militia Department, rendered conditions very active in a number of manufacturing establishments, and a number of manufacturers making articles other than war material recommenced operations which had been closed down, while others which had been running with reduced staffs and on short time showed improvement. A great number of factories, however, continued quiet. Cigar factories in London were very dull and a large number of men were idle. Flour mills everywhere were very busy. Cotton and woollen mills, also, showed continued activity, as also establishments manufacturing military clothing.

There was a great improvement at the Sydney Steel plant, although at some of the subsidiary plants quiet prevailed. Trade in steel products also showed improvement, a number of large orders be-

ing received for finished products, which helped greatly to improve conditions in the rod and nail mills.

In the Ross Rifle Factory, Quebec, special activity prevailed, work being carried on day and night, and towards the end of the month Sunday shifts were employed. The factory is to be enlarged to meet requirements.

At Berlin, Ontario, the Dominion Sugar Company began operations, employing about 225 men at the factory and about seventy-five men in the sugar beet field.

During the month Mr. Fred Stobart, the purchasing agent for the Imperial Government, established headquarters in Montreal for the purchase by the British Government of army supplies in Canada, and a large number of contracts were given out to Canadian manufacturers in different parts of the country.

Railroad Construction.

The weather was favourable for railroad construction in most parts of the country, and operations were fairly active. Work on a number of western lines was carried on actively, and this and ballasting and repair operations in various parts of the country gave considerable employment to a number of men. There were 2,500 to 3,000 men employed on railways under construction north of Edmonton, though it was expected a large number of these would be thrown out of work as soon as frosts set in.

The Grand Trunk Railway was laying new heavy steel rails in the neighbourhood of Peterborough.

The Canadian Pacific Railway had two gangs at work ballasting tracks west of Kennerly and Souris, near Brandon.

Work was progressing on the grading of the Canadian Northern Railway, Medicine Hat-Hanna branch, about 200 teams and 300 men being employed. At New Westminster the Great Northern Railway was giving employment to some local labour in preparing a site for its proposed new depot. At Prince Rupert the Grand Trunk Pacific Company had

started the excavation work for the site of its freight depot.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is following out its policy of endeavouring to give as much employment as possible to local bodies of men at work along various sections of the line. At Lethbridge seventy men were given work on the Crow's Nest line in ballasting, and it was expected the number would be increased to at least 125.

The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway was completed from Sault Ste Marie to Hearst, Ont., the junction with the National Transcontinental Railroad a distance of 294 miles, and the Board of Railway Commissioners issued an order for the operation of the line through to Hearst.

General Transport.

Transportation continued fairly active by rail and water in most localities, though in others there was some dullness. The Canadian Pacific Railway laid off some four hundred men and took off a number of passenger trains at Moose Jaw. At Montreal the harbour was greatly affected by the removal for some weeks of the majority of the larger steamers coming regularly to Montreal, in order to carry the first Canadian contingent, and while a number of these were released later on, a great many were taken over by the British Government for various uses in connection with the war. The lack of vessels, however, was made up by new vessels obtained by some of the large transportation companies. The consignments of flour and various gifts by the provinces and the Dominion occasioned a good deal of work in the harbour. The shipping of horses for remounts also assisted in this direction.

Conditions were good in some of the railway shops, and railway employees holding regular positions were, for the most part, well employed.

At Prince Rupert the construction of pontoons for the drydock provided employment to a large number of men, and it was expected that this work would

continue throughout the winter. Con-
signments of fresh and frozen fish for-
warded by fast trains in refrigerator
cars to Chicago and eastern cities added
to the increase in railway traffic out of
Prince Rupert.

During the month the annual meeting
of the shareholders of the Canadian
Pacific Railway was held in Montreal.
In moving the adoption of the annual
report for the year ended June 30, Sir
Thomas Shaughnessy, President, drew
attention, amongst other things, to the
fact that the finances of the company
were in excellent shape, and that the
balance in banks, while not as large as it
was June 30, was still a very substantial
one. He also stated that the large rail-
way mileage in process of construction
had been practically completed, and that
the only important works in hand were
the tunnel in the Selkirk mountain, the
passenger and freight terminal at Que-
bec, to be used jointly by the Canadian
Pacific Company and the National
Transcontinental Railway, and the sta-
tion at North Toronto. No new expen-
ditures of any consequence would be re-
quired for some time to come. The Pre-
sident also was of the opinion that when
the peace of the world had been restored
emigration from Europe to the newer
countries, where lands could be obtained
on moderate terms, would doubtless be
on a large scale, and that Canada would
profit very substantially by the incoming
of new settlers and the consequent in-
crease in production. Canada, when the
tide turned, would be ready with re-
newed strength to utilize her almost un-
limited resources and prosecute her
plans for agricultural, industrial and
commercial development on sane and
logical lines. The Directors had the
same implicit faith in the future growth
and prosperity of the country that they
had had from the beginning.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors,
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was elected
President, D. McNichol Vice-president,
and the following as the Executive Com-
mittee: R. B. Angus, H. S. Holt, D. Mc-
Nichol, Sir Edmund Osler, Sir Thomas

Shaughnessy and Sir William C. Van
Horne.

The Trades.

Building.—Outside of some parts of
the Maritime Provinces there was a pro-
nounced dullness in the building trades.

Metal.—Metal workers experienced
quiet conditions in almost all localities.

Printing.—Conditions amongst print-
ers were only fair, and in a number of
cases men were laid off. In others re-
duced time prevailed.

Clothing.—The clothing trades in
those localities where establishments
were executing military orders were ac-
tive; in others quiet prevailed. Shoe
workers were busy.

Textile.—Textile workers for the most
part were actively engaged.

Woodworking.—Woodworkers on the
whole were fairly well engaged.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Out-
side of cigarmakers these trades were
fairly active.

Transport.—Employees on steam
railways were fairly well engaged,
though at a number of points train
crews were reduced.

Unskilled.—The continuation of mu-
nicipal undertakings continued to give em-
ployment to numbers of unskilled labour-
ers, and in some districts potato digging
and apple picking provided a certain
amount of employment. In spite of
these various undertakings, however,
there was a noticeable increase in the
numbers of unemployed.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During
September, 1914, there was a decrease in
the total value of imports entered for
consumption into the Dominion of Can-
ada, as compared with the correspond-
ing month of 1913, the amounts being
\$52,452,793 and \$54,545,319 respective-
ly. For the six months ended Septem-
ber 30, 1914, the value of imports shows
a decrease of \$60,392,063 over the cor-
responding month of the previous year.

The total value of domestic exports during September, 1914, amounted to \$31,796,779, a decrease of \$5,251,766 compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the six months ended September 30, 1914, was \$180,874,165, as compared with \$188,405,245 for the corresponding period of

the previous year. During September there was an increase in the fisheries, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the products of the mine, the forest and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, September, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of September.		6 Months ending September.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	37,997,562	22,575,997	227,058,618	158,584,382
Free goods.....	16,342,995	13,991,575	111,104,854	93,103,705
Total.....	54,340,557	36,567,572	338,163,472	251,688,087
Coin and Bullion.....	204,762	15,885,221	2,566,419	28,649,741
Grand Total.....	54,545,319	52,452,793	340,729,891	280,337,828
Duty collected.....	9,906,183	6,061,606	58,563,326	42,857,086

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of September.				6 Months ending September.			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	6,402,080	13,273	5,120,246	37,635	28,275,485	89,259	26,409,370	124,831
The Fisheries.....	1,881,166	18,306	1,987,669	5,983	8,416,404	44,188	7,757,743	64,969
The Forest.....	5,347,458	297,303	4,945,471	106,030	24,582,639	381,797	23,981,614	200,052
Animals and their produce.....	6,540,720	168,702	7,063,312	148,461	24,441,739	626,434	33,127,196	581,503
Agriculture.....	11,829,772	1,472,795	7,478,798	6,641,188	76,628,452	5,395,373	57,519,267	28,563,588
Manufactures.....	5,041,465	1,169,764	5,188,314	868,589	25,004,838	6,879,581	31,917,279	3,736,155
Miscellaneous.....	5,884	683,122	12,803	939,595	57,688	2,242,688	161,430	2,692,354
Total merchandise....	37,048,545	3,823,411	31,796,613	8,747,481	188,450,245	15,659,320	180,873,899	35,963,452
Coin and Bullion.....		248,023	116	354,285		6,807,977	266	3,459,154
Grand Total Exports.	37,048,545	4,071,434	31,796,779	9,101,766	188,405,245	22,467,297	180,874,165	39,422,606

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for September, 1914, with increase or decrease over September, 1913:—

	September, 1914.	September, 1913.	Changes
Albany.....	\$ 7,979,600	\$ 9,095,408	— \$ 1,115,808
Antwerp.....	6,297,997	6,590,794	— 292,797
Montreal.....	203,589,919	241,827,536	— 38,238,617
Ottawa.....	16,252,124	14,036,295	+ 2,215,829
Port of Spain.....	1,981,161	2,621,914	— 640,753
St. John's.....	3,146,682	4,069,573	— 922,891
St. William.....	11,788,302	14,161,564	— 2,373,262
London.....	6,386,175	6,700,169	— 313,994
Quebec.....	17,467,683	17,037,173	+ 430,510
Montreal.....	142,910,702	172,447,351	— 29,536,649
London.....	2,023,254	2,418,912	— 395,658
Winnipeg.....	121,752,096	120,668,990	+ 1,083,106
Port of Spain.....	3,600,373	4,481,493	— 881,120
St. John's.....	8,287,865	9,552,389	— 1,264,524
Port of Spain.....	4,442,081	6,429,519	— 1,987,438
Port of Spain.....	15,311,248	19,401,712	— 4,090,464
Port of Spain.....	11,246,864	17,037,173	— 5,790,309
Port of Spain.....	1,723,375	2,279,255	— 555,880
Port of Spain.....	1,578,805	2,391,447	— 812,642
Port of Spain.....	1,572,190	2,190,306	— 618,116
Port of Spain.....	34,324,654	51,812,940	— 17,488,286
Port of Spain.....	9,214,871	13,852,444	— 4,637,573
Total.....	\$ 632,877,021	\$ 741,306,342	— \$108,429,321

The September bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$355, the total at the end of September being \$114,843,582. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$348,284,206 and \$338,984,418 for September and August respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$120,365,786, as compared with \$114,551,525, an increase of \$5,814,261. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$44,338,873, and other current loans amounted to \$26,514,621. During August, 1914, the total amount of these was \$876,238,633. The figures for September, therefore, show a decrease of \$5,385,139.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of September, 1914, amounted to \$9,953,093.07, as compared with \$15,249,258.36 for the month of September, 1913. For the six months ending September 30, 1914, the total

amount was \$70,331,211.56, as compared with \$86,877,716.18 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account for September, 1914, was \$5,163,610.28, as compared with \$3,992,709.04 during September, 1913. The total expenditure for the six months ended September 30, 1914, was \$19,151,736.42, as compared with \$24,137,853.46 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$4,581,282.73 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$582,327.55 on railway subsidies.

Domestic Trade.—With the advent of colder weather wholesale and retail business in some localities showed improvement, though in others the dullness noted last month continued. Collections also were slow. Local markets were well attended, and trade in this connection was usually brisk, with fair prices.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Moratorium Proceedings in Ontario.

DURING the month of October notices were sent out by the Ontario Government stating that while the Government was of the opinion that conditions in Ontario did not call for any legislation in the way of a general moratorium, owing to conditions brought about by the present war, and the difficulty experienced by many mortgagors and purchasers in meeting payments, it is the intention of the Government, at the next session of the legislature, to introduce an Act requiring mortgagees, holders of agreements of sale, options and other like securities to secure an order from a judge before taking proceedings either through the law courts or otherwise to foreclose or forfeit such mortgages or securities for default in payment of principal, and giving judges power upon a proper case being made out to relieve from forfeiture and to extend the time for payment of principal moneys. The proposed legislation is not intended to affect rent, interest, or payments of a like character. The legislation, it is stated, will be made retroactive.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees held its annual convention at Montreal on Oct. 14, 15 and 16. The following officers were elected: Grand President, Mr. A.R. Mosher; Grand Vice-presi-

dents, Messrs. W. McLeod, G. Durocher, C. E. Cols, W. White and J. H. Monahan; Grand Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. B. Scott; Grand Recording Secretary, Mr. E. Crib. Mr. Mosher was re-elected editor of the Quarterly Review, published by the Brotherhood. St. John, N.B., was chosen for the place of the next convention.

Suspension of Patents Held in Canada by Certain Aliens.

On October 2 a Dominion order-in-council was issued providing, under certain conditions, for the cancelling of any patent or license, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any state at war with His Majesty. Subsequently a number of applications were received from Montreal and Toronto manufacturers for the suspension of patents held in Canada by German subjects.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of October, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	180	30	210
No. of applicants for situations	387	66	453
No. per cent of persons placed	90	90	90

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market remained unchanged in the industrial part of the district. Farmers having finished their crops, the number of men thus thrown out of work has increased the number of unemployed. Customs receipts have dropped off, and were far below what they have been for years, but freight shipments have increased for the present month over last month, but below what they were for previous years. The cost of living remained about the same.

Agricultural conditions during the past month have been good and the weather excellent for farming. Most of the farmers had their crops all harvested and reported a good crop in roots, potatoes being very plentiful, but considerable of them were decaying, and will decrease the supply before spring.

Coal mining remained about the same, with a slight tendency for an increase in the output and steadier work.

Manufacturing remained about the same as the previous month, and below the month of the previous year, considerably. An order for building material for the military sheds at Halifax has somewhat increased the employment at Rhodes Curry Company's factory.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour during the month of October showed a decided improvement over the previous month. Work on No. 2 pier, Deepwater, was pushed ahead rapidly. Alterations to the Intercolonial Railway grain elevator chute were started. The chute is being raised a considerable distance higher than its old position, and will provide work for a considerable force of carpenters for the next few months.

The erection of winter quarters for militia men now under canvass has given employment to all available idle carpenters.

Along the waterfront conditions have been more active than usual at the season of the year. Longshoremen, freight-handlers and coal handlers have been, for the most part, actively engaged. On the other hand, fishhandlers have had very little to do.

The Furness liner "Shenandoah," which was damaged by going ashore near St. John, N.B., some time ago, was being repaired in the Halifax dry dock. The work will cost about \$25,000, and will give employment to a force of men for five or six weeks.

Work at the South End terminals and railway cuttings has been considerably advanced, and this and other work throughout the city has been sufficient to keep all unskilled labour actively employed.

The opening of evening classes of the N. S. Technical College showed an enrollment of nearly 700 names, made up practically of mechanics and young ladies desirous of improving their present condition. In addition to the class of dressmaking and millinery, held in the N. S. Technical College, it has been decided by the management to open a dressmaking and millinery class in the Joseph Howe School for the convenience of North End scholars.

Sydney.

The general condition of labour was little changed from that of last month, although there was a gradual improvement at the Sydney steel plant. The subsidiary works of this plant and the building and outdoor trades of Sydney were all quiet. The long depression in the building and allied trades caused quite a number of workmen to leave the

city, while those who could not get away are in straitened circumstances. The general tone of business in Sydney was much better than it was two months ago. The coal industry was fairly active, and, compared with other classes of employment, the miners of Cape Breton are getting a larger share of work. The outlook in the coal trade appears to be a little better than half time during the coming winter. This may be strengthened as the season advances and the pulse of trade becomes better known.

The steel trade showed a fair improvement, with large orders for finished products being sent in. This greatly helped the rod and nail mills. Nearly all the open hearth furnaces were in operation. It was expected that two of the blast furnaces would be blown in early in the month, but they were not put into commission until the middle of it. Altogether, the outlook at the Sydney steel plant was more promising than two months ago.

The Nova Scotia collieries at Sydney Mines were active, running full time. The Dominion Collieries were not quite so busy, but had a fair share of work. The large coal heaps have all been filled away. It is understood that no coal will be banked at Sydney Mines this winter, but banking will begin in the Glace Bay district late in December or early in January.

Shipping was fairly heavy and produce was beginning to come in from Prince Edward Island and other parts.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade was not quite so large as at this time last year, as nearly everyone was economizing to tide over the uncertain conditions of the near future.

Building was almost at a standstill, which affected carpenters and other workers.

There was very little change in the cost of living in the last week of the month.

The first aid from the Patriotic Fund was given out in the third week of the month. It was largely to families of French and Belgian reservists. The Syd-

ney and colliery districts, on an appeal from Premier Murray, sent in large contributions of food, clothing and money for the Belgians, and a heavily laden vessel was sent across from Halifax with supplies for Belgium.

The fall weather being fine favoured the maturing and ripening of the root and grain crops. Both potatoes and oats were above the average yield. Farmers are busy fall ploughing, with a view of larger crops next year.

While bait was plentiful and cod in abundance, the catch was not so large as it might have been, owing to the presence of dog-fish, which were to be found in large numbers both in and off shore.

Truro.

The various branches of labour have been well employed, and the outlook was not at all discouraging. The big knitting works have been busy, save for the difficulty of getting wool from the other side, but this drawback has been overcome to a great extent, and the prospects were good for a busy winter on Government contracts. The top shirts works were also busy on militia contracts.

The Truro Engineering Works have been closed down for the winter, and the shoe works were working half force. All other industries were running steadily.

The building trades were busy, and will be until freeze-up. Painters have been fairly well employed.

The lumber industry looked good. The prospects were for a very busy winter. Everybody seemed to have work, and the outlook leads one to believe that there will not be many, if any, out of work this winter.

Business people, both wholesale and retail, report trade steady. The disposition seems to be to save up in case of an emergency.

The pipe works at Londonderry were running full time, and also the chair works at Bass River.

There have been no wage reductions, nor no part time as yet.

The new coal mine at Kemptown was progressing very satisfactorily. Taken all in all, the prospects were by no means gloomy.

Westville.

Labour has been fairly well employed during the month of October, although the supply has been greater than the demand. This was noticeable around the colliery offices, where larger numbers than usual were seeking employment. The coal companies were active and had large outputs. The Acadia Coal Company had an increase of 8,068 tons in September over August, the total being: August, 30,470 tons; September, 38,508 tons. The Intercolonial Coal Company's output for September totalled 18,400 tons. This was a slight decrease from the preceding month, due to mishaps which prevented the mine from working every day. The Allan Shaft mine, on the 23rd, broke all their previous records by hoisting 1,016 tons of coal in ten hours.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company in some departments was quiet. They recently put into effect a general cut in wages of 25 per cent. This reduction, which applies to all employees from manager down, effects over 1,200 men.

Farmers were threshing and reported the most bountiful crop within recent years.

Lumber men were preparing for a busy winter.

Manufacturing was quiet, with the exception of plants engaged in the production of war supplies, which were active.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Conditions in the labour centres continued to be fairly active, and all classes of skilled and unskilled labour appeared to be busy.

Local firms having large contracts on hand were pushing them to completion, and considering the conditions prevailing at this time local men in all trades were well employed.

Work in connection with St. Dunstan's Cathedral was well advanced; it was expected the interior of the building would be completed soon. This contract gave employment to a very large number of local and outside men.

In regard to farming conditions, the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture made the following statement at the end of the month:—

"In regard to the condition of farmers in Prince Edward Island, I may say that it was never better, I do not remember when we had such good prospects. We have at least one half more hay than usual, and it was gathered in the best condition. Our grain crops, too, are the best that I remember of up to the present time. The weather has been almost ideal. Quite a number of our farmers have harvested their grain practically without any rain at all. In the western part of the island the crop is later. The potato crop gives equally good promise, and in nearly all sections the root crops. Prices, too, are expected to be high, so that Prince Edward Island will likely have the best year in its history. What we need now is more help. Our farmers cannot get enough help to harvest their crops in the best of condition. We could use a couple thousand men, and perhaps a thousand domestics, to good advantage. The towns and villages, too, are in a very prosperous condition."

Lumber mills were busy.

The fishing season was well advanced, and the local market dull.

The lobster business has been hit badly by the war, and this province will keenly feel the blow. The output is about a million dollars annually. A prominent dealer here has suggested that if the war continued over the first of the year all factories be closed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions during October remained much the same as during the previous month, and compared very favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were generally well employed, factories were running full time, and unskilled labour was fairly well employed. Up to the end of the month no ill effects from the war upon employment were shown in the district. Wages remained upon the same basis, and there were very few labourers idle. The weather has been favourable for out-of-door work, and the building trades have profited thereby.

The cost of living did not materially increase during the month. There were increases in the price of butter and eggs, but potatoes were cheaper than for some years for the same time of year.

The general condition of agriculture was above the average, potatoes especially being a splendid crop of superior quality. The apple crop this year has also been above the average.

The York and Sunbury mill at Gibson has finished sawing lumber for the season. The other mills will likely run until the river freezes. The York and Sunbury cut about 4,250,000 feet during its run this year. This is about as much as last year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Industrial conditions continued quite satisfactory during October, presenting no material change in the situation reported the previous month, and averaging fully up to the standard of the corresponding period of last year. Very little unemployment was noticed, and exceptional activity existed in several lines. Weather conditions were very favourable during the entire month, and farming, building and other outdoor opera-

tions progressed without interruption. The only slackness was in the cotton manufacturing and iron industries, as previously noted. The latter appears to be reviving, and at Sackville the foundries were running on partial time.

Building operations this season exceeded those of any year since 1904, both in number of permits issued and valuation. The total number of permits issued in 1913 were 89, with a valuation of \$180,780.00. The valuation of this year up to October 1 totals \$318,555.00, and the permits issued 120. All classes of building artisans, builders' labourers and factory woodworkers were consequently well employed.

Civic corporation work continued active also during the month.

Specially active conditions also existed in the factory of the Humphrey's Unshrinkable Underwear Company owing to the filling of large orders from the British Government for military underwear, and a large consignment has already gone forward.

Retail trade continued average and wholesale trade fair; collections slow; rents steady; real estate quiet. No change in rates of wages or hours of labour were noted.

Farmers have had a very active month. The weather being uniformly good the entire month, enabled them to successfully complete the ingathering of the harvest of grain, potatoes and vegetables, all of which, without exception, were average, and in several lines abundant yields. Fall ploughing was well advanced, and the acreage will be large. Country market prices October 24 are quoted as follows: Butter, 28-30c; eggs, fresh, 35c; packed, 30c; potatoes, 50c per bushel (retail); chicken, per lb., 20-25c; fowl, per lb., 15-18c; ducks, per lb., 20-22c; squash, 2c per lb; pumpkin, 1c per lb; cabbage, 2c per lb; tomatoes, green, 20c per pk; crab apples, 15-20c per peck. Demand for potatoes throughout county light. Farmers were selling choice lots from field at 80c to \$1.00 per barrel.

The gift of the Province of New Brunswick to the Imperial Government of 100,000 bushels of potatoes and gathered under the Department of Agriculture was shipped on October 28 from St. John. The shipment was contained in 10,368 barrels of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels each and 49,992 bags of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels each, and were the best procurable. A number of car loads of potatoes have also gone forward from here as a gift to the Belgium relief committee.

Newcastle.

The labour market continued good during October, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. A snow storm on October 26 caused most of the outdoor work to be suspended for the season.

Work on the steel superstructure of the new Miramichi bridge was about completed. The steel work was finished, and workmen were employed laying the floor, which is of reinforced concrete and creosote blocks.

A delegation from Bathurst, which went to Ottawa and interviewed the Government regarding the continuance of the dredging at that place, have been assured that the work will be commenced at an early date.

Wholesale and retail trade continued good.

Agricultural operations had about ceased for the season. The yield of the majority of the crops is stated to have been in excess of last year's.

Oysters and cod are being taken in large numbers by local fishermen, and disposed of at good prices.

Lumber mills still continued to operate with large crews employed, but it was expected that the season's sawing would finish about the middle of November. Operators were having difficulty in getting men for the woods, although a large number were already in the bush at the end of the month.

The lumber mill at Jacquet river, which was destroyed by fire in July, has

been rebuilt and commenced sawing about October 1.

All other local industries are working steadily.

St. John.

Business continued dull in several of the manufacturing establishments, three-quarter time being the rule in most places. The building trade reported a great slackness. The city commissioners were endeavouring to continue work of the streets, water and sewerage departments during the winter months, so that the regular men will be employed.

Ernest W. Green has been awarded the contract for the new Salvation Army Metropole, and work on the building has been started.

The St. John Street Railway has extended its tracks to the Three Mile House, and will also extend its line to the Glen Falls property.

The building of St. Peter's new school-house on Elm street was progressing favourably, and it was expected that the outside masonry would be completed by December.

The shipment of wood goods from St. John to the United Kingdom, Continent, Australia, etc., for September was as follows: Spruce, 8,258,294; birch plank, 1,367,769. During September, 1913, the figures were: Spruce, 6,271,622; birch plank, 474,498.

The following are the value of exports to the United States via St. John for the quarter ending September 30: Domestic exports, \$813,946.53; returned American goods, \$21,842. Total, \$835,788.53. For the corresponding quarter in 1913: Domestic exports, \$576,540.21; returned American goods, \$22,836.74. Total, \$599,376.95.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending October 22 were \$5,917,764, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,498,306, being \$580,542 greater in 1913 than in 1914, and \$1,012,502 less than for the four weeks ending September 24 of the current year.

Deposits in the savings bank during September were \$62,639.91; withdrawals, \$67,605.22.

Inland revenue receipts for September were \$17,608.79, and for September, 1913, \$17,848.79, a decrease of \$240.

Customs receipts for September were \$97,704.46, and the sick mariners' fees were \$162.22, making a total of \$97,866.68. For the six months of the present year, as compared with the same period last year, there is an increase of customs receipts of \$15,312.11.

The eastern and western sections of the new bridge at the Reversible Falls have been united.

John F. Calder, Inspector of Fisheries, stated October 19 that the catch of sardine herring in his district during the month of September was valued at \$190,000 in Charlotte county and \$40,000 in St. John county. This was regarded as a very satisfactory showing, being within about \$45,000 of the value of the catch in the two counties during the whole of the season of 1913.

St. Stephen.—Thomas Toal has been awarded the contract to build the new shoe factory to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, his tender being the lowest—\$11,750.

Sussex.—The Sussex Pork Packing factory, plant and lands, were sold at public auction October 6, and were purchased by S. H. White for \$12,500.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

There was no noticeable change in labour conditions as compared with last month. It was hoped water would be higher in the Ottawa River, as this is the rainy season, and that the sawmills would continue running, but it was not so, and it is feared operations will not be continued this year.

Many men from this locality have started for the bush. Wages for that kind of work are lower than last year, ranging from \$15 to \$25 per month, as compared with from \$30 to \$45 a year

ago. Wages in sawmills have been reduced 25 per cent. in certain places. Bakers, butchers, blacksmiths and store and hotel employees have been working for the same wages as last year, but it is expected a reduction will be made after the holidays. Pulp factories were working full time, with no reduction of wages. Charwomen and servants have not suffered any decrease in wages, but the supply exceeded the demand.

Dry goods business was a little more active than during the previous month, but quieter than during October, 1913. In the fruit trade there was a decrease of about 20 per cent. as compared with October of last year. Real estate was quiet, very few transactions being made.

Montreal.

While the situation regarding unemployment in Montreal and district in the month of October was so serious that more urgent attention was given to it than in the preceding month not only by the usual charitable bodies but by the municipal and Government authorities as well, there was a recurrence of confidence noticeable in the tone of addresses made at annual meetings of banks and large corporations. There was a certain tendency to resumption of work in some quarters, while there was a let-up in others, but the receiving of large orders from the British army office is helping very materially to alleviate conditions for some months to come in those factories that received the orders. Thus the depression that existed before the war was being in some instances, and to a very noticeable degree, alleviated because of it. In public meetings and large business corporation meetings it was becoming common to hear prominent men express the opinion that the war will mean a great flood of immigration to Canada, and that greater prosperity than ever will be the result. The Chambre de Commerce has taken measures to appoint a committee to confer with the Dominion and Provincial Governments to devise some adequate machinery for

receiving and placing Belgian farmers after the war on farms in Quebec or elsewhere.

As a first result of the war an agitation for buying Canadian-made products was gathering headway and meeting with considerable success. Public bodies and corporations were endorsing it and patronizing local concerns, and there was disposition on the part of the consumer in stores and elsewhere to ask for the Canadian article. All this is expected to help Canadian industry and the Canadian people adapt themselves to the changed requirements.

There has also been a tendency observable on the part of public bodies and of the more adventurous to extend operations to a certain extent so as to help out the unemployment problem and to get the benefit of lower prices for materials, which have in some instances resulted from the depression. Thus the Harbour Commission will begin in a few weeks a new elevator which will cost \$800,000, the preliminary work already being proceeded with of diverting the McGill basin sewer to allow the work to commence for the excavation. The Catholic School Commission of Montreal will build a three-storey school and residence for the teachers on St. Andre street in St. James parish. The municipal corporation, though hampered for funds, has also been trying to get some things done to help out, and there has been a recurrence of activity in many directions that has helped a little. The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway would need six thousand additional labourers caused a flood of applications. The men were chosen from amongst the able-bodied of those who applied, married men being preferred, and Austrians and Germans being barred. Two thousand, it is estimated, are being employed in Montreal, while the rest are being used all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The Russian military reservists not called to the front, of whom there are a great many, were required to get notes of identification from their consul to

ensure their not being of German or Austrian nationalities.

Montreal has been chosen as the headquarters for the purchase of British army supplies in Canada, Mr. Fred Stobart acting as the Imperial Government's representative. Eight city firms have had evenly divided among them an order for 25,000 sheepskin lined coats which will keep their factories working for a few weeks to come. An order of 600,000 sweater coats to be delivered by December 15 at \$18 a dozen was spread all over the Dominion, local firms getting their share. An order for 400,000 more is expected to follow later. Orders were also placed for a million pairs of worsted socks, a million pairs of woollen mitts, and a large quantity of cholera belts, as well as for woollen headgear. Orders for a million pairs of heavy under-drawers and half a million heavy English army shirts are among the articles required as well. Part of the order for drawers has been placed in the West, and Montreal expects to participate in filling the shirt order. Where Canadian manufacturers can supply the goods they are given the preference, the American manufacturer being called in for such articles as field glasses and knives with a can-opener attached.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has received orders from the Intercolonial Railroad for steel freight cars in addition to that given to Nova Scotia firms. The Canadian Vickers Company, Limited, plant will be finished about the end of November, completing a total expenditure in Maisonneuve of nearly five million dollars. During the summer some twelve hundred men were employed, and at the end of the month there were half that number, two-thirds being skilled labour. In the ship-building shed the keel of the new ice-breaker ordered by the Government was being laid.

The harbour was greatly affected by the removal for some weeks of the majority of the largest liners coming regularly to this port in order to carry the first Canadian contingent to Plymouth. After these were released over a dozen

of the vessels were taken by the British Government for various uses in connection with the war. To fill the blanks thus left came the new vessel, the SS. Missanabie, for the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship department, eight new vessels for the White Star-Dominion line if the first sailings from St. John, N.B., are also included, two vessels purchased by the Canadian Northern Railway, and a number of others attracted by the chance of trade. The sending of transports, the loading of flour, cheese, and the various gifts by the provinces of Canada and by the Dominion, have given a great deal of work in the harbour. The horses especially have given employment to many carpenters, and have called for a large expenditure with city provision dealers. Imports were much smaller, the customs receipts being a million less than for October, 1913. Nearly 850 ocean-going vessels have entered the harbour, and have spent many millions of dollars while laid up there. Over fifteen million bushels more grain came through the Lachine canal this season than did during the whole of the 1913 season, and the increase of flour is nearly the same as the amount of the Dominion flour gift.

The larger contractors have been going ahead with contracts obtained by them, but there was not nearly the volume of business there was last year. Many contractors expressed themselves as satisfied with the situation.

The problem of looking after the Germans and Austrians, who will be out of work, excited almost as much attention in October as that of looking after all the others. Various organizations persisted in saying that there were thousands and thousands of these men who would be a great menace to safety of life and public buildings and other works if some adequate method of treating them was not found. A representative deputation went to Ottawa, where they were informed that it had already been decided to register the foreigners, and that each province was expected to

look after the situation locally itself. This is in harmony with the suggestion of Mr. W. D. Lighthall of the Union of Canadian Municipalities that each community should establish a large, central committee composed of representatives from its various public bodies to deal with the situation. Chief of Police Campeau has suggested that the citizens should give work to the enemy aliens instead of dismissing them as has been often the method adopted. Members of the Austrian Philanthropic Committee opened a soup kitchen on October 17, 500 being fed on that occasion. The fair wage officer of the Department of Labour, after investigating, has come to the conclusion that only between four and five thousand aliens will be without employment this winter.

The charitable organizations are feeling the pinch, stating that the distress is as great now as at the hardest period of last year. The Victorian Order of Nurses started a campaign for \$25,000 to meet the greater need they expect this winter. The average number of their patients per day was from 450 to 500, and the number was increasing.

The Patriotic Fund, reaching to considerably over a million dollars, was being administered in a very effective and wise way by the committee in charge so that by means of an employment office, making arrangements for transportation of wives and children to where they can get assistance, and assisting the needy ones, those left behind by husbands gone to the front were being well looked after. The Canadian Pacific Railway employees gave one day's pay amounting to \$141,738.64 in addition to \$100,000 given by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The employees of the Intercolonial Railway have given \$20,000, the Gazette Printing Company employees are giving one day's pay every month, and a number of other firms were inaugurating contributions on the same scale.

The Belgian Relief Fund has received collections amounting to \$172,102, in

addition to carloads of great cases and bundles of clothing collected for the Belgian sufferers from the war. Much of this has gone forward already.

The various churches have also adopted means for taking care of their own poor so far as they are able.

The enlisting for the second contingent will take 1,700 men away from Montreal in addition to the Regiment Royal Canadien now training in St. Johns, which has taken over 1,000 from the province, the major portion coming from Montreal. Regiments representing Westmount and McGill University were also in course of formation.

The board of control ordered the continuance of the present rate to city labourers instead of the \$2.50 a day authorized last summer to be paid from November 1 on. It is promised that arrears of pay from November 1 will be paid later, but the controllers want to know exactly what the increase will cost them before letting the new rate go into effect. The necessity of keeping such departments of the civic service as the fire department fully manned has caused the board of control to pass a resolution to the effect that civic employees other than reservists who go to the war will have to go at their own expense. For a time suggestions that wage increases through the various departments should be cut down were considered, but no action has been taken in that direction. In any necessary reduction of staff in the corporation yards or elsewhere it was adopted as a principle that tried employees and married men should be kept, where feasible.

The city's borrowing power will be about one-fourth of what it was last year according to the unrevised figures on the property values of Montreal. This may considerably curtail its activity.

About one hundred men, it was expected, will be employed on the construction of the Park avenue subway authorized by the board of control. The laying of the Southern Counties Railway

across McGill street, it was expected, would help to some extent, if the permission given them was soon availed of.

Annual reports of banks and milling companies showed no loss in profits. The Southern Counties Railway had a 20 per cent. increase in passengers carried. The Canadian Pacific, by dint of a great decrease of expenses for September, had only one per cent. under the net of last year, although 11 per cent. under the gross earnings of September last year.

The real estate market was very dull, mainly through owners holding for good prices, and buyers looking for bargains.

Collections have not been more difficult than last year, and trade has fluctuated during the month from fair to dull and back again. There has been an increasing amount of failures, notably among the smaller class of trades, but there have been a large number of merchants here and there saying that their business was as good as or better than ever.

The strike of the Orpheum and Gayety stage employees and of the musicians in sympathy with them was settled, the men getting a ten per cent. increase, \$1 a week to be paid now, the rest of the increase to come when there is a truce in the war, and the whole amount asked for when the war is over, \$2.50 a day.

Quebec.

The month has been a fairly good one. Whilst no great activity was shown in the manufacturing industries this was compensated for by activity in the building trades. In the Ross rifle factory especial activity prevailed, work being carried on day and night, and Sunday work was started on October 25. This factory will be enlarged to meet the requirements. The effect of the war upon wages so far has not been much in evidence in Quebec. In the cost of living there was no change to note. The increase in price of milk of from 10 to 12 cents per quart has had the effect

of changing of so many milkmen that the figures were being forced back to the 10 cents per quart rate. The fact at the end of the month anyone who did not feel inclined to pay 12 cents per quart could be changing his milkman get a ten cent rate.

Farmers were finished harvesting their crops, and the grain and root crops are better than the average, in fact they are much above it. Fall ploughing was in full swing with favourable weather and ground conditions.

In the lumbering industry there will not be as many men sent into the woods as in previous years. This condition is mainly due to the fact that a large percentage of last winter's cut has remained stuck in the rivers and will not be floated down until next spring. The heavy rains in the last half of September gave an opportunity to a number of mills to float down the nearer logs, which enabled them to continue cutting.

The month has been an especially fine one with but very little frost—an ideal month for work upon the many buildings going up or being repaired in the city. Property owners do not seem to be much affected by the war.

Sherbrooke.

Business has been very dull in the foundry and machine shops, most of the shops running short time and a number of employees being discharged. A number of these have left the town, and others have secured employment in other lines.

The woollen factories were very busy, running night and day, also some of the clothing factories, working on Government orders.

Farmers had all their harvesting done and a great many of them had done considerable ploughing. They have been getting good prices for all they have to sell.

Mining was quiet, also railroad construction.

In common with other districts, business was very quiet generally, the best

business showing has been in the agricultural districts where retail merchants reported business amongst the farmers as fairly good.

Sorel.

The condition of labour in Sorel and the district of Richelieu has been satisfactory. More men have been engaged in the various industrial establishments than during the previous month.

There has been no reduction in the rates of wages, which continued good.

Trade all through the district has been good, this being due, to a large extent, to the harvest, which has been very good, quite superior in quality and quantity to that of the previous year.

Farmers have been busy ploughing and in making fences, ditches, and cutting wood.

As a whole, the condition of farmers all through the district of Richelieu has been most satisfactory.

The various industries in the district have been doing well.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was much better than during the previous month, and there was much more activity than during the corresponding month of last year. Building operations were quiet; few new buildings were started, but with the repair work on hand there was employment for all the men in the building trades. The various mills and factories were from fairly active to busy.

Considerable outside work was still going on. The street department has been paving with concrete and cement the viaduct under Girouard street, and an eighteen-inch sewer was under construction in Bourg-Joli, as well as cement sidewalks on Bourdages street and grading on Morrison street.

The taxpayers have approved, by a vote of 158 to 2 a loan of \$10,000 for an artificial stone plant. Another company, which is to manufacture steel and tin

goods, is also asking the city for help, agreeing, in exchange for a guarantee of its debentures, to build a factory and installing therein \$100,000 worth of machinery, employing about 60 men at the start, with an annual payroll of at least \$40,000.

Retail business was fairly active for the season. In the wholesale trade there was little change as compared with the previous month.

The cost of living has increased as far as certain articles are concerned, such as flour, sugar and eggs. Potatoes came down, and rents remained about the same. Banks reported a fair month, with easy collections. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employer and employee were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farm and dairy products sold well, and there was a good supply of vegetables and fruit at moderate prices. Butter was not very plentiful on account of the shipments of cream to the United States. Meats were high and poultry commanded good prices. Work on the farm was active, and labour well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during October showed no improvement as compared with that of the preceding month. A number of factories worked in short time and the prospect for the winter was not bright as many factory employees already have been laid off and others were expected to be later on.

Work on the plant of the Hart Accumulator Company has been completed, but the company will not commence operations before next summer.

Building operations were very quiet.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has laid off about a hundred employees in its different departments during the month, and as the plant is working three days per week only, the company intends to still reduce its production on

account of business conditions. The Clarendon Marble Company has laid off all its employees, and has shut down indefinitely.

The Government had some extensive work done at the St. John's Military School to accommodate the French-Canadian Royal Regiment.

Navigation was a little more active than during the preceding month. Large quantities of saw wood, lumber and pulp were shipped to the United States through the Richelieu river.

The cost of living was higher in several lines. Beef, mutton, sugar, cheese and eggs went up.

Farmers were very busy during the month fall ploughing and marketing their products.

Fishing was active on the Richelieu river. Large quantities of choice fish were taken.

The demand for lumber not being as good, sawmills were not as active as usual.

Rents went down and there were many empty houses in the city.

Business in general was not very active.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions compared favourably with September, although the situation could have been better, as it was quieter than October of last year. Manufacturing on the whole was regular and did not show a decrease with same period of last year and there was exceptional activity noticeable in the cotton industry.

The only change of rates of wages related to the men employed in the bush for the lumber firms whose wages were reduced about 20 per cent.

The cost of living has not increased to any material extent.

Farmers had a good crop in general and received good prices for their produce.

Lumber firms were more active in October than September on account of the

heavy rains early in the month which helped them to float the logs to their mills.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Whilst there was, to some extent, a scarcity of work in the city and vicinity at present, no particular hardships have thus far been experienced. On October 1 some of the factories, whilst not reducing the number of employees, reduced the hours of labour from nine to eight hours per day.

In the lock works many hands were employed, and the manufactured articles were being shipped out quite extensively. The Deacon shirt factory received an order to manufacture 3,000 shirts for the Government, and the Graham Evaporating Company an order for 25,000 pounds of evaporated apples.

The work on the new Government dock, which has been in progress here for some time, was about completed. It is an excellent piece of work, and was the means of employing a number of men.

Considerable fall wheat, a much larger acreage than in former years, has been sown in this district.

Fishermen were engaged in the Bay of Quinte catching white fish, which were quite numerous. Some good catches have been made.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for the month of October showed a decided increase over last month, but still away behind the corresponding month of last year. The rubber factories, as well as trunk and bag factories, and several leather shops, worked overtime on war orders, while tanneries, shirt factories and the robe and clothing factory were working full time on orders from the same source. The furniture trades were still either out of work or on short time, with the exception of packers, shippers and finishers.

The latter reported trade good and shipments were heavy during the month, but there was so much on hand that the other departments were still on short time. During the month the Dominion Sugar Company began operations. The company was running two shifts 12 hours each and seven days a week. There were about 225 men employed at the factory and about 75 more in the fields preparing the beets, 700 tons of which were sliced every 24 hours. The average crop has been about 10 tons to the acre this season, the rate per ton being \$7.50, making a total paid out for beets each day of \$5,250. The payroll has been about \$18,000 per month.

The building trades were beginning to slow up. They had, however, a good season. Permits issued for September amounted to \$55,690 and total permits for first nine months of the year were \$710,775, against \$460,394 for the same period last year, showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the same period of 1913, which was considered a good year.

Outside labourers were still employed by the corporation on sewer, gas and water construction, while others got jobs in the sugar factory.

Work on the new Y. W. C. A. building was progressing well, the cornerstone being laid and the brick work up several feet. St. Mathew's Church was also nearing completion, as well as the large Auditorium block on Queen street. The contract for the new Merchants' Bank, corner Queen and King streets, was awarded to Secord & Son, of Brantford, and excavation work was going on rapidly.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair during the month, and the cost of living came down a little in potatoes and rents, while eggs, butter and coal went up.

There were few changes in rates of wages or hours of employment. The scale of wages for first class labourers, which was 24 cents per hour last year, dropped to 18 cents, due to so many men from factories doing outside work and offering to work at such rates.

Farmers were very busy taking up sugar beets and hauling them to the factory, as well as digging potatoes and picking apples, the two latter being a very good crop, and considerably lower in price than last year.

Berlin's patriotic fund had reached a total of \$96,859.55 at the end of the month, or an average of over \$5.00 per head. The mechanics, clerks and general public contributed \$27,166, while the city council and commissions gave \$16,75.

Brantford.

Labour conditions have changed but little since last month, and a large number of men were unemployed. Some relief was obtained during the month. The street railway track was relaid through the East Ward section, new sleepers and rails being laid in a gravel bed. The men employed at this work were working every alternate week, eight hours per day, seventeen and a half cents per hour. This was done to give a larger number of men help than would be the case if longer hours were worked and higher wages paid. Some sanitary sewers have also been commenced under the same conditions. A new driveway will shortly be commenced, the cost of which will be partly met by the city and partly from the proceeds of the Patriotic Fund.

Apart from the woollen and shoe trades, manufacturing was very quiet. Government orders have helped the two trades mentioned and also the garment workers.

Agriculturists were busy with their potato crops and ploughing. Market gardeners had some fine crops, but complained that prices were low.

Railroad construction continued slowly, only work that was absolutely necessary being done.

Building was very quiet, but few permits being granted. The work of erecting the new freight sheds for the Lake Erie and Northern Railway continued, and the contract for erecting freight

sheds and station for the municipal street railway has been awarded. Nearly all workers in the city who had employment were on short time.

Conditions in Paris were quiet, a number being unemployed and others mostly on short time.

Brockville.

The general condition of labour was not as favourable as in September, and there were more unemployed than at the end of the previous month. The supply was equal to the demand in all cases, and there was a considerable number finding it difficult to secure employment.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has started extra work between Smith's Falls and Chalk River and hired about twenty men in Brockville.

The building trade has been fair this season, some large contracts being let, and the following buildings erected: A new assembly hall at the asylum, a large new two and a half storey brick dwelling in Fairfield east, the new Bell Telephone building on Apple street, the new woodworking factory built of reinforced concrete by the Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company.

The building permits for the first nine months of 1914 were \$91,980, as compared with \$78,492 for the same period of 1913; an increase in permits for 1914 of \$13,488.

The Church street pavement continued, with a good number of men being employed.

The assessment for Brockville for 1914 was increased by \$478,719.00.

Railway traffic was fair. Steamboat traffic was fair in the freight line.

No changes in rates of wages have taken place during the month. The iron moulders' and labourers' strike at Smith's Falls continued as usual.

The cost of living increased during the month in the following advances: sugar, eggs, milk, cheese; while potatoes were somewhat cheaper.

The Peter McLaren Lumber Company and the Brockville Lumber Company were active for the season:

In agriculture conditions were fairly quiet, fall ploughing, apple picking and potato digging being about the only active branches.

Manufacturing was quiet. The Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company was running five days per week and were not very active at that, but were doing a fair amount of shipping. The Wal-thosen Hat Corporation was fairly active, having received a consignment of fur which has been difficult to obtain since war broke out.

The Canada Carriage Company were running fairly well for the season. While not on full time or full handed, prospects were fair for a good season's work. The Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company were doing very little and were expecting a possible shut down. The St. Lawrence Engine Works and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company, manufacturers of motor engines and motor boats, were quiet, running five and a half days per week with only part of a staff.

The National Manufacturing Company were running fair for prevailing conditions, and Abbott, Grant & Company were fairly active in the manufacture of biscuits and confectioners' supplies.

The ratepayers of *North Augusta* have erected a fine new public school, containing four large rooms.

On October 5 a vote was taken in *Smith's Falls* to loan the Ottawa Aluminium and Brass Works \$25,000. The vote was a large vote in favour of the loan.

The electric light plant of *Westport* are dropping the water wheel to increase the power sufficient to supply power for industries and also light and heat for residences.

The Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario is constructing a power line from Prescott to Brockville, and about two miles of the line has already been

completed. This line will be a part of the hydro system, which will furnish electrical energy to Brockville when all arrangements are completed and the development scheme carried out. A large stock of supplies has been shipped to Brockville and also at Prescott.

The ratepayers of the township of Kitley voted down a by-law to bonus the proposed Gananoque, Arnprior & Ottawa Railway to the extent of \$25,000.

Chatham.

Labour conditions were not quite as active during the latter part of October as that of the preceding month. Building operations were beginning to show a decrease in the amounts of contracts let.

A number of the large manufacturing firms were working three and four days a week, keeping as many of their staff as would care to accept those terms. A number of other factories, however, were exceedingly busy. The American Pad and Textile Company were unable to fill orders unless deliveries would be accepted after December 1. The Taylor woolen mill was working overtime, as were the Canadian Concrete Product Company. All planing mills were running full time.

Two by-laws, the Hydro and Canadian Concrete Product Company were carried on October 12, both by large majorities.

While there were quite a number out of employment during the latter part of the month, no special demand was made for assistance, as a large number will receive work on the Hydro lines, which were begun as soon as the by-law was adopted.

No material change was noticed in the cost of living, sugar being the only article to advance.

Farmers were active husking corn and doing fall ploughing. Many are increasing the acreage of fall wheat throughout the entire district. Hogs have fallen in price and were quoted the latter part of the month at \$7.00. A very serious out-

break of hog cholera occurred the first of the month, and many farmers were compelled to slaughter their entire stock.

Cobalt.

Despite all conditions throughout the Dominion, labour was fairly well employed during the month of October in Northern Ontario, the opening up of lumber camps giving employment to all out-of-works. Wages in the bush this season are lower than last year, grading from \$18.00 to \$26.00 monthly.

Mining operations in Cobalt came back to normal during the month. Temiskaming, where a labour dispute caused the management to close down in August, was working full force, and the Buffalo was expected to start up shortly with a full staff. The uncertain price of silver makes it difficult for the mining companies in Cobalt. Very few men in this camp were out of work.

In Porcupine the Hollinger increased its force and had 1,000 men employed. There seemed to be more unemployed in that camp than in Cobalt. The manager of the Hollinger stated that he had 1,000 applications for work in one week at an employment office opened on the property. Many of these men came from other sections hearing that work was plentiful in the Porcupine camp, while other men were working at other mines in camp.

The production of Cobalt for October was expected to be about the same as last month, when the general average for the year was maintained by the various mines. Porcupine's production was expected also to be slightly increased. There was no report from the lumber camps other than the prospects of a busy season ahead of them.

At Iroquois Falls the new pulp and paper company were working a full force in the bush and at the plant, so from all sources it seemed as if the unemployed question in the locality was likely to be well taken care of for the winter months, provided no serious

change affected the silver industry at Cobalt.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for the month of October showed no improvement over the preceding month, and did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were fairly well employed finishing up contracts, and quite a number of bricklayers found steady employment on the new Victoria skating and curling rink, which was being rushed to completion. The industrial department of the city have made arrangements with the Royal Match Company whereby they will build a new factory in St. Patrick's ward. Size of machine shop, 65 x 120 feet; boiler house, 40 x 60 feet; dry kilns, 48 x 28 feet. The company will employ about 35 hands at the start.

While the Guelph Worsted Spinning Mills was running overtime to fill orders, and the Guelph Stave Company was again running full time, manufacturing in general remained quiet.

The city assessor has completed his roll and reports that the city has gained 480 in population during the year. The total assessment of the city is \$10,953,643, showing an increase of \$324,860.

Out-door labourers had a fair month. The city had about 300 men getting three days' work per week on sewer construction.

The total subscriptions to the Guelph Patriotic Fund amounted to \$25,400.

The yield of root crops in this locality has been very heavy, the harvesting of which, with fall ploughing, has kept farmers very busy during the month.

Hamilton.

The condition of labour during October, like the month preceding it, was a quiet one, and not nearly as active as the corresponding month of last year.

The International Harvester Company's plant, which had been closed down for some months, again resumed

operations on a small scale and were working about 300 men four days a week.

The Hamilton United Relief Association has opened a labour bureau and was doing good work in assisting the unemployed. Up to the end of the month over 2,500 had applied to the association for work. About 100 men were being given work on the Beckett drive and on the face of the mountain, chopping dead trees to be supplied to the needy during the winter months. The city was providing three days' work per week on civic work for many of the unemployed; \$35,000 has been appropriated by the city council for the construction of macadam roads in the city, which will give employment to many of those now out of work. The board of works anticipates being able to place about 200 men at work on the construction of the new east end sewer system in the near future. Work on the big plant of the Proctor-Gamble Company was progressing rapidly. A start has been made on the cement foundation for the first building, and excavating has been commenced for a second structure. Upwards of 150 men were at work there and the contractors were rushing things along as fast as possible with a view to getting much of the work completed before cold weather sets in.

The contract has been let for the erection of the new Royal Connaught Hotel, which is to cost more than a million dollars. Three-quarters of a million dollars of this money is United States capital and the balance local capital. The Stone & Webster Company has been awarded the contract and all sub-contracts will be let in Canada and Canadian goods and workmen will be employed throughout. The new building is to be 12 storeys in height and will contain 250 rooms. It is estimated that the furnishings will cost an additional \$100,000.

In view of the fact that a large number of first-class mechanics have been out of employment here, the board of

education decided to proceed with the erection of the Wentworth street and Dundurn street schools at once, and tenders for the work have been awarded.

Work will shortly be commenced on the new Toronto-Hamilton highway, and it is the intention to give employment to hundreds of Hamilton workmen. When the concrete work starts next summer it is planned to do the whole 40 miles in five months, so as to have the highway ready for traffic by the first of next October.

The following clause will be inserted in every specification for city work for which tenders are submitted in substitution of all previous recommendations on this subject: "The workmen employed in the performance of the work mentioned in these specifications shall be paid at a rate of not less than 25 cents per hour, and in the event of the current rate of wages paid by the city corporation to its labourers during the performance of this contract being greater than 25 cents per hour such labourers shall be paid such current rate; and workmen employed in the trades shall be paid the rate of wages and employed the hours of labour established by the respective trades." It has also been decided to do away with all overtime on civic work, so as to give employment to as many as possible during the present depression.

A United States manufacturing concern has been endeavouring to make arrangements to take over the building erected by the People's Brewery Company. There is considerable Hamilton capital invested in the new concern which will manufacture a patent bolt and nut. The new concern will employ between fifty and a hundred men at the start.

The assessment department's returns for 1915 place the total population of the city at 101,314, an increase of 506 over last year, and the assessment at \$78,456,133, an increase of \$2,674,578.

The plumbers and fitters of Hamilton, Local 67, realizing that the prospects for work during the coming winter are

small, have asked their employers to divide their work among all its members instead of keeping a few on steadily.

The rate of wages paid teamsters employed by the city has been reduced 10 cents per hour.

Farmers have been busy with fall ploughing and gathering in the root crops. The apple crop in the surrounding country is the heaviest in many years, and canning factories and apple evaporating plants have been busy.

Owing to an outbreak of hog cholera among the pigs being raised at the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane it has been found necessary to destroy all the swine, numbering 206.

Hamilton manufacturers are sharing in the orders that the British war office is placing in this country for supplies required in connection with the war, and as a result a great improvement in business conditions should be noticed in a short time. The Chadwick Brass Company has received an order amounting to about \$25,000, and many other concerns were working on war material. It was expected that the local shirt factories would get a part of the order for 1,500,000 shirts placed by the war office.

The National Steel Car Company has received an order from the Intercolonial railway for several steel sleeping cars, which will help to keep that concern busy for some time.

Bank clearings for October amounted to \$13,080,057, as compared with \$15,211,156 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Chadwick Brass Manufacturing Company has taken out a permit for a 50,000 brick addition to their factory on Oak avenue.

Street railway earnings for the past quarter showed a decrease. Receipts amounted to \$181,463 in 1913 and \$151,777 in 1914. The city's share amounted to \$12,119, a decrease of \$2,398. For the three-quarters of this year the company took in \$454,615, as compared with \$485,934 a year ago. The city's portion

as a result for the first nine months of 1914 was \$2,505 less than during the same period a year ago.

Beamsville.—The Beamsville Preserving Company has received a good order for canned apples from England, and will therefore continue operations for some weeks longer than was first expected.

The Grand Trunk is constructing another siding at Vineland station.

The apple crop even in this district is an enormous one and it is very doubtful whether a market can be found for the entire yield before Christmas. A number of buyers have been through here, but in the majority of cases the prices offered were so extremely low that the growers refused to sell, preferring to take chances on getting rid of the fruit themselves in some way.

A large quantity of good apples will go into cider, while one of the canneries here is installing a plant for making apple butter. In orchards that have been sprayed it is pretty hard to find any culls, and the majority of orchards will run close to 75 per cent. number ones.

Burlington.—Work on the improvements to the Burlington waterworks system were about to be commenced. The work will be rushed as quickly as possible and will give employment to many men out of work. The improvements represent an outlay of \$10,000.

Kingston.

There was little change to report in the condition of labour for the month of October, and as in the previous month the supply was far in excess of the demand.

The textile mills continued to work overtime, proving the exception to the rule as the majority of factories, etc., were working broken time. Princess street is to be macadamized from Barrie to Alfred street, and also some blocks on Union street. The work has started

on Princess street, and was giving employment to quite a number of men.

A number of masons and helpers have secured employment on the new Sydenham public school, which is being erected by the Kingston Construction Company. Elliot Bros. of this city have secured a large contract for plumbing in Smith's Falls, and another in Lanark. They reported that business was unusually good.

The exterior work of the addition to Victoria school was completed, and the interior work well under way.

Fallon Bros. were employing quite a number of teamsters and carters at the new causeway.

The list of exports from the Kingston district to the United States for the three months ending September total \$319,765.32, an increase over the same period of last year of \$114,085.29.

A noticeable feature in the report issued is the absence of cream from the list of exports. For the same period of last year the value of trade in this commodity was over \$20,000.

The night industrial classes in connection with the board of education opened on October 15 for the purpose of re-organization, and judging from the number who registered the classes will be equally as successful as those of last year.

The population of Kingston shows an increase of 246 over that of last year. The amount for 1915 totals \$12,455,974, an increase over 1914 of \$504,397.

W. J. Driscoll was elected to represent the local Trades and Labour Council at the recent convention of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress held at St. Johns, N.B., and had the honour of being elected on the Ontario executive of that body.

Farmers of the district were getting well under way with their fall ploughing, the late rains proving a great boon to them. They reported good crops in the line of mangolds, turnips, etc., while the potatoes were reported as being exceptionally good.

London.

Very little change has occurred in labour conditions during the past month. Orders received for army supplies have made business exceptionally good in the tannery and three shoe factories, and in each case they were working overtime. The local saddlery manufacturing firm was also expecting some army orders. The Canadian Pacific Railway, in their double-tracking programme from Montreal to Detroit, were working between Woodstock and London. The city had still about 400 men engaged on roadways, sewers, sidewalks, etc.

Between 500 and 600 men were out of employment, and almost all the manufacturing concerns continued on short time, while the bolt and hinge works and the Dominion Office and Store Fitting Company were shut down indefinitely.

The McClary Manufacturing Company has received orders for tinware for the different Canadian contingents.

Wholesale trade has fallen a long way behind last year, and in some branches of retail trade a marked falling off was also noticed, especially in sales of furniture and clothing.

The cigar industry, of which London is the second largest centre in Canada, continued very quiet, and a large number of cigarmakers were idle.

Building permits for the year continued to be taken out, and were expected to pass last year in value, but quite a number of workers in these lines were idle.

Prices of flour and sugar continued to gradually increase, flour selling at 90 cents for 25 lb. bag, and sugar 13 lbs. for \$1.00; but fortunately there was a large supply of potatoes and apples. Potatoes were selling on the market at 70 cents per bag, and it is expected they will be reduced to 50 cents, while apples sell at almost any price the farmers can get.

The Patriotic Fund Relief Committee have commenced paying to the wives

and dependents of soldiers who have gone with contingents. and they now receive with Government separation allowance \$30.00 per month. They have also secured employment for those who were returned unfit. The committee estimates their expenditure for the first year to the dependents of those with first contingent only at \$25,000 for a year.

Niagara Falls.

A serious depression in the labour situation occurred during October. The principal event of the month in this regard was the closing down of the greater part of the works of the American Cyanamid Company. On the fifth the company discharged several hundred men, retaining its married men as far as possible. On the seventeenth a further reduction of staff occurred, leaving only a small number of married men with families employed. The company has not made a complete statement of the number discharged, but it is estimated at between eight and nine hundred men. The shut-down is due to the depression in the cotton market. As cotton is not in demand, the cotton planters are not buying the fertilizer manufactured by the cyanamid works. This closes the chief market for the product.

Other local manufacturing concerns continued active, several having army contracts. Building trades were quieter.

There was evidence of depression in retail trade.

In other towns and villages of the district conditions showed few hopeful signs, though several factories in *Welland* had large army contracts.

Free employment bureaus were opened in this city and in *Bridgeburg* and *Welland*. In the city the Salvation Army also engaged in the same line of work. In the first two weeks of its operation, forty-one unemployed persons registered at the city bureau. That period did not cover the second reduction at the cyanamid works.

A new division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was organized.

Agricultural employment was declining, as is usual at this season. Apple and potato crops were turning out well. Fall wheat looked well, but it is said that the acreage in this vicinity is no larger than last year. Wineries were paying \$27 per ton for grapes. The crop was heavy.

The Rogers cutlery works and the Dominion Suspender Company's factory were busy on army contracts. The Visor Knitting Company re-opened its factory, employing a number of girls. The *Spirella* corset factory was busier. The Pollard Machinery Company was quiet.

Railway transportation continued to be dull, and lake traffic was reduced.

Port Robinson.—The Standard Steel Construction Company was employing a full staff.

Dunnville.—The Monarch Knitting Company is making 3,000 dozen sweater coats for the army.

Port Colborne.—The Maple Leaf Milling Company has orders which will keep the mill running night and day for eight months.

Bridgeburg.—The Grand Trunk is enlarging its offices. A free employment bureau was opened. Part of the works of the International Specialty Company (paints and varnishes) will be removed to the United States.

Fort Erie.—A \$25,000 contract for improvements and new buildings at the race track was awarded.

Welland.—Large orders awarded by the British war office to local concerns did much to stimulate the weak industrial situation. The Canada Forge Company and Billings & Spencer Company have also secured contracts for shells and will be very busy for some time. Building permits showed a large decline for September, comparing with the same month last year. The Maple Leaf Milling Company received donations of wheat from farmers for the Patriotic Fund, and pays into the fund

a bonus of ten cents above the market price for each bushel donated. A local branch of the Industrial Association of Ontario was organized.

Orillia.

There was little change in the labour situation. The factories continue slack, but all are still operating, either with reduced staffs or on short time.

Municipal work continued to relieve the situation to some extent. Failing to sell the waterworks debentures for \$85,000 voted last June, the town council secured the consent of the Provincial Secretary to the issue of five year bonds at 6 per cent. These have been taken up locally; indeed the issue was over-subscribed. Contracts for the pipe, pipe laying and pumping station, approximating in all about \$40,000, have already been let, and the work begun. It will be prosecuted as long as the weather permits. The contract provides that local labour shall be used. The machinery contracts have not yet been awarded.

Meat prices show a downward tendency all along the line. Flour also has dropped slightly.

Retail business was beginning to improve with the advent of colder weather.

Lumber yards were full and there was not much disposition to take out stocks.

Ottawa.

A strike of theatrical employees and musicians in the Dominion Theatre and "short time" in a number of industries featured the local labour situation for the past month. Following a request for a wage increase of thirty-three and a third per cent., five stage hands of the Dominion Theatre went on strike and were shortly afterwards joined by the seven members of the orchestra and a moving picture operator, all of whom struck in sympathy. On the last day of the month an agreement was effected whereby the strikers returned to work;

the five stage workers receiving a wage increase of two dollars a week for the season of 1914-15; an increase of fifty cents a week for the stage carpenter, and one dollar a week for the four other stage hands in the season of 1915-16, and an increase of one dollar a week for all four in 1916-17 and fifty cents increase for the stage carpenter.

Dull times were reported in many trades. It was estimated that there were four hundred idle carpenters in the city. General slackness was reported, particularly in the building and printing trades.

Owing to the fact that the majority of the leading trades have agreements with the employers in which the wage scale is specifically set, but little wage reduction in the principal trades seems likely as, it is stated, any reduction of wages under these circumstances would be regarded by the employees interested as a violation of agreement. Instead, however, many industries have adopted the "short time" policy.

Local plasterers have had a wage reduction, the rate being reduced from 55 to 45 cents an hour. About 150 plasterers are affected.

In an endeavour to retain the services of their employees throughout the winter, a number of the leading laundries have announced a reduction in rates on certain kinds of work. The local laundries employ about five hundred, mostly women. A considerable falling off in the laundry business is claimed.

Low water in the Ottawa river continued to seriously handicap the Chaudiere industries during the month. About one thousand employees of the Booth Company were still idle. Difficulty is also being experienced by several firms operating barges as they are able to only partially load their boats.

Unemployed Germans and Austrians who, through their liability for military service against the allies will not be allowed to return to Europe, have created an employment problem which the Government is now considering.

An innovation is announced by the May Court Club, which proposes to open a "work depot" (for women). The Club hopes to serve a two-fold purpose by giving work to those who need it and by providing in Ottawa a place where simple necessities and minor luxuries may be obtained at a reasonable rate and where domestic help may be secured. A capable woman will be in charge, and before work is given out the woman in charge will ascertain if the applicant really needs it and what kind of service she is most capable of performing.

Some fifty Ukrainians who unsuccessfully sought work in the city during the month have left on foot to try to secure employment in the country districts.

The Allied Trades and Labour Association has adopted a resolution urging that members of the Ottawa Musicians' Union, as wage-earners and residents of the city, should be given preference in the engagement of bands for the Central Canada Exhibition each year.

It has been decided to add a workshop to the broom factory established to provide employment for the blind. Two more broom-making machines are to be installed.

Owen Sound.

The labour market continued fairly quiet. The street improvement instituted by the town council to give employment to the unemployed citizens employed about 50 hands. In order to undertake the work at all a reduction of wages was considered necessary. The rate was, therefore, changed from 25 cents an hour to 17½ cents an hour.

Factory prospects were brightening, but all factories were not running full time. Only three have reduced wages. The others have reduced the hours only.

A strike in the moulding department of the Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company's foundry resulted from a reduction of wages in that department. The places of the strikers, 18 in number, were taken by others of the company's employees.

Retail merchants continued to report business fairly good, almost up to last year's standard in most cases.

There were few applications for charities, and few applications to the Labour Bureau for employment.

The Malleable Iron Works were running with a full complement of men full time.

The call for donations for the British Government was heartily met. In Grey County there are about 30 centres at which produce is collected. In Owen Sound, as a centre, the farmers donated about two car loads of potatoes and five carloads of oats.

Peterborough.

The condition of the labour market for the month of October was about the same as last month—rather quiet. Very few new buildings were being started, and only a few large buildings under way. The city has been going ahead with a lot of work on the streets. This has given a lot of people employment but the work will only last for a short time, possibly until the last of November. The city is going to start some big sewer work to help those out of employment.

A branch of the Industrial Association of Ontario has been established in this city. The city has donated \$50 to help the association, which is going a good work in giving assistance to those out of work. The Canadian General Electric Company have been awarded a contract approximating \$135,000 for three electric locomotives and electric equipment for five cars. The factory has been working only four days a week.

Ackeman, Son & Company, harness makers, have been working thirteen hours a day on harness and equipment for the militia department. The Bonnerworth Company was enjoying very busy conditions, supplying yarn for the woollen mills.

The Vermont Marble Company has received an order for a large quantity of their Brocadillo marble to be install-

ed in Buckingham Palace, England. This firm has done a good business since starting here about a year ago.

The population of the city has increased by over five hundred during the year, and the assessment also shows an increase. Building permits for the month showed a decrease, only 17 for work costing \$6,580; last year for the same month there were 39 permits for work costing \$29,985.

The bakers have raised the price of bread from 11 cents for 3-lb. loaf to 12 cents for cash and when charged 13 cents.

Farmers have had a good year. They were busy getting in the root crops. Potatoes were very plentiful. Apples also were plentiful. An epidemic known as black leg was affecting the cattle in this district.

Owing to unsettled conditions there will not be much activity in lumbering operations. Some of the mills have already shut down, the Peterborough Lumber Company and two at Haliburton.

The Grand Trunk Railway is laying new heavy steel rails. The distance to be covered by the construction gangs will be about 100 miles.

Lindsay.—Horn Bros.' woollen mills were very busy, having received an order for 30,000 blankets, and were finishing an order of 12,000 from the militia department. Lindsay has increased its population 370 over last year. The assessment has increased \$1,053,915.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Except for the closing up more and more of the building trades consequently throwing still more workmen out of employment, there has been very little change from last month. One freighter has put in at the dry dock at Port Arthur for small repairs which has employed a few men.

All outside city work with the exception of line men and employees on street railways has ceased, owing to the inability of the cities to finance public

work which has been approved by the electorates but for which the banks will not advance the cash for their progress.

Very little was being done in the woods. Two or three camps have been opened for pulp wood and some 200 men engaged. About 200 young men left for the front on the thirty-first of the month. Some loafers have been sent out to the prison farm for the winter, where they will be better provided for than around the cities.

Pigeon River Lumber Company are opening up three lumber camps this season and have promised to engage men from Port Arthur.

The weather during the whole month has been ideal for outdoor work, consequently all men owning land have been very busy clearing and ploughing. The farmers of the district, encouraged by a good harvest, were very busy clearing more land and breaking up same. These are mostly struggling settlers who have very little capital and cannot afford to employ help.

Some employment has been given to men digging potatoes, but as the price given for a ten hour day is only 50 cents with board the men so engaged do not find themselves able to put much in the savings bank after providing themselves with new clothing for that worn out in their ill-paid occupation.

The city of Port Arthur opened relief work on city land, clearing same preparatory for agriculture, giving 50 men employment three days a week at two dollars a day.

The fishing companies were preparing for the herring season, when they promise to engage more men, and also donate a portion of their catch for relieving distress.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Some activity took place the first of the month at the chemical works through the opening of new departments and the taking on of 100 men. This was greatly overbalanced, however, by the closing of fires at the mines, letting out

150 men, and a general letting out of men and reduction of hours with corresponding reduction of pay at the steel mill.

During the last few days of the month 150 men, mostly foreigners, applied to the city relief department for work, and but few got it as they were unacquainted with work in the lumber woods and on the farms. the only open doors in this vicinity for additional labour.

As nearly all the summer's building operations were over, there were many mechanics out of employment, but some of them will go to the lumber woods.

Everything considered the prospects for labour were not bright. Fortunately, however, the two contingents have taken a great many men out of employment, and the circulation of their wages among the business houses and the families was helping a little. However. prospects for a good average winter were not bright, but the reduction of rentals and the offers of the farmers of free wood for fuel to those who are willing to cut and haul it were having a relieving effect to a limited extent.

Stratford.

The general condition of labour in the city during the month was fairly good. A number of men and teams were engaged in civic work, extending water mains and laying of cement walks. Over two miles of paved roads have been laid this summer of tarvia, brick, concrete and Westrumite in the city. Work was proceeding rapidly on the large school in Avan Ward and the many houses in course of erection were nearing completion.

All the factories were working with full staffs. The McLagan furniture factory has reduced its day to eight hours owing to the effect of the war on foreign trade. The knitting and woollen factories have increased their staff of workers to fill their orders.

Forty-six men enlisted for the second Canadian contingent for the war, and left the city to drill at London, Ont.

The excise returns for the month of September amounted to \$5,681.36, an increase of almost \$2,000 over the same month of last year.

The returns of the customs office of Stratford for month of September was \$15,508.59, a slight decrease of that of the same month of last year.

The Perth County Belgian Relief Fund is over \$5 000 cash, and two carloads of clothing and food.

The farmers were busy ploughing and getting in the root crop. Potatoes are plentiful and of very good quality, selling from 50 cents to 75 cents per bag. No shortage of farm help was reported.

St. Mary's.—The De Long Hook and Eye Company of St. Mary's will benefit by the present war. The cutting off of the supply of German smallwares coming into Canada has had an effect on the amount of business done by the local firm. As a result the firm will largely increase the number of its workmen.

St. Catharines.

The labour conditions prevailing throughout the month showed but little improvement over the preceding month. Building trades were very quiet.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, which constructed a modern factory on the Western Hill, was in operation. A force of sixty men was engaged at the start, but this number will be increased later.

Work on the Ontario street bridge was rushing along splendidly, and hopes were entertained for its completion early in November. The work of renovating the whole interior of the post office and customs building was in progress.

A fine new bakery was being built on Lowell avenue. It is of the most modern type of construction and design, and will cost \$15,000. Davis Bros. are the contractors.

The work prevailing in the factories showed but little increase over the previous month. The Maple Leaf Rubber Company have been given a big order

for rubber boots for the soldiers at the front, and it was expected it would take the best part of the winter to fill the order. A full staff of employees were working. This was the busiest institution in the district.

The canning factories were busy winding up the season putting up tomatoes, grapes and pears. Considerable quantities of apples are also being put up.

The last connection in the Western Hill sewer system has been completed.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto cars were running over the new tracks on Welland avenue, and the foundation for the paving on the north side was completed.

The Woolworth Company are building a fine new store on St. Paul street, occupying the grounds next to the Bank of Commerce and the store lately occupied by Sparks Bros., shoe merchants.

Merritton.—Labour conditions were fair throughout the month.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Conditions were fair.

Thorold.—The Ontario Paper Mill Company is building four additional houses in their mill yard property. The Beaver Board Company has finished building three neat and up-to-date houses near the factory. Front street, alongside the N. S. and T. station is undergoing extensive repairs and will be paved.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market in this city and district during the month of October were not so good generally as during the month of September. While work in the building trades continued fairly brisk throughout the greater part of the month, there was a falling off towards the end of the month. The number of foreign unskilled unemployed was greater than during the month of September, but the native unskilled workers were very well employed. A considerable number of unskilled workers were provided with em-

ployment by the city at civic work. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. Conditions were very good in the local railway shops. Railway traffic employees holding regular position were well employed; spare men were quiet. A number of summer trains were taken off, which necessarily increased the number of spare men. Wholesale and retail trade was quieter than during September. Local markets were well attended. Prices of staples continued very steady throughout October.

Farmers were busy with usual fall work. The root crops are good in this district. The fishing industry was quiet. Local manufacturers reported as follows: Canadian Iron Corporation, quiet; Erie Iron Works, busier than last month; Norsworthy, Red Foundry, quiet; Knitting Factory, busy; Just Wright Shoe Company, quiet, but better than last month; Henry Manufacturing Company, glove makers, fair month; St. Thomas Biscuit Works, busy. Considerable construction work was done on the Michigan Central Railway, and a number of unskilled foreign labourers residing in this city were given work.

Toronto.

Labour conditions for October showed some improvement over the preceding month, there being fewer people out of employment. The building trades continued very quiet, as comparatively little new work was undertaken, and many men were laid off as contracts were completed. A large proportion of all the building trades were idle, carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters being better employed than the other branches. Building permits to the number of 368 were issued in September, representing an approximate value of \$1,172,747, as compared with 585 permits, representing a value of \$1,577,518 for the corresponding month last year. Manufacturing industries, however, showed a marked improvement, largely on account of extensive British orders for war material and supplies for the army, and to fill the

ome demand for goods formerly imported from Europe.

The civic labour bureau for the registration of unemployed workers was opened on the nineteenth, the total registrations for the first week amounting to 496, or about one-half the number who applied during the three months that the bureau was in operation last winter. About 50 per cent. of the applicants are foreigners and all classes of workers are represented.

The annual fall influx of unemployed from the outside districts has set in, a large portion of the new arrivals being Italians who have been engaged in railway and other construction work. The number of Italians out of work in the city is estimated at about 1,000.

Special work on the city parks was begun on the fourteenth with a force of 80 men, which was afterwards largely increased.

Arrangements for the construction of the Lake Shore concrete roadway from Toronto to Hamilton having been completed, the construction company announces that actual work will begin early in November when 100 men will be at once employed, the number being shortly increased to 300.

The board of control has succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$2,000,000 from local financial institutions which will be devoted to local improvement work.

The contract for the construction of the new Hydro-Electric Commission building on University avenue has been awarded to Mitchell & Sons of Toronto. It will be a six-storey building of steel, stone and brick 83x66 feet, and will cost between \$180,000 and \$200,000. Operations will begin at once.

The Parkdale Canoe Club has been granted a permit to erect a new clubhouse of brick and stucco at Sunnyside to cost about \$30,000.

The Householders' Co-operative Stores, Limited, has opened a store on St. Clair avenue, near Dufferin street, for the supply of the Earls court district, making the eighth in a chain of stores recently

established, with others in contemplation. The organization has a membership of several thousand and is extending rapidly.

A canvass of the city is being made by the District Labour Council with a view of ascertaining definitely the number of persons out of employment.

The Workmen's Compensation Board, appointed under recent Provincial legislation, requires returns from employers of labour giving estimates of payrolls and the numbers employed. It is noted as a hopeful indication that no prolonged depression is anticipated, that these returns—with the exception of those relating to the building trade—show no material decrease to those of former years, and that in some cases an increase is shown.

The metal and engineering trades continued generally quiet. The woodworking and upholstery trades were quiet with the exception of box and case makers who were well employed. Printers, stereotypers and lithographers were quiet. Leather workers were active on account of army contracts. Boot and shoe makers were active. Custom tailors were fairly well employed. Garment workers in some lines were quite active, but others quiet. Employees of knitting and carpet factories, and shirt, collar and cuff makers had plenty of work. Hat and cap workers had a fair month. The provision trades were steady; cigar-makers quiet; hotel and restaurant help were fair to quiet; railway employees and others engaged in transportation had a fair month.

Farmers were busy with fall ploughing, marketing produce and preparing for winter. The crop of apples was unusually large and prices low, so that it was feared a large proportion of the crop would be wasted. Many of the farmers were willing to give away apples to anyone who would take them, and a movement was organized to save the crop by bringing the fruit to the city for free distribution amongst the needy. A large quantity were secured and distributed by the Salvation Army, the

Social Service Commission and the Neighbourhood Workers' Association, many motor owners co-operating in the work.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has been successful in inducing many farmers to engage unemployed men from Toronto for work during the winter.

Woodbridge.—The extension of the electrical radial line from Weston to Woodbridge, which has been under construction for two years, was opened for traffic on the tenth.

Windsor.

Labour conditions during October have been very poor, a falling off being noticeable since last month. Factories have been laying off hands and shutting down, and only a small percentage of factories, etc., were running full.

Building has taken a decided drop, there being about from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of building mechanics walking the streets. Proposed buildings were standing still which if money could be obtained would bring the unemployment down to a small percentage.

The Trades and Labour Council had a list of over two hundred and fifty men out of work, all classes, and approximately about five hundred men were out of work in Windsor.

City work has been almost abandoned on account of lack of money, but it was expected that more sewers would be built in the near future.

Sandwich public works were also tied up on account of the town not being able to sell its debentures.

Cost of living has been normal all through the month.

Crops were fair all through and good prices were obtained.

Woodstock.

Conditions in Woodstock continued comparatively good. There were very few idle men in the city, and there was no need for anyone able and willing to

do heavy outdoor work to be idle. There was employment for practically all the available factory hands in the city. Large Government contracts for emergencies were keeping some of the factories working overtime. Among industries benefitting in this way were the local wagon factories and the local textile factory. The big factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers also resumed operations since the last report, and altogether from the point of view of the factory employees the situation was encouraging.

There has been a considerable falling off in the building trades, with the result that a number of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and masons were without their regular employment. The number in any class was not very large, and most of them were able to find employment at something else, many of them in the factories.

Unskilled labour seemed to be fully employed. Indeed there was complaint on the part of farmers and contractors that it was impossible to get a sufficient supply of men for heavy work. A railway contractor who wanted to get twenty-five men was unable to get any.

Shopkeepers reported a little slackness in business towards the end of the month. Dry goods people attributed it to the weather; others say there was a noticeable tendency on the part of the purchasing public to exercise caution. On the whole there was no very serious complaint.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

There has been little change in the general condition of the labour market during the past month. There was no evidence of acute unemployment, but rather a general cessation of development. A few civic works have been undertaken, not necessarily relief works, as the sewer and water extensions being laid were badly needed.

In the building trades business was practically at a standstill. The super-structure on the new West End school has been completed. This is the only building that has been in course of erection this fall.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway have commenced putting their mechanical staffs on a shorter schedule of 40 hours per week.

The Board of Trade has sent a delegation to interview Col. Steele in an endeavour to have Brandon made a mobilization centre for the troops for the second contingent, and it was hoped that Brandon would receive its share of the contracts awarded by the Government.

Owing to open weather a very large acreage has been ploughed this fall. This will make for an exceptional acreage for wheat in the spring.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has two gangs at work ballasting on the tracks west of Kemnay and Souris.

Winnipeg.

Industrial inactivity was very marked, particularly so toward the end of the month. The building trades were very slack. The number of men working on the new parliament buildings and court house has been lowered; several contractors have laid off men for financial reasons. There were few buildings in the course of erection in the city and district, and fewer still contemplated.

This year's building season has been a very poor one for Winnipeg, and its fast approaching end finds hundreds of bricklayers, masons, painters, plasterers and carpenters out of employment.

The railways were no busier and their workers were almost 40 per cent. less than was the case a year ago, and the remaining 60 per cent. were working at 20 per cent. reduction in hours.

Clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers have suffered from lack of employment, and the supply far exceeded the demand.

The situation among the unskilled was grave, and no improvement shown at any period of the month. There was little or no farm help asked for. It had been anticipated that the acute situation would be relieved by largely increasing the number of workmen on the works of the Greater Winnipeg motor scheme, but owing to financial difficulties and lack of proper winter habitation it was considered that few extra men would find employment upon this work.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business quiet. The shipment of grain from the West was fairly heavy and was as follows: wheat, 12 675,300 bushels; oats, 4,518 850 bushels; barley, 855,400 bushels; flax, 689,700 bushels.

The civic employment bureau found work for 306 men in the city, and for 47 men out of the city. During the past year the bureau found employment for over 12,000 persons at a cost of 23 cents per position.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There has been very little demand for labour during the month and much less than the preceding month. Last year the month of October was a fairly good one on account of the harvesting operations lasting longer. This year, however, all the work was finished in September.

The city council have employed a number of men on paving and some on pipe laying, but work could not be obtained by all who desired it. It has been estimated that fully 1,200 men were out of employment, with very little prospect of work ahead of them for the coming winter.

The continued fine weather has made retail trade very slack. The Canadian Pacific Railway have laid off about 400 men and have taken off a number of passenger trains running out of this point. Consequently men who had been running as engineers and conductors were

back as firemen and brakemen, and some of these were only getting an occasional spare run.

This fall has seen more land prepared for next season's crop than ever before in the history of the west. It has been estimated that over 30 per cent. more land will be in crop next year than ever before. The higher price for farm produce brought about by the war and the exceptionally mild weather is the reason for this. There has not been sufficient frost as yet to freeze the soil the slightest and consequently plowing goes on everywhere.

There was some railroad construction work going on south of Moose Jaw, and a considerable number of men were employed there.

Prince Albert.

The general condition of the labour market has somewhat improved temporarily during the past month, owing to the employment by the city of some two hundred additional men in carrying out waterworks extensions. Care has been taken to employ only citizens, and preference has been given to married men. In consequence of several pungent articles in the local press, pointing out that it would be futile for outsiders to seek work in the city this winter, the number of unemployed coming in from other places has decreased. The number of unemployed has also been reduced by the mobilization and departure of another contingent of volunteers for active service overseas.

Sugar has again shown an upward tendency, while potatoes were experiencing a gradual rise in price. The latter is partly owing to a reduced yield, a tendency on the part of many producers to hold their stock until the spring, and by a large purchase on the part of several speculators, who have placed their purchases in cold storage. A slight reduction in the cost of western coal has been brought about by the operation of the new western freight rates.

The great part of the crop has now

been moved, and it is worthy of note that not one complaint has been made this year of congested traffic or a shortage at any point in the district. This year has been one where the good farmer has received the benefit of his husbandry and the yield between the "cultivator" and the "surface scratcher" being very marked.

Fishing is destined yet to become one of the greatest and most profitable industries of this portion of the province. As transportation facilities improve the importance of the great northern lake teeming with fish will be more recognized.

Lumbering still remains the premier industry, but there will not be the same activity about it this winter, owing to the reduced demand for lumber and the fact that the Big River mill has been destroyed. The latter company is now absorbed by the Prince Albert Lumber Company, which is rebuilding the Big River plant.

Flourishing reports are being received from the Beaver Lake mining district and it is expected once the necessary capital can be secured and the properties developed that favourable results will be shown.

The stone work at St. Louis bridge was completed and ready for the superstructure. The entry of the Grand Trunk Pacific was being eagerly awaited.

A record has been established in this district land office in the number of men who have taken up homesteads during the past month. This is an excellent sign that the population has come to realize that the safest and surest method of gaining a steady livelihood is by farm production. The territory around Prince Albert claims that it has never experienced a crop failure, and that this claim is based upon reliable experience was abundantly proved this year.

Saskatoon.

Labour conditions continued much the same as during the previous month. The movement to the land was continued,

and it seemed unreasonable to expect that unemployment during the coming winter would be greatly reduced in consequence.

The Canadian Government elevator was open for business and employed a few men. The laying of steel in elevator yards also gave employment to a few. The Canadian Northern Railroad also has been taking on men for extra gangs, &c.

Ideal weather for the fall work on the farm existed and a very large proportion of plowing was being done compared with other falls, and will likely result in a large wheat acreage next season. Help on the farm was easier to get than heretofore.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Very little change was shown in the building trades and work generally in the city. The situation still showed a large number of unemployed of all trades. Owing to the number of men available, the work at the Government elevator was showing considerable progress.

The Western Flour Mills are making additions and alterations to their plant and premises to cost \$200,000.

The Semington Company are erecting a new warehouse at a cost of \$32,000 when completed.

The exhibition buildings are to be used by the Militia Department for the training and recruiting of men. Alterations for this purpose will cost approximately \$12,000.

Damage to the extent of \$75,000 to \$100,000 was caused to two motor garages by the collapsing of the roofs caused by a snow storm on October 4 and 5, and over 30 motor cars were seriously damaged.

The Canadian Northern Railroad Company are erecting a five-stall round-house to accommodate their engines.

The city, to enable men out of work to pay their taxes, has put them to work on city improvements. The footings for the new bridges at Centre street and Mission bridge were being prepared.

The city contemplates piling a portion of the Bow River and constructing a trunk sewer at East Calgary; also sewer tunnel at Nose Creek.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have further reduced their staff at Ogden shops by dismissing 75 men, and have reduced the hours to 40 per week.

On October 12 the Alberta Federation of Labour opened its convention at the Labour Temple. The session lasted until Wednesday, October 14.

The Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Gasfitters' Union have made an agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association to come into effect January 1, 1915, and to terminate May 31, 1916.

The city is facing a serious problem of how to find employment for the unemployed during the winter. The civic work outlined will not be sufficient to provide work for half the number, and efforts are being made to get the co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to provide work for the men.

Men outnumber women in Calgary to the extent of 25 per cent. of the population, according to the last directory enumeration, completed last month.

The session of the International Irrigation Congress, held in Calgary this month, was most successful. To those who were not particularly interested in the problems of irrigation the Congress presented the Dominion Government agricultural exhibit, as shown at all the world's big fairs, together with the exhibits of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and several from towns and districts in Western Canada. In addition to the purely technical matters with which the Congress dealt, noted public men, Hon. Price Ellison, of Victoria, B. C.; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Hon. Senator Loughheed, J. S. Dennis, of

the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, among others, gave addresses to citizens generally, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor held an official reception.

Calgary's municipal commissioners have met with favourable consideration the proposal that representative members of the Board of Trade should confer with the city authorities on matters of importance to the ratepayers.

A livestock association is being formed here under a bill to be sanctioned by the Legislature, giving the association power to buy cattle for sale to farmers who can only afford to pay on the installment plan. The aim of the promoters is to increase the production of cattle and dairy products by encouraging farmers to purchase more live stock.

Advertisements have appeared calling for natural gas delivered at the city limits to the order of the city council. The aldermen are apparently preparing the way for distributing natural gas as a municipal enterprise, as a portion of the city is not under franchise to the existing gas company.

Owing to plentiful rain fall in the early part of the month, the land in the district is in particularly good shape for next year. In fact, there has seldom been a year when the soil was in a more hopeful condition. It is quite safe to predict an increase of 15 per cent. in the area which will be ready to crop next season.

Edmonton.

The month of October witnessed a further decrease in industrial circles owing to contracts on hand being finished. Only a few men were employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific hotel, which was nearing completion, and a nine-storey office building was completed during the month.

While the civic employment bureau found employment for a large number of men on farm and railroad work. About an equal number made application for work which left the same num-

ber on the unemployed list as at the first of the month. The demand for experienced domestic help improved somewhat over the previous month; but at a reduced wage. There was a large number seeking this class of work who were inexperienced.

Customs receipts for September were \$77,776.37, as compared with \$148,615.23 for the same period last year. Bank clearings for September were \$11,246,865.

A number of bricklayers who went on strike in September to enforce the payment of a five cent per hour increase promised them earlier in the season were successful and returned to work October 23.

The advance of potatoes to 75 cents per bushel was the most important change in the price of necessities during the month. Sugar advanced to 8¾ cents per lb. Flour remained the same as the previous month. Coal was cheaper than for the same period a year ago. Rents of large houses have been reduced in some cases as much as 50 per cent.

Farmers were prevented making their usual progress with harvesting and threshing by heavy rains. The potato crop is also said to have been damaged by wet weather. Many farmers were engaged in selling their produce on the public market direct to the consumers.

Sawmills were quiet as there was very little demand for lumber of any kind. It was reported that lumbermen would not take out any logs this coming winter owing to the large supply on hand. It will also mean that a large number of men who follow this class of work will have to look elsewhere for employment.

All manufacturing concerns reported a quiet month.

Owing to very mild weather the demand for coal was very light and coal mines were not worked to full capacity.

There were reported to be 2,500 to 3,000 men employed on the two railroads under construction north of this city. A large number of these men

will be thrown out of employment when frost sets in.

Lethbridge.

There has been some improvement in labour conditions over last month. The coal mines were fairly busy, although the fine weather has kept back any rush orders. As the weather gets colder greater activity will prevail. Farmers were all busy and were hiring help more than during last month. The building and printing trades were very dull. The city was still laying down sewers and water connections. The subway on Thirteenth street was finished overhead, and the street bed and railway was being laid down, giving employment to quite a number of men belonging to the city.

Labourers hired by the month amongst farmers were getting \$10.00 less per month than at this season last year, when the rates were \$40 and \$35. The present season they have been \$30 to \$25. By the day there is a reduction of \$1.00 per day.

The cost of living was steady, with the exception of sugar. House rents were being lowered, and there were many empty houses on hand. The miners living nearer the mines accounts for some of this.

Farmers were all very busy. The weather was fine and the fall work was being pushed forward. More help was being hired, and in some instances the demand was not being met right away, which has been rare lately. There is no doubt that the farmers intend to put in a larger crop next spring. Dairying and market gardening are getting more attention than ever before, and the local public markets were being well supplied.

Medicine Hat.

There has been no improvement in the labour market over the previous month, all the various trades represented in the city reporting many men out of steady employment, the only excep-

tion to this being in the milling business where all millers were working full time. A large number of unskilled labourers were also unable to find steady employment.

The addition to the public building was going ahead rapidly, but the bricklayers and stonecutters were off work for a few days on account of the non-arrival of stone.

Owing to the slackness of trade with many industries and business firms, and the difficulty these concerns find in financing, they have been compelled to lay quite a number of employees off, as well as cutting the wages of those remaining at work from 20 to 30 per cent.

Work was progressing on the grading of the Canadian Northern Railway Medicine Hat-Hanna branch, about 200 teams and 300 men were employed. The work will be continued so long as weather conditions will permit, and will be resumed again with the coming of spring.

Wholesale and retail traders report business as only fair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions showed very little change over those of last month. There were not as many miners idle, as a lot have gone away and some have obtained employment with the different companies in the district. There was still a very large number of miners in the district out of work.

Business men reported business as quiet and uncertain, but dealers in food-stuffs reported trade as fair considering the general conditions.

There was very little doing among fishermen.

Sawmills in the district were working steadily, but work was slack in the logging camps.

The coal mines in this city were working to their full capacity, but some of the mines in the district were not working full time.

There was very little railroad work going on at present.

The city was only doing work that could not be put off, and the powder works and brickyards were doing very little.

New Westminster.

There has been no improvement in the general employment of labour since September; in fact, there have been daily more applications for jobs at the City Employment Bureau than ever before. Employment has been provided for a considerable number on city work, but there were still many out of work.

Business in every department was very dull, and many employees in every retail business have been laid off.

The situation is serious for the working man during the coming winter, as many men have been coming from the prairies with little or no money to compete with the residents here for what few jobs have been available, and they have been few.

Fishing was very poor, although many of the fishermen were still operating on the Fraser.

Lumbering was very slack, many of the camps having been shut down, thus throwing a number of unemployed into Vancouver and New Westminster.

There was little work of any kind being done along railway lines. The Great Northern Railway was giving employment to some local labour in preparing a site for their proposed new depot.

The Canadian Northern Railway are intending to start their work here soon, and efforts were being made to have local labour employed as far as possible.

Prince Rupert.

There has been little change in labour conditions during the past month, and the outlook for the winter was still grave. There was practically no employment for men in the building trades, and retailers found business very dull and

quiet. The municipal authorities were doing what they could to give employment to married men on public works. The city's hydro electric undertaking which it was expected would be completed within the next two weeks, was still providing considerable employment for labouring men.

The construction of the pontoons for the dry docks was also giving employment to a large gang, and it was expected that this work would continue through the winter. A gang of men had been started by the Grand Trunk Pacific on the excavation work on the site of their freight depot.

There has been very little change in the cost of living since the outbreak of the war.

Transportation shows a slight improvement during the past month. The SS. Prince George of the Grand Trunk steamship service, taken off the service at the outbreak of war, has resumed the weekly run between Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Freight for Vancouver and the southern ports was being handled by the Grand Trunk Pacific via Prince Rupert.

Consignments of fresh and frozen fish for Chicago and the eastern cities are being forwarded from this port by fast trains in refrigerator cars, and it was expected that this traffic would increase materially.

The fishing industry continued active, and it was expected that with the opening and establishment of new markets in the eastern cities made possible by the running of special fish trains over the new Grand Trunk Pacific route, there would be considerable development in the fishing industry here.

Vancouver.

There was no improvement to report in general labour conditions. All industries reported great slackness, with no promise of improvement in sight. There was widespread unemployment among both men and women, and more real dis-

tress than has ever been known before in this city.

Relief work was being used to cope with the situation in a measure. The city council has appointed a special salaried official to take charge of relief and place it on a systematic basis.

Up to the end of September the city has appropriated \$13,430 for relief. Of that sum \$11,322.68 had been distributed.

The number of unemployed women in the city has become such a grave matter that a special body representative of all women's organizations in the city has been formed to deal with it. During the first three weeks after the date of its formation this body had applications for help from 318 women. Of those 83 were married. Of the 235 single women 31 were found employment. Among these single women applicants were 104 stenographers.

A special appeal was made to the city council for a grant in aid of this women's relief work. The council gave \$2,000.

Labourers in the employ of the city were given the choice of a reduction in wages from \$3 to \$2.50 per day, or to work two weeks and lay off two weeks in each month. They decided to take the lay-off.

The local Trades and Labour Council has announced its intention to run working men candidates for aldermanic office at the coming civic elections. This is a change of policy from that which has been pursued for the past few years.

The Board of License Commissioners has announced that applicants for liquor selling and general hotel licenses will be required to dispense with Orientals employed by them before renewals of licenses will be granted.

Considerable demand has been made in certain quarters for a moratorium to cover payments on property and mortgages. No moratorium has been declared, but it is publicly understood that pressure by mortgagees, of persons really financially embarrassed, will not re-

ceive the sympathy and support of the courts.

The Hindu difficulty has been brought into public prominence again by the murder of Mr. W. C. Hopkinson, one of the chief officers of the immigration service, on October 21. He was shot in the corridor of the provincial court house by a Hindu named Mewa Singh. The incident has aroused a great deal of interest, and a feeling of antagonism towards the Hindus. The crime is believed to be due to animosity created during the recent Komagata Maru incident, when public interest was wrought up to a high pitch by the attitude of the Hindus.

The general industrial quietness is again reflected in the returns of the building inspector's department.

Building in the city has practically ceased for the time being, and quite a number of mechanics are leaving for Australia and New Zealand by each outgoing steamer.

Retail prices of foodstuffs remain about the same as before the war, with the exception of granulated sugar, which is now 8 cents per lb. taken in dollar lots, while yellow sugar is 7 cents per lb. in similar quantities.

Victoria.

Labour conditions remained about the same during October as they have been since the outbreak of the war, namely, very dull, with an undiminished number of unemployed. The city council having decided to spend \$100,000 on relief works has given employment to a couple of hundred unskilled labourers, and in order to make the appropriation go as far as possible the wages for this particular work have been reduced from \$3 to \$2 per day, and for teams with driver from \$7 to \$5 per day. The Trades and Labour Council made an unsuccessful protest against the reduction, claiming that it might be made an excuse for private firms to reduce the wages of their employees.

Work among the skilled trades was quiet, especially so in the building trades; clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., were also experienced an unusually dull period. On Oct. 19 eight carpenters employed on the Hudson's Bay Company's new block quit work owing to the contractor refusing to pay the union scale of \$4.25 per day. The men's places were promptly filled by others who were willing to accept the wages offered by the contractor, namely, \$3.25 per day.

A deputation from the United Mine Workers of America waited on Premier McBride early in the month, complaining that the Vancouver Island Coal Companies have not kept the agreement upon which the strike was called off. It was stated that the companies were not taking back their former employees as rapidly as conditions permitted them to employ new men; also that there were about 2,000 white miners out of work, only about 250 of the strikers having been given their positions back so far. Sir Richard McBride promised to give the matter immediate attention.

The city council has effected a saving of about \$2,200 per month by dispensing with the services of some of the employees at the city hall, and suspending the automatic increases of police, school and fire departments.

During the first week in October the Trades and Labour Council opened four booths for the registration of the unemployed, when 1,379 persons registered, 92 being women, 763 married and 527 single men.

The city council has passed by-laws licensing motion picture operators and bartenders. In each case a small yearly license fee will be charged.

At the request of small storekeepers in the outskirts of the city, the city council has amended the Early Closing By-law, making the closing hour eight instead of six o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

The Vancouver Island Development Association has instituted a vigorous campaign for the development of home manufactures by endeavouring to have Victorians purchase home manufactured articles, thereby helping to improve present conditions to make business better, to build up Victoria, and to help the unemployed.

The whale fishing season is ended and the whaling fleet has returned to this port for the winter. At Kyuquot station 260 whales were taken during the season, and the total catch for all the stations was better than last year. The largest number of whales taken by a single vessel was 107.

CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Any comparison between labour conditions during corresponding months of 1914 and 1913 was at the end of October still out of the question, as both the industrial and commercial worlds were suffering from the abnormal situation created by the European war. During October, however, labour organizations reported that a steady improvement had taken place. All classes of

labour were said to have been fairly well employed.

From the feminine standpoint working conditions offered but a fair outlook. For the last two months the Dominion textile and tobacco factories have been the only ones in which work has been constant. Women workers in other industries have seen their working hours curtailed owing to the small amount of work given out among the hands.

Those directly in touch with factory workers state that, in a general way, it can be said that five-eighths of the women employed have seen their earnings reduced by three-quarters. In view of this very serious situation, at the last meeting of the Factory Employees' Association advice was given to its members to the effect that young girls who were not absolutely dependent upon their earnings and had come from the country to seek employment in the city should, whenever possible, go back to their homes during this crisis.

Recent important orders have been received from the British Government for certain supplies for the army, and distributed among seven local factories. Many women are employed in these and will therefore profit by the activity necessary to execute these orders.

Proceedings of Women's Organizations:—W.C.T.U.—The annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in Montreal during the closing days of October. The work carried on by this body is an efficient aid in the uprooting of intemperance. Representatives of other temperance organizations approved highly of the efforts of the W.C.T.U. and urged the women to carry on a vigorous campaign of education along temperance lines. Besides discussing the different aspects of the temperance question, the members of this convention directed their attention to the cause of the working girl. Through their efforts a girls' home is to be started shortly in Montreal for young girls earning \$5 per week or less, and where the girls will pay for their board in proportion to their salaries.

During this convention a resolution, addressed to the Provincial Government, was passed asking: "That women be eligible for election to membership in the Council of Public Instruction and to the various school boards in the province." In the report that preceded this resolution, it was stated that on the part of the Department of Public Instruction word had been received that "they

would welcome women on school boards."

Montreal Housewives' League.—This league's constant activity in the interest of householders has been made evident in the weekly publication in the newspapers of a short list of the principal foodstuffs with wholesale and retail prices. These lists have appeared weekly since the beginning of October. In addition to these prices the league places a few lines explanatory of the values of foodstuffs in order to point out, especially to the poorer women of the city, that there are other things as nutritious as meat. Finally, they will give a few hints on how to cook meat and vegetables.

The members of the league have found during their investigations that it is not so much the lack of quality in the food purchased that people do not get the nutrition necessary but because of their ignorance of how foodstuffs should be properly cooked.

Storekeepers from all parts of the country have sent in their co-operation in the matter of prices and so forth. The league is encouraging a movement to arrange free demonstration classes on shopping and cooking for the benefit of all women who wish to learn practical economy.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—The third annual gathering of all the members of "la Fédération" took place, as is the custom, in October. A report of the work accomplished during the year was given by the president, Madame Gérin-Lajoie, which undertakings have been noted in these columns during the year. Besides the committees established to second the Red Cross Society and Patriotic Fund, the Fédération is at present considering in what ways it can best help to relieve the results of unemployment during the coming winter.

The Local Council of Women is submitting like considerations to its members.

Toronto.

Social Studies. — "L'Ecole Sociale Populaire," whose monthly pamphlets present a complete series of works on various social questions or institutions of local interest, has this year established a course of social studies. These lectures will take place fortnightly, and will include studies on trade and labour organization, unions and laws relating thereto, also women's labour unions.

Another course which can be styled social service lectures has been organized by the Social Service Department of the Charity Organization Society. In a pamphlet issued by the society an explanation of the need for these lectures is given in the following terms:—

"Public opinion is demanding that workers shall have experience and training added to natural aptitude, and the impulse of neighbourliness.

"The war has brought in its train much distress which we shall have to prepare ourselves to meet with greater knowledge and more enlightened co-operation than ever before if we would avoid pauperizing those so suddenly left without employment and resource.

"It is the aim of this course to interest the number of available and efficient persons, paid or volunteer, who in facing problems of need and social betterment, will support earnest efforts for cure and prevention, and who will apply the best methods as derived from experience."

Among the subjects treated in these lectures may be mentioned: "The Health Department and Social Workers," Dr. Boucher, City Hall Health Dept.; "Eugenics and Social Service," Professor Carrie Derick, McGill University; "Methods of Relief Giving—A Comparison," Mr. Rufus Smith, Charity Organization Society; "Recent Legislation Relating to Health and Home," Mr. A. G. B. Claxton, K.C.; "Preventive Nursing," Miss Mackenzie, Supt. Canadian Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Simpson Knitting Mills and the York Knitting Mills were running day and night, the employees working on alternate weekly shifts. Woollen manufacturing has greatly increased since the outbreak of war, and the woollen factories expect to continue work at full speed. The bag factories also have been running overtime, the demand for bags being increased by Canada's gift to Great Britain. Factory employment among women has been fair, although there is a spirit of uneasiness abroad, girls being very anxious to hold situations.

Cloak makers and garment workers.—This trade has been at a standstill for some months, and reports from their headquarters were discouraging indeed. Manufacturers have begun work on samples and duplicates for the coming spring season. At this time of year the trade is usually working at full speed, but except for a little work on samples, business was very dull. There was practically no fall season, and prospects were very doubtful. There seemed a rumour among manufacturers that business would improve in the West before long, and as trade is largely dependent upon western conditions there is hope of improvement here. In general, however, factories were working very little; the number of unemployed was consequently increasing, a number that is not likely to lessen before February next. A number of cloakmakers went to the States, but the season there is finishing and the demand for workers was falling off.

The union has had some difficulty with the Thompson Manufacturing Company, which is in connection with the Robert Simpson Company. The difficulty arose because the firm discharged the union shop delegate and the active members of the union price committee. The union faced the problem of calling a strike or accepting conditions which are ordinarily opposed to their princi-

ples. It was decided after conference with the Trades and Labour Council to let the matter rest until the present abnormal times were bettered.

Waitresses.—Although there are some 1,400 waitresses in Toronto, and union would be to their advantage, so far the efforts put forth to secure their interest and activity in such a movement have not met with success. The waitresses themselves do not take sufficient interest, and so the project which was planned last spring will be postponed indefinitely. However, something being undertaken in their behalf is a campaign to prohibit the employment of white girls in Chinese restaurants. The Waiters' Union have interested the Trades and Labour Council in the matter and they hope to secure some regulation against this practice. The Cooks' Local 439 has affiliated with Local 300, and expect to share the same club rooms and thereby reduce expenses.

The traffic manager of the Bell Telephone Company reports that their staff is ordinarily about 1,400, and that the company always employ the same number of operators. The stringency of the times have not affected these employees, their numbers neither being lessened nor their wages cut, but it is noticeable that resignations have not been so frequent, and that operators all seem anxious to hold their situations.

The Trades and Labour Council at one of their meetings, basing their estimate upon one district already canvassed re unemployment, calculated that there were 17,000 men and women, boys and girls in Toronto who were out of work. This was felt to be a large figure at this season of the year when the situation should by no means be at its height, and yet the secretary stated that when winter had advanced there would probably be from twenty to thirty thousand idle. The city has opened a civic employment bureau, at which over 6,000 had registered by the end of October. The total registration for the first week of its opening was more than half the

total figure for the three months the bureau was open last year. The Social Service Commission is making every effort to find positions, but it is difficult to create work. The city parks commissioner has promised to increase his staff by over 400 and the city has voted \$35,000 for park and boulevard improvement. Mr. Dickie, secretary of the commission, stated that on the average the men applying have been out of work for some three months.

The Municipal Aid Association has been formed by a group of business men who are interested in helping the deserving poor over a trying period. It has received its charter from the Provincial Government and expects to begin active operations at once. Money will be lent to responsible persons struggling under mortgages; small amounts will be loaned on moral security, and by this means persons who otherwise might have lost everything will be aided over this crisis.

Efficiency in charitable relief is demanded and many schemes have been put forward as to some method of systematizing the distribution of outdoor relief. The Social Service Commission considered months ago some method of eliminating the waste consequent upon widespread overlapping. To quote the plan adopted: "The solution was found in the co-ordination of all civic charities under one strong executive head. This executive head has now been found in the reorganized Social Service Commission. The efficient members are also in existence and have been for two years in the Neighbourhood Workers' Associations. The unification of these two organizations as recommended to the council would give Toronto an efficient and extensive relief organization. It would save thousands of dollars yearly now wasted in harmful overlapping, and it would prevent that pauperization which accompanies such overlapping." Therefore, the commission has asked for an outlay of \$4,500 for the appointment of three secretaries to be responsible for work of the association. The plan has

not yet been accepted by the council, but it is expected it will be passed and there will then be an efficient organized body to meet the wave of suffering this winter will bring.

Domestic service.—Of course the unemployment among men has vastly increased the number of women who go out by the day. At every employment bureau there is the same pitiful story of women whose husbands are out of work, or of those who depend solely on their own efforts and have nothing but what they can earn, and these women far out-balance the work that can be found for them. The Salvation Army, the Women's Patriotic League, the Catholic Charities, and now the city have central employment bureaus, and all report scarcity of work and numbers of women. The Women's Domestic Guild find that an experienced domestic can secure a situation at the same wage as last year, but the great drawback is, that of these scores seeking work the great majority are unskilled, untrained, and therefore useless. Fifty applied in answer to one advertisement for a parlour-maid, and of that number not one was experienced. Last year families who employed two domestics are only retaining one this year, and that one must be competent. Conditions could be materially relieved if these unskilled girls could be put through a training school and taught some elementary things. The Ladies' Employment Bureau reported that the month of October was undoubtedly worse. 218 registered there and only 43 were placed. Miss Carmichael placed 4, and from the Salvation Army Hostel comes the same report: experienced domestics are needed, and yet the ordinary girl seeking a situation cannot be placed.

Child welfare.—Last spring the Local Council of Women inaugurated a Mother's Pension Fund to financially assist needy mothers, to which reference was made in the May issue of the *Gazette*. It seems that in the months following several hundred dollars were

raised and the support of five families was undertaken, the father either being dead, or in jail, or insane. It was purposed making a further appeal on a much larger scale than formerly, but in the meantime the Patriotic League and its work sprang into existence, and it seemed an inopportune time to make such an appeal. Now, however, the amount previously raised is exhausted, and the five families are still in need and the Council is loathe to abandon its project. Contributions are therefore being requested. It is a pity that this undertaking which was to be given a year's trial in order to prove the need of legislation along these lines, should have to be abandoned, and it is hoped that funds will be raised to continue the allowances to the families already undertaken.

The management committee have been considering the care of feeble-minded children and have drawn up a comprehensive scheme to present to the Board of Education. The recommendations are as follows:—

That the Board engage a competent psychologist to have charge of the examination of the mental status of school children supposed to be backward or mentally defective.

That the Board organize auxiliary classes at convenient centres in the city where backward children may receive more individual teaching in small classes and under specially trained teachers.

That the Board establish a special school for the very backward and high grade mental defectives at some point outside the city, at some point where a sufficient amount of land can be secured at a reasonable price.

Department of Public Health.—The Department plan to print in their bulletin after the first of the year the names of the restaurants that are considered first class, thereby scoring those that fall short. Also they wish to draw the attention of the public to bakers who give short weight. One firm has been report-

ed seven times for breach of regulation and the Department intends to lend publicity to such occurrences.

Winnipeg.

Whether it is because they do not anticipate difficulty in securing work in Winnipeg or because they are in a position to remain unemployed, if necessary, for some time, certain it is that in spite of all that has appeared in the daily papers regarding unemployment the girls have been refusing to leave the city to take the positions that were being offered throughout Manitoba. At the close of October there were scores of openings registered with the Local Council of Women's Bureau, and the total out-of-town situations filled by that bureau has been for the full six or seven weeks since its inception something less than one hundred. Generally speaking, the month has shown improvement over September, though it has not been as good a month as the corresponding period of 1913. To offset the increase of unemployment as compared with a year ago, Winnipeg is to-day taking an increased interest in and expressing a greater sympathy for the labouring classes than ever before, and the public opinion thus tangibly expressed has established confidence in the optimism of numerous social service workers.

The committee of one hundred administering the Patriotic Fund have 550 families to care for. The sewing classes of the technical schools, through the generosity of the School Board, are busy on a requisition of 700 garments for this committee. The city employment bureau publishes their first annual report, showing 12,282 positions filled. Of these 5,150 were filled by women and girls, day workers totalling 3,596, domestics 749, kitchen women 159, nurse girls 118, waitresses 131, chambermaids 56, cooks 57, housekeepers 85, housemaids 38, and some 246 others, including laundresses, machine workers, office help, etc.

Speaking to the committee of the Local Council of Women in charge of the Central Bureau of Work for Women, Commissioner Roland of the Industrial Bureau said: "You started this work at the psychological moment, and you are putting into it a certain human touch that money cannot buy. Keep it up as long as it is needed."

The Canadian Pacific Railway have established classes in First Aid for the lady employees of the company and their lady relatives, free of charge to those taking the course.

At the Winnipeg free employment bureau there were several good positions waiting for competent general servants. Hotel help, waitresses, chambermaids, upstairs girls and cooks were looking for work, but in smaller number than during the first part of September.

Tailoresses, bookbinders and garment workers are working on short time. Practically all the factories of Winnipeg have retained their employees and have run short time. The bag factories have been busier, however, filling orders for the bags for Manitoba's gift of flour for the war.

The nurses report business much the same as last month, and say the city is in a healthy condition. Their waiting list numbers a little over one hundred. Two associations of nurses have put themselves on record to go free of charge to needy families, and the doctors have offered free service to needy cases in connection with the soldiers' families.

Something over sixty-five positions for stenographers were reported filled during the month, chiefly temporary, however.

The Western Art Association have made arrangements for opening an exchange of work, especially for those who have been thrown out of work on account of the war.

The Associated Charities report 142 new cases helped during October, 73 of which were caused by unemployment. The total number helped was 362, of

whom 153 were classed as caused by unemployment.

The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau reported positions filled by them as follows:—

Chambermaids	8
Cooks	4
Day workers	437
General servants	81
Housekeepers	5
Housemaids	1
Kitchen girls	11
Laundresses	1
Nurses	2
Nurse girls	9
Not otherwise specified	17
	<hr/> 561

Vancouver.

The general condition of the labour market during October showed no improvement over the previous month, the supply of female labour being in excess of the demand.

Owing to the number of women out of employment, the Local Council of Women, together with representatives from other women's clubs and societies in the city, have formed an organization, the Women's Employment League, to find ways and means of helping those whom the present abnormal conditions have thrown out of employment.

According to the last report given out by the Women's Employment League, some 284 women have registered their names as seeking employment, consisting of:—

Bookkeepers and stenographers	15
Stenographers	106
Office assistants	21
Telephone operators	3
Store assistants	8
Waitresses	8
Chambermaids	4
Cook housekeepers	9
Nursemaids	3
Domestic help	73
Tailoresses and dressmakers	19
Trained nurses	5
Laundresses	5
Various	4
Total	<hr/> 284

Many women have been given meal tickets, and a number of persons in urgent need have been supplied with

groceries. The Women's Employment League, finding it impossible to arrange work for the large number of women that have registered their names as seeking employment, approached the city council asking for a grant of \$2,000 wherewith to start a toymaking industry, the work to be done by the unemployed women. The request being granted, plans were being made to start this relief work on November 1.

In addition to helping in the above manner, the Women's Employment League have sent out to all employers of female labour in the city, also to the daily papers, a letter asking that if any employer of labour finds it necessary to further reduce his running expenses he will not discharge a portion of his staff, but will put the whole staff on part time, wherever the nature of the work so permits. Several firms have already adopted this system, giving their employees in some cases three weeks' work out of four or two weeks' work out of four, according to circumstances.

The demand for domestic help was less than the supply during the month of October. Reports from employment agencies show that about one hundred and twenty domestic servants were seeking work, and out of this number only fifty were placed.

Reports from garment workers' and tailors' unions show that seventy per cent. of the membership are unemployed or working only part time. A similar report was received from the waitresses' union. It was also found that no firms having an agreement with a union have reduced the wages of their employees so far.

The general depression caused by the war has affected adversely every branch of industry wherein women are employed.

Factory workers, laundry workers, waitresses, department store assistants, stenographers and trained nurses all reported many out of employment or working short time.

There was during the past month a

general reduction of wages, in some cases the amount being as much as fifty per cent., the average wage for domestic help falling as low as \$12.00 per month.

Unorganized garment workers reported wages reduced twenty per cent. Stenographers and bookkeepers from twenty to fifty per cent. Waitresses working for firms having no agreement with the union had their pay reduced twenty per cent. Trained nurses state

that they were working for about twenty to forty per cent. less than usual. Unskilled labour taking up domestic work was paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per month.

The matter of the unemployed women has been taken in hand by the women of the city. Their work, however, is complicated by the women with husbands out of work seeking employment to help keep the family.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

AN application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on October 8 from the employees of the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine, Gowganda, Ont., members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, Western Federation of Miners. In the application it was stated that the dispute grew out of a proposed reduction of wages and charges for board. The number affected was given as 50 directly and 100 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on October 19, Messrs. R. H. Jones and Robert A. Allen, both of Cobalt, Ont., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and the employees respectively. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

On October 13 an application was received for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the telephone, electric light, street railway and power house employees of the City of Edmonton, to the number of 255 directly and 55 indirectly.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, being in the district, was instructed to visit Edmonton for the purpose of assisting in a settlement of the dispute. Mr. McNiven accordingly visited Edmonton and conferred with the parties concerned. The Department was advised by letter from the employees on November 1 that an agreement had been reached between the city council and its electrical workers. The employees' application was meanwhile held in abeyance.

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES.

THE Tenth Biennial Grand Lodge Meeting of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees was held at Winnipeg, September 7, and concluded its sessions September 16. Some 254 delegates were present, and were welcomed to Winnipeg by Mayor Deacon; Alderman Rigg,

Secretary of the Trades and Labour Council; Mr. C. E. Stockill, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, representing Vice-President Bury of that system; the Reverend Mr. Henry; Mr. R. S. Ward, of the Machinists; Mr. Puttee, ex-M.P., and editor of *The Voice*; Mr. Pickett, representing President Ryan of

the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Mr. Trotter, of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and a number of others who made addresses of welcome.

A number of reports were presented, dealing with questions of insurance, amendments to the constitution, reports of the Vice-President and Grand Secretary, and various matters relating to the business and conduct of the Brotherhood, which were referred to various committees appointed to deal with the same.

Withdrawal of Grand President and other Delegates.

At the afternoon session of the convention held September 11, a committee from a number of American lodges approached the members of Canadian lodges with regard to a slate said to have been framed by Canadian members from which members of American lodges had been excluded, and the committee was informed that the slate would go through. After the question of the division of officers for the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees as between Canadian and American delegates had received some discussion, and a motion for a committee of dissolution had been voted down, a number of delegates retired from the meeting. At the morning session of the day following, Grand President Gerrey, in a brief address, spoke of the withdrawal of some of the American delegates and stated that under the circumstances he believed he could do better service to the Brotherhood and the members by tendering his resignation, effective at once. His resignation was accepted, and Mr. Gerrey, after stating that he was leaving the convention with the best of feeling for the success of the Brotherhood, retired from the meeting. Subsequently Mr. A. E. Barker was elected to fill the

position of Grand President, left vacant by Mr. Gerrey's retirement.

Special Assessments by American Federation of Labour.

Later during the proceedings a letter was read from a committee of the American Federation of Labour, calling the attention of the convention to a resolution passed at the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labour to the effect that it was expedient to establish better co-operation between affiliated unions in cases of strikes and lock-outs, and that in this connection a committee had been appointed to work out a plan whereby power might be placed in the hands of the American Federation of Labour to levy, collect and distribute, in accordance with rules to be provided, a tax upon each member directly under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labour and of any national or international unions affiliated with it for the purpose of meeting the expense of any strike or lock-out of a national character. The convention was asked in the letter to supply the committee with information as to whether the unions comprised in the Brotherhood would agree to the American Federation of Labour being vested with the power suggested in the latter's communication. The question was referred to a committee which later presented a report to the effect that it was considered inexpedient at the time to grant the power to the American Federation of Labour to levy any further assessments than the executive council of the Federation already had power to call.

International Peace.

Amongst the number of resolutions passed was one urging that the convention draw the attention of the industrial workers of the continent to the contrast existing in North America and Europe as a consequence of the different policies respecting armaments which

have been pursued during the past year, and urging that the Governments of Canada and the United States be requested to do all in their power to see that notwithstanding the deplorable war provision be made for an adequate and appropriate celebration in America of the 100 years of peace which the English-speaking peoples of the world have enjoyed.

The Question of Insurance.

A committee which had been appointed last year to deal with the question of insurance reported that two courses were open, that of transferring the insurance department to some reliable life insurance company or to discontinue the insurance department altogether by refunding a percentage of the premiums paid. The scheme of transfer was reported as out of the question as none of the companies would entertain the proposal for a transfer under any consideration other than they would require from an ordinary applicant, which would entail medical examination and a rate greatly in excess of that paid by the members. The second proposition, that of discontinuing the insurance department by a return of a percentage of the premiums paid, was reported not feasible, and in considering a retention of the insurance branch the committee reported two alternative options, the first providing, briefly, that those participating in the insurance department be required to pay revised rates and retain face value of the policies in force, or that those who desired to pay the present rate of premium could do so by having the face value of the policy reduced.

A special committee appointed to look into this report and the whole question of insurance recommended that an insurance agent who had appeared before the convention and explained the position so far as the companies he represented were concerned, be furnished with a list of the names and addresses of all local secretaries so that the en-

tire matter of rates as presented to the convention by the agent could be laid before members of the Brotherhood, the plan of insurance suggested being recommended by the committee to all members as the best and cheapest the committee had learned of.

Affiliation with Trades and Labour Congress.

It was decided by the convention to re-affiliate with the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress. In the previous year it had been decided to withhold the per capita tax to the Trades and Labour Congress and at an interim session of Grand Lodge officers and general chairmen this was decided on and affiliation withdrawn. A committee appointed to deal with the matter of affiliating with the Trades and Labour Congress recommended re-affiliation, and the convention adopted the committee's report.

Some changes were made in the constitution providing, amongst other things, for the holding of conventions triennially instead of biennially, and amalgamating the offices of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Grand Past President, Mr. A. B. Lowe; Grand President, Mr. A. E. Barker; Grand Vice-Presidents, Messrs. M. J. Powers, H. Irvin, H. A. Vurpia, and W. B. Nichols; Grand Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. George Seal.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Detroit, Mich., the headquarters of the Brotherhood.

A Rival Organization.

The October number of the *Advance Advocate*, the official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, contains a notice calling the attention of members to the fact

that Mr. S. J. Pegg is no longer Grand Secretary of the Brotherhood, and that Mr. T. H. Gerrey is no longer Grand President; that it is understood Mr. Pegg has accepted a position with a rival organization as Secretary-Treasurer, and

that should members receive communications signed by Mr. Pegg or Mr. Gerrey it should be understood that these come from a rival organization and have no connection with the Brotherhood.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER'S BANK.

A PAMPHLET has been issued by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, written by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, President of La Caisse Populaire de Levis, giving a description of the Co-operative People's Bank, its origin and development, with special reference to the system in vogue in Canada. The following facts have been taken from this publication:—

The first attempt to enable the poorer classes to borrow money on favourable terms was made in Italy in the 15th century, by the founding of "Monts de Piété," which afterwards spread throughout central Europe. These institutions, however, after a revival through the energy of Bernadin de Feltre, soon declined, owing to their inherent weakness. They finally disappeared one by one, or became transformed into purely industrial loaning offices, paying interest on deposits, and lending on personal property. Various important defects in the system of Monts de Piété are pointed out. It was not broad enough, charity alone being relied upon to bring in funds, while on the other hand loans were only granted on the pledge of personal property.

The next forward step was the organization of savings clubs. This simply meant that some philanthropic citizen would volunteer to receive savings and keep them in a safe place for the benefit of the depositors, when urgently needed. These clubs led, notably in England and

elsewhere, to the formation of the first independent savings banks. Abuses of confidence, through which heavy losses were suffered by the working classes, brought about rigid state control, and government savings banks were instituted. The funds so obtained were utilized by the government in promoting public works, or large capitalistic enterprises, and thus the savings of the people were deflected to the rich, and the poor man in search of a loan was again left to the mercy of usurers.

Two German economists, Franz Herman Schulze-Delitsch and Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen, were the first to devise a means of successfully meeting the economic needs of the agricultural and working classes. The first popular bank organized under their system was formed in 1848, but owing to its novelty and the absence of suitable laws, its progress was at first slow. As soon as these obstacles were overcome the movement spread rapidly, and in the last twenty-five years they have been established all over Europe. Their principle is to put at the disposal of depositors the funds accumulated by themselves. In every case the good character of the borrower is the first security required, and the material pledge is of secondary importance.

People's Banks of Canada.

The "People's Banks" of Canada are organized on the same principle as the Schulze-Delitzsch banks, with a few modifications to adapt them to Canadian conditions. The first "people's bank" was formed at Levis, Que., on December

*The Co-operative People's Bank, La Caisse Populaire, by Alphonse Desjardins. Published by Division of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation, 180 East 22nd Street, New York City. Price 15 cents.

6, 1900, opening for business on January 23rd, 1901. The principle was established of limiting the activities of a people's bank to a small area, because, except in the case of large seaports, it is not liable to frequent and rapid changes of population, and because it offers opportunity for members to become known to one another. The essential qualifications for membership are honesty, sobriety and industry. All members of the community not debarred from lack of these qualities should be encouraged to join, regardless of age or sex, as the bank, through its encouragement of thrift, benefits everyone who becomes a member, the child, young girl, or wife, equally with the workingman. The value of the shares is usually fixed at \$5 each, withdrawable at any time, though a notice of 30 days may be required. The withdrawable feature of the shares is necessary owing to the class from which membership is drawn, and it has been found that it does not interfere with the utilization of the share fund for the purposes of the bank, just as withdrawable savings are used by ordinary chartered banks. Members, but no others, may also deposit their savings in a people's bank, which may be withdrawn at any time, and are useful in providing means for meeting any heavy expenses, such as taxes, winter provisions, and such extraordinary emergencies as births, marriages, etc.

Management of Banks.

The management of a people's bank is entrusted to officers elected by the shareholders at the annual general meeting. As the dominating factor of the society is not capital, but persons, each shareholder has but one vote, irrespective of the number of shares he may hold. The officers are divided into three committees, the Board of Administration, with at least five members, but usually nine; the Credit Committee, with at least three members, but usually four, and the Board of Supervision, with three members.

The Board of Administration has to do with the general management of the bank. It has the duty of deciding what applicants may be members, and must make recommendations to the general meeting as to what measures may be deemed necessary for the prosperity of the society. It also acts as a board of arbitration in cases of conflicts and appeals prescribed by the by-laws. The Credit Committee deals exclusively with loans to members. No loan can be made by the manager without having first been unanimously agreed upon by the Credit Committee, and this committee is supposed to supervise, with great care, the repayment of loans. Members of the Credit Committee are strictly forbidden to borrow from the bank when in office. The Board of Supervision has wide powers. It may suspend officers of the society, if they are found guilty of some violation of the by-laws, but it must immediately put all the facts before a general meeting, which it must call with the least possible delay. It must carefully examine the accounts, the loans and the securities offered. It must see that each committee and each officer does his duty. The internal management of the society is entrusted to a manager, appointed by the Board of Administration, who may be a paid officer. The services of all the other officers are gratuitous.

The net yearly profits are appropriated, first, to the accumulation of special funds, and, secondly, to the payment of dividends upon the shares. The special funds are the "reserve fund" and the "provident fund," for which a fixed percentage of net profits is taken each. The balance left is distributed among shareholders as a dividend, and if there is still any money left over it may be placed in a "surplus fund." The reserve fund must be allowed to accumulate until it reaches a sum equal to double the maximum of liabilities represented at any time by the shares and deposits of members. The reserve fund may never be distributed. It is even provided by law in the Province of Que-

bec that in case of liquidation the balance of the assets, including the reserve fund, shall not be distributable to the shareholders, but shall be given to an object of public utility to be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The success and utility of these banks have already been proved. It is stated that today there are about 65,000 of such banks in operation, and their number and membership are increasing monthly. Within the last few years the movement has spread to Asia, and there are at least 5,000 of these banks in Japan. An incomplete record for 1910 showed a turnover in "people's banks" amounting to \$5,900,000,000, and the figure today has no doubt reached \$7,000,000,000.

The progress of the Levis Co-operative People's Bank, which, as already mentioned, was formed in December, 1910, was at first very slow, the first monthly statement only showing assets of \$242.80, but on November 30, 1912, the general assets amounted to \$188,306.33, the amount of current loans was \$179,108, and the gross profits had reached \$8,593.16. There are now over 150 co-operative banks in Canada, and it is claimed that not one of these has yet lost a penny. Most of the loans made by Canadian co-operative banks are for short terms, extending to six months at

the outset, but after some years of existence there is nothing to prevent them from granting loans extending over many years, with provision for their repayment by annual installments. The Levis Bank, for instance, has granted a loan extending to 25 years, and rural co-operative banks of Europe make loans for even 30 years.

Credit Union Primer.

The Russell Sage Foundation has also published a Credit Union Primer for the benefit of any persons wishing to organize co-operative people's banks. The primer opens with an introduction giving a general survey of the nature and work of co-operative banks. This is followed by a chapter of questions and answers, in which all the principles and methods of these institutions are set forth. Samples of the necessary books and forms are given, with model by-laws, and an account of how to use the books. The volume concludes with a copy of the New York Credit Union Law, which was recently passed, largely through the efforts of the authors of this primer.

*A Credit Union Primer, by Arthur H. Ham and Leonard G. Robinson. Published by Division of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.

ONTARIO LABOUR LEGISLATION.

THE third session of the Thirteenth Legislature of Ontario begun February 18. and prorogued during May, 1914, passed some one hundred and forty Acts, a number of which are of direct interest to labour. Amongst measures of this nature may be mentioned an Act to Amend the Mining Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, an Act Respecting Employment Agencies, an Act Amending the Stationary Engineers' Act, and an Act to Amend the Factory Act. Amongst measures having a more or less indirect bearing on labour may be mentioned Acts respecting the export

of pulp wood, the regulation of motor vehicles, and the construction and operation of electric and steam railways.

Mining Amendment Act, 1914.

The chief provision of this Act¹ is the addition of a regulation regarding cages or skips. This addition provides:—

All cages or skips used for lowering or raising men shall be constructed as follows:—

¹Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 14.

(a) The hood shall be made of steel plates not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness;

(b) The cage shall be provided with sheet iron or steel side casing not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, or with a netting composed of wire not less than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and with doors made of suitable material;

(c) The doors shall extend at least five feet above the bottom of the cage and shall be closed when lowering or hoisting men;

(d) The cage shall have overhead bars so arranged as to give every man an easy and secure handhold;

(e) The safety appliances shall be of sufficient strength to hold the cage or skip with its maximum load at any point in the shaft;

(f) The cage shall not have chairs attached thereto which are operated by a lever through or from the floor.

It is provided that the sections shall come into force on January 1, 1915.

Workmen's Compensation Act.²

Perhaps the most important of any measure passed by the Legislature was the Workmen's Compensation Act. As, however, a full review of this Act* was published in the July, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and the full text of the Act produced, it is unnecessary to refer further to this measure in the present article.

The Employment Agencies Act.

An Act Respecting Employment Agencies³, which came into force July 1, 1914, defines an employment agency to mean and include the business of procuring for fee or reward workmen, artificers, labourers, domestic servants

and other persons for the performance of skilled or unskilled labour, and the business of procuring for fee or reward employment for any class of workmen, artificers, labourers, domestic servants and other persons, and it is required that no person shall carry on the business of such employment agency in Ontario without obtaining a license, which may be obtained from the Provincial Treasurer. Where an employment agency is carried on by any person by means of offices, branches or agents in different municipalities, a separate license is required for each such office, branch or agent, and a separate fee is payable. Every person who carries on the business of an employment agency without the required license is liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 recoverable before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace, and in default of payment may be imprisoned for a period of twelve months or until the penalty and costs are paid. Provision is also made for the proclaiming of regulations governing the conduct of the business of employment agencies; regarding fees; the security to be given by licensees for due observance of the Act and regulations; providing for returns to be made by persons to whom licenses are issued; for the inspection of employment agencies; for the revocation and cancellation of licenses for cause, and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act.

An Act to Amend the Stationary Engineers' Act⁴ amends the title of the old Act by adding the words "and hoisting" and includes in the interpretation of the Act the definition of a "hoisting plant" which is described as meaning and including a steam boiler, a boiler and steam engine, and every part thereof, working at a pressure of 20 pounds or over irrespective of horse-power, and

²Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 25.

³See July, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 68.

⁴Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 38.

⁴Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 28.

used for hoisting in structural operations or excavating purposes.

Section 3 of the former Act which excepted certain plants adds to these exceptions boilers used for agricultural purposes. Section 6 of the previous measure which provided that no person should be eligible for examination who was not a British subject or a resident in Canada for at least one year, in the amending Act is stated not to apply to any hoisting engineer who can show to the satisfaction of the Examining Board that he was actually employed as such in Ontario at the time of the passing of the amending Act. Section 11 of the original Act which excludes firemen and other workmen from the provisions of the Act, when working under the personal direction and supervision of any engineer holding a certificate under the Act, is amended by a clause which states that this section shall not apply to hoisting engineers. The amending Act also provides that it shall be the duty of the inspectors of factories to assist in the enforcement of the Act, to report violations thereof, and to furnish to the Board such information as they may have as to the conduct and capability of any person holding or applying for a certificate. Other sections of the amending Act provide for the inclusion with stationary engineers of hoisting engineers in all sections except those wherein hoisting engineers may be specifically exempted.

Amendments to Factory Act.⁶

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act is amended by adding a clause providing for the inclusion in the duties of factory inspectors of work connected with the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act as above mentioned. A section is also added providing that no Chinese person shall employ in any capacity or have under his direction or control any female white person in any

factory, restaurant or laundry. It is also provided that no child between the ages of twelve and fourteen years employed in a canning factory shall be allowed to work more than eight hours per day. In the original Act ten hours per day was the limit set for children.

The provisions of the original Act relating to boiler insurance and inspection are extended to include, after July 1, 1914, all boilers except those in residential buildings other than apartment houses and those used for agricultural purposes. A section is also added to that part of the original Act dealing with the regulation of elevators and hoists providing that in a factory, shop or office building no person under the age of eighteen years shall be allowed regularly to operate or control an elevator.

Other Measures.

Amongst measures of indirect interest to labour may be mentioned an Act Respecting the Export of Pulpwood⁶, by which it is provided that the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may suspend the operation of The Manufacturing Condition of the Crown Timber Act for such period as he may deem proper within the season of 1914 so as to permit the exportation of pulpwood. The reason for this action is set out in the preamble to the Act which states that by reason of severe windstorms large quantities of spruce and other timber suitable for manufacturing pulp had been blown down and was likely to be destroyed unless speedily cut, and that the market for pulpwood in Canada was at the time seriously congested. An Act to Amend the Motor Vehicles Act⁷ makes provision for the exception of motor trucks or other motor vehicles for the delivery of goods from the provision of the original Act which provides that the marker on the back shall be so placed that the lower edge thereof shall not be

⁶Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 40.

⁶Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 12.

⁷Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1914, chap. 36.

lower than the body of the motor vehicle.

An Act was also passed respecting the public construction and operation of electric railways, dealing with municipal electric railways to be conducted un-

der the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. A number of other measures providing for the incorporation and operation of a number of provincial steam and electric railways were also passed.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE second annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour convened at Labour Temple, Calgary, Alta., on October 12, and adjourned on the afternoon of the fourteenth.

Forty-one delegates were in attendance from the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat and from the mining district of Lethbridge and the Crow's Nest Pass.

The proceedings were opened with addresses of welcome from Mr. T. M. Tweedie, M.P.P., on behalf of the province; Mayor Sinnott, on behalf of the city, and Mr. George Pryde, president of Calgary Trades and Labour Council. The president's address recommending a closer affiliation with the United Farmers of Alberta, more activity by the workers in federal, provincial and municipal matters, and many changes in laws affecting the welfare of workmen was unanimously approved.

The secretary's reports showed a total membership of 3,764. The new affiliations during the year amounted to 530 members. The total receipts were \$1,90.69; expenditures \$742.41, leaving a balance on hand of \$748.28.

The reports of the vice-presidents dealt with matters affecting the districts they represent, all of which were favourably received and approved by the convention.

The most important matter dealt with was the unemployment problem. This matter was brought before the convention in the following resolution:—

Whereas, there are many important problems to be discussed at the convention which mean much to organized labour generally;

Whereas, it is the duty of every delegate to seriously consider these problems;

Whereas, the European war has accentuated the growing industrial depression amongst the workers to such an extent that we are on the eve of possibly an unprecedented social catastrophe;

Whereas, our aim should be to adopt some intelligent method of coping with this unemployment problem. Our brothers, and more especially our helpless wives and children must be fed;

Whereas, this is the predominant question for this convention to consider,

Therefore, be it resolved that this question be taken up as a special order of business at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

This matter was taken up on the afternoon of the thirteenth. The discussion lasted for about three hours and resulted in the following resolution receiving the unanimous approval of the convention:—

Resolved, that we instruct our executive committee immediately upon adjournment of this convention to point out to both Provincial and Dominion Governments that the present general statistics warrant the Governments in taking definite action at once to relieve distress.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the various bodies of organized labour gather statistics re the unemployed along similar lines to our fellow unionists on the Pacific coast.

Amongst other resolutions passed were the following:—

That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be petitioned to defray the expenses of one delegate from this Federation to the annual convention of that body.

That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be asked for an annual grant of \$200 to assist in defraying expenses incurred in promoting provincial legislation.

Requesting amendments to the Building Trades Act.

That the executive committee be instructed to enquire into the matter of the legal protection of union labels.

Favouring the patronage of union-made flour.

Requesting the Trades and Labour Congress to organize a Federation of Labour in each province of Canada.

Protesting against the further importation of coal from the United States.

Suggesting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

That miners engaged in rescue work be brought within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Suggesting amendments to the Coal Miners Regulation Act.

The constitution was amended giving District 18, United Mine Workers of America, two members on the executive committee instead of one.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President, Alex. Ross, of Calgary; secretary-treasurer, A. Farmils, of Edmonton. Vice-presidents are to be elected by the various Trades and Labour Councils in affiliation with the Federation and District 18, United Mine Workers of America. Edmonton was selected as the next place of meeting.

Immediately on adjournment of the convention the executive committee proceeded to Edmonton and interviewed Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of the Province, on the following proposed legislative programme:—

Amendments to the Theatres Act to provide for the examination of applicants for licenses as operators

as to their competency; also measures of public safety.

An Act governing electrical construction for public safety.

New Factories Inspection Act, covering sanitation and ventilation of workshops and factories.

Legislation providing for the administration of the marriage contract by civil officials.

Fair Wages Clauses in all Government contracts, and further the same provisions as contained in the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway contract be incorporated in all railway and public works contracts.

Bi-weekly payment of wages in cash or certified cheques.

New Compensation Act as authorized in petition already submitted to the Government.

Adult franchise in all school district and municipal elections.

Legislation making it compulsory to place the union label on all Government printing.

That medical, optical and dental treatment be made free to all school children, and that compulsory vaccination of school children be dispensed with.

Prohibition of the employment of children under 16 years of age in all industries.

Prohibition of the employment of white girls by Orientals.

Amendments to the Building Trades Protection Act.

Protection of the interests of employees of the brewing industry.

Legislation covering all men engaged in rescue work in the mines of the province by the Compensation Act, and to provide for the payment of rescue teams during the course of training.

Amendment to the Miners Regulation Act regarding the appointment of check measures and mine inspection committees.

Re the matter of Hillcrest disaster and the appointment of miners to Commission Board.

Re the matter of present distressing conditions of unemployment and necessary means of relief.

Amendments to the Masters and Servants Act.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1914.

WAGES decreased to some extent during the third quarter of the present year, and increases were not as numerous as during the corresponding period of last year, nor was the number of employees affected so great. The record would indicate that wages on the whole remained comparatively stationary, with little in the way of either increases or decreases. Despite the industrial depression throughout the country there

was not much actual cutting of rates of wages. A great many of the organized trades have agreements setting out a definite wage scale, and this has been a factor in preventing wage reductions. On the other hand there was a considerable falling off in earnings due to the fact that many industrial establishments either laid off a number of men or ran on short time, and in some cases closed down altogether.

General Result.

There were in all six changes reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the months of July, August and September, 1914, as compared with twenty-three during the corresponding period of the previous year. These changes affected 1,939 employees. During the third quarter of 1913, 7,268 employees were affected by changes in wages and hours of labour. Of the six changes reported, four were increases in wages, while the other two were for reduction in wages. In the accompanying statistical table details are presented of the various changes which went into effect during the period under review. In the small table immediately following an analysis is presented, showing the approximate aggregate results, according to industries and groups of trades, together with the number of employees affected, of the several changes of the quarter, in so far as detailed information was obtained by the Department.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1914.

Trade or Industry.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees
Building.....	2	190
Metal.....	1	1,260
Printing.....	1	90
Street Railway Employees.....	1	450
Municipal Employees.....	1	9
Total.....	6	1,939

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as having gone into effect during the third quarter of 1914, arranged by industries and trades:—

Building.—Two changes went into effect among members of the building trades, one of which was in the nature of an increase in wages, while the other was a decrease. About 190 employees were affected, the greatest number (150) being affected by an increase which was granted to stone cutters in Winnipeg, who were given an increase of two and one-half cents an hour. This change went into effect at the beginning of August. The remainder of those affected in the building trades were brick-makers of Boishatell, Que., who, to the number of 40, had their wages reduced by ten per cent. on September 26.

Metal.—The employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, from the manager down to the day labourers, had their wages reduced 25 per cent. About 1,200 were affected by the change. The employees accepted this reduction in order to help tide the company over the existing depression.

Printing.—About ninety employees at London in the different printing offices were granted a general increase of one dollar per week after July 1. This increase was brought about by an agreement which was entered into July 1, 1913, and provided that the minimum scale on all typesetting machines should be \$19 for day work and \$20 for night work after July 1, 1914.

Street railway employees.—On July 1 a new scale of wages went into effect among the employees of the Ottawa Street Railway, by which motormen and conductors to the number of 450 received an increase in wages. The first and second year men received an increase of one and one-half cents an hour, while the third year men and the shop men received an increase of two cents an hour. Rates of increase for Sunday work were the same as for week days. The men had requested a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and a Board was established, but whilst correspondence was under way looking to the completion of the Board an agreement was reached on

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	In-crease	De-crease	In-crease	De-crease	
<i>Building</i> — Brick makers. Stonecutters. . .	Boisehate!, Que. Winnipeg, Man.	40 150	Sept. 26 Aug. 1	A reduction of 10 per cent in wages An increase of 2½c. per hour. . .	\$12.00 65c.	\$10.80 67½c.	60	60 .....	..... 2½c. p. hour.	..... \$1.20 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	By mutual agree- ment.
<i>Metal</i> — Steel Trade. . . . From manager to day labour- ers.	Trenton, N.S. . .	1,200	Aug. 1	Reduction of 25 per cent. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Employees accepted reduction to help tide the company over existing de- pression.
<i>Printing</i> — Printers.	London, Ont. . . .	90	July 1	Increases as under for day work:— Machine operators, \$1.00 a week Machine tenders, \$1.00 a week Assistant tenders, \$1.00 a week Floor men, \$1.00 a week. Foremen, Newspaper, \$1.00 a week. Assistant Foremen, Newspaper, \$1.00 a week. Foremen, Job Departments, \$1.00 a week. Assistant Foremen, Job Dept., \$1.00 a week. Hand Compositors, Job Depart- ments, \$1.00 a week. Increases as under for night work: Machine operators, \$1.00 a week Machine tenders, \$1.00 a week. Assistant tenders, \$1.00 a week	\$18.00 19.00 16.00 17.00 20.00 18.00 18.00 16.00 15.00 19.00 20.00 17.00	\$19.00 20.00 17.00 18.00 21.00 19.00 19.00 17.00 16.00 20.00 21.00 18.00	48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 42 42 42	48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 42 42 42	\$1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	Agreement made with employers, July 1, 1913.		

Street Railway Employees— Ottawa Electric Railway Company Motormen and conductors.	450	July 1	Ottawa, Ont...	Floormen, \$1.00 a week.....	18.00	19.00	42	42	1.00	Board of Concilia- tion requested by men, and appoint- ed but company effected settlement without having represent- ative.
				Foremen, Newspaper, \$1.00 a week.....	21.00	22.00	42	42	1.00	
				Assistant foremen, Newspaper, \$1.00 a week.....	19.00	20.00	42	42	1.00	
				Foremen, Job Departments, \$1.00 a week.....	19.00	20.00	42	42	1.00	
				Assistant foremen, Job Depart- ments, \$1.00 a week.....	17.00	18.00	42	42	1.00	
				Hand Compositors, Job Depart- ments, \$1.00 a week.....	16.00	17.00	42	42	1.00	
				Increases as under:—						
				1st year men, 1½c per hour.....	21½c	23c	10	10	1½c	
				2nd " 1½c per hour.....	22½c	24c	10	10	1½c	
				3rd " 2c per hour.....	25c	27c	10	10	2c	
Municipal Employees— City Hydro- Electric Depart- ment.....	9	Aug. 1	London, Ont...	Shop men, 2c per hour.....			10	10	2c	Demand of work- men.
				Increases as under for Sunday work:—						
				1st year men, 1½c per hour.....	23½c	25c	10	10	1½c	
				2nd " 1½c per hour.....	24½c	16c	10	10	1½c	
				3rd " 2c per hour.....	27c	29c	10	10	2c	
				Shop men.						
				Increases as under:—						
				Line foremen, increase of \$7.50 per month.....	\$85.00	\$92.50			\$7.50	
				Linenmen, increase of 3c per hour.....	34c	37c			3c	
				Wiremen, increase of 2½c per hour.....	33½c	36c			2½c	

July 9 between the parties concerned, by which the changes noted above went into effect.

Municipal employees.—Nine employees of the London city hydro electric department received an increase in wages August 1. This change was effected by the demands of the men for increased wages. By the change a linemen foreman, who previously received \$85 per month, was given \$92.50; a lineman received an increase of three cents an hour; wireman, two and two-thirds cents an hour; meter installer—a new position—received 36 cents per hour; trouble man received an increase of \$5 per month; the operator received \$80 where heretofore his salary ranged from \$70 to \$80; another new position was opened up, that of groundsman, who was paid 26 cents an hour, while the assistant operator's salary was increased \$5 per month and the superintendent of line-

men \$10 per month, making the respective salaries \$60 and \$120 per month.

At Edmonton many of the civic employees had their wages reduced during September. Reductions were made on the basis of the salary received. The highest paid persons had their wages reduced forty per cent., and the lowest paid employees were reduced five per cent. Between these two points a schedule was worked out which made a graduated reduction, increasing in percentage as an employee's wages increased. For instance, those receiving \$20 a month were cut five per cent.; those getting \$75 a month were cut ten per cent., while those receiving \$130, \$200 and \$250 had their salaries reduced by 15, 20 and 25 per cent. respectively. The idea in this system was that the higher the rate paid the greater should be the reduction. These reductions affected in all 1,500 employees.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

October, 1914.....	139.0
September, 1914.....	140.7
October, 1913.....	134.6

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

LOWER price levels for October were indicated by the Department's index number, a drop of 1.7 points appearing in spite of further advances in Dairy Products and Drugs and Chemicals. Considerable declines occurred in Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits

and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, and Metals, while less important decreases occurred in other groups.

As compared with the same month a year ago, higher price levels appeared in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Animals, and Meats, Fish, Miscellaneous Groceries, Woollens, Flax Products, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Table Cutlery, Drugs and Chemicals, but decreases appeared in the groups: Fruits and Vegetables, Cottons, Silks, Jutes, Metals, Fuel, Building Materials, Furs, and Sundries.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for October, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1914
SEPTEMBER, 1914, AND OCTOBER, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		October, 1914.	Sept. 1914.	Oct. 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	166.6	169.7	138.1
Western.....	4	157.0	157.0	115.5
Fodder.....	5	175.1	181.4	155.8
All.....	15	166.9	170.2	138.0
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	222.9	236.8	198.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	175.4	184.8	181.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	148.9	154.2	132.8
Poultry.....	2	255.0	255.0	201.2
All.....	17	196.8	206.0	179.4
III. Dairy products.....	9	165.0	149.9	164.8
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.3	151.3	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	164.5	164.5	160.7
All.....	9	155.7	155.7	148.0
V. Other Foods :				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	4	77.1	79.3	87.7
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	81.1	90.8	96.6
Dried fruits.....	4	125.1	133.3	115.1
Fresh vegetables.....	3	135.4	165.2	144.2
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	103.0	101.1
All.....	20	108.4	119.1	112.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	144.1	144.6	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	118.9	118.9	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	120.5	119.0	110.4
Condiments.....	5	121.8	138.0	102.5
All.....	25	129.9	133.0	113.8
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	147.3	147.3	136.6
Cottons.....	4	127.5	127.5	150.4
Silks.....	3	90.3	93.0	100.2
Jutes.....	2	235.4	239.4	247.6
Flax products.....	4	119.8	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	133.8	134.6	137.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	211.6	213.2	187.1
Leather.....	4	157.6	154.8	131.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	168.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	177.4	174.3	165.6
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	92.3	99.3	191.7
Other metals.....	13	128.5	148.3	189.2
Implements.....	10	106.9	106.9	195.6
All.....	34	112.3	118.0	113.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	119.7	120.5	134.6
Lighting.....	4	92.6	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	108.9	109.3	117.6
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	174.8	182.8	184.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	109.5	109.8	113.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	142.8	148.8	144.2
All.....	48	140.3	141.0	143.3
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	138.2	139.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	76.6	76.6	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.4	123.4	134.6
All.....	16	130.0	128.1	128.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	139.3	128.0	112.4
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	208.6	208.6	247.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.8	143.2	136.2
Sundries.....	7	107.7	109.0	111.8
All.....	17	141.7	144.5	152.4
All commodities.....	267*	139.0	140.7	134.6

*Five commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during October is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat advanced from \$1.07 to \$1.16, following a decrease in the world's visible supply, increased export, and a falling off in receipts at Winnipeg. Ontario wheat rose from \$1.04-1.06 to \$1.05-1.08. Receipts from farmers were reported better. Western barley rose from 65c to 68½c as the demand was very good. Western oats also rose from 48½c to 54¾c, demand being good. Ontario barley and oats advanced slightly. Corn was lower in sympathy with wheat, averaging 78c, as compared with 85c in September. Flaxseed continued to decline, falling from \$1.22 to \$1.08. The Canadian crop was reported light and receipts on the markets were only 20 per cent. of those a year ago, but industrial demand was reported very light. Ontario peas rose from \$1.10-1.15 to \$1.15-1.25, and rye from 75c to 83-84c. Hay was somewhat lower at Montreal, the supplies on the market being heavy and the demand having been satisfied. Straw was also easier, and bran and shorts eased off \$1.00 and \$2.00 per ton.

Animals and meats.—A downward movement in prices was marked in nearly all lines, the causes reported being dear feed, scarcity of money causing forced sales, diminished consumption and slow demand. At Winnipeg, butchers' cattle were as low as \$5.75-6.00, averaging \$1.50 lower than in September. At Toronto best butchers declined from \$9.00 to \$8.25. Beef, hind-quarters, declined again from \$14.00-16.00 to \$13.50-14.00. Forequarters fell from \$12.00-13.00 to \$11.50-12.50. Hogs

were down from \$8.75 to \$7.15, and dressed hogs from \$12.50-13.00 to \$10.50-12.50. Hog products also declined, and bacon was down 1c to 2c. Lard was ¼c lower. Sheep were 25c easier. Prices of poultry were down except for good quality, as poor stock was being marketed in large quantities on account of the high price of feed.

Dairy products.—The butter market at Montreal was steadier than in the previous month, but averaged 1c lower. Cheese advanced ⅝c, the export market having improved. Eggs advanced to 34c for new-laid at Montreal as compared with 40c a year ago, and at Toronto rose to 33-35c as compared with 35-36c a year ago. Storage eggs were on the market at 25-26c as compared with 27-28c the same week last year. Some weakness in the market early in the month was offset by the export of several thousand cases to England. Winter prices for milk went into effect at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg at practically the same levels as last year.

Fish.—The dry fish trade was reported to have been temporarily stopped with the West Indies and South America on account of the accumulation of stocks in these regions, owing to considerable curtailment in consumption and scarcity of money. The price offered for the Lunenburg catch was reported to be lower than anticipated early in the season. Some improvement in the market in Italy and Portugal was reported. The European market for canned lobsters was reported to be reduced by war conditions. Prices of haddock and cod, "ex-vessel," were also lower. Salt fish were downward, mackerel declining \$1.00 per barrel and herring 25c per barrel.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early fall apples were quoted at Toronto at \$1.25-1.50 as compared with \$2.50-3.00 for the previous year, the crop being good and demand from Europe less. Grapes were down to 16-20c. Bartlett pears were as high as 50-75c in the middle of the month, but later only the late varieties were on the market at 30-50c. Evaporated apples were down to 7-8c, while oranges were also lower. Lemons declined from \$6.00 per case to \$4.25-5.00. Currants declined to 10c. The new crop of dried fruits was expected to be quoted only slightly higher than a year ago as shipments from Southern Europe have come in better than expected. Beans were somewhat lower as the marketing of the new crop was affecting prices. Onions declined \$2.75 per cwt. Turnips were steady. Canned corn opened at 95c as compared with 92½c last year; canned peas at 95c as compared with 82½c last year, and canned tomatoes at \$1.00, the same price as in 1913. Potatoes were down to 60-65c at Montreal and 65-75c at Toronto, the crops in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick being reported very good.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The flour market was reported dull, both for export and domestic business, following the great demand and heavy shipments of the past few weeks. The advances in the wheat market, however, kept prices firm. Ontario winter wheat flour showed some weakness and deliveries of winter wheat were larger than previously. Bakers were reported to be slow in renewing contracts at the high prices prevailing. Patna rice was higher, but afterwards declined as larger supplies than expected were received. Rangoon rice was also lower. Tapioca declined

from 7-7½c to 6-7c. Coffee was firm. Tea advanced in England owing to difficulties in getting shipments. Sugar advanced again. It was reported that refiners had bought supplies of raw sugar at very high prices. Molasses rose 3c per gallon and was still firm. Glucose declined 20c per cwt. Honey rose from 10-11c to 11-11½c. Cream of tartar declined from 75c to 55c, and pepper was slightly lower.

Textiles.—Woollen mills were reported to be fairly busy on orders for military supplies. The shortage of dye-stuffs was beginning to be felt, the new supplies being difficult to obtain and prices were advancing sharply. The embargo on exports of raw wool from Great Britain continued to firm the price of wool as well as of woollen goods. Cotton mills were reported to be better employed than recently. A demand for cotton bags for flour instead of jute bags led to some increase in business. Prices of raw cotton remained low. Raw silk declined considerably, both Japanese and Italian. The silk mills in European countries were reported to have ceased operations, and the demand for silks was considerably reduced. The price of jute and hessians declined on reports of the heaviest jute crop on record in India. Demand being less, prices are expected to decline considerably. Flax twine was firm in price, the Canadian crop being light and foreign supplies uncertain.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The demand for hides and leathers continued strong, but supplies of hides were large as receipts of cattle were heavier. Horsehides declined slightly. Sole leather advanced 1c per pound. Boots and shoes were firm at the recent advance.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets were reported somewhat quiet, demand being light. Many other metals receded from the high levels reached in the previous month. Antimony was down from 22c to 15c. Lead was down to \$5.00. Quicksilver declined from \$75.00-85.00 per flask to \$65.00. Brass declined nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., and copper $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Silver was as low as 50c per oz. Solder declined from 34c per lb. to 26c. Tin fell from 41c to 34-36c, but afterward became firmer.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville coke was lower at \$1.65-1.75 per ton, f.o.b. ovens, as compared with \$1.75 in the previous month, in sympathy with the iron and steel markets. Anthracite and bituminous coal and petroleum products were steady.

Building materials.—The lumber trade continued quiet, but there was a somewhat steady movement to fill the hand-to-mouth demand, especially from the smaller centres. The export trade to Great Britain was light, vessels being scarce while troops were being transported from Canada to England. There was a demand from England for mining timber for pit props. The stocks of spruce in Boston were reported lower on account of shipment to England and increased local demand. New Brunswick spruce deals advanced from \$15.00 to \$15.75. New Brunswick shingles, however, declined from \$2.75-3.20 to \$2.60-3.00, the market being slow. British Columbia shingles were a little firmer on the Atlantic coast. Sash cord declined to 28c per lb. in sympathy with raw cotton. Copper wire was a little firmer, but iron wire declined 10c per cwt. Linseed oil declined. Putty was lower in sympathy with linseed oil and whiting, but later was somewhat firmer. Glass continued to rise at Toronto as supplies from Belgium were cut off.

House furnishings.—English crockery

advanced ten per cent. and freight rates were also much higher. Prices in Canada were therefore about fifteen per cent. higher. Steel table knives, celluloid handles, also advanced as the handles were formerly obtained in Germany. The demand for furniture continued light.

Drugs and chemicals.—Further advances occurred in several commodities due to conditions of supply caused by the war. Sulphur rose twenty-five per cent., and sodium nitrate was 100 per cent. higher, as shipments from South America were difficult to obtain. Alum rose twenty per cent., and bleaching powder advanced fifteen per cent., as the duty on chloride of lime had been increased. Borax advanced again from 9c to 11c per lb. Sulphuric acid was also firmer.

Miscellaneous.—Market conditions in furs were unprecedented and quotations of prices were merely nominal. Canadian hops came on the market at 18-20c as compared with 25-28c in 1913. Newsprint paper rose from \$1.95-2.05 per cwt. to \$2.00-2.10, the demand being good. It was reported that contracts for new orders will be ten per cent. higher. Raw rubber declined from 65c pr lb. to 52-53c. Laundry starch rose from 6c to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c in sympathy with the high price of corn.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	59.4	112.2
July	135.5	116.6	82.4	8.6566	58.9	.....
August.....	137.7	122.6	87.9	(g) 8.7087	64.9	.....
September.....	140.7	126.4	89.3	9.7572	68.6	.....
October.....	139.0			9.2416	62.9	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(g.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Economist*, London, October 3, 1914, reports in part:—

The rise is certainly sharp, but a part of this may be discounted, for an advance in September is shown by a perusal of past records to be normal. But normal influences can at the most account for about 1 per cent. of the rise. The total figure 2780 is still 12 points below that recorded in March, 1912, the month of the great coal strike. The general result is produced by very sharp advances in "other food" and "miscellaneous," the slight rise in "cereals and meat" being outweighed by declines in "textiles" and "minerals." The figures in the first column—cereals and meat—are satisfactory, for, although the rise since the outbreak of war is serious, that rise has now been practically checked, and the most important items of popular diet are obtainable at prices very little higher than in the summer of 1912. In the second column, "other food," the advance is accounted for by sugar, although butter also has advanced a trifle. . . . Taking column three, we find a slight decline, which might reasonably be more marked than is shown by the statistics, for the price of cotton has been artificially maintained. In the "mineral" section, steam coal and copper have fallen in price, while lead has hardened. The "miscellaneous" group discloses some points of importance. Leather quotations have advanced smartly, owing to the strong demand for boots for the British and French armies, but the greatest rise under the heading "miscellaneous" is seen in the case of indigo, in which supplies are rapidly being exhausted.

The *Statist*, London, October 10, 1914, states in part:—

The index number at the end of September rose further to 89.3, in comparison with 87.9 at the end of August, 82.4 at the close of July, and 81.2 at the end of June. The outbreak of war has, therefore, resulted in a rise of 8.1 or 10 per cent. in the number. . . . Vegetable food rose 6.3 per cent. during the month, for which the advance in the price of rice was mainly responsible. Since the end of June the index number of vegetable food has risen 31 per cent. Following upon the rise of 2.1 per cent. in the index number of animal food in August has been a fall of 2.5 per cent. in September, thus making the rise since June only 3.6 per cent. In the past month there has been a slight easing off in the price of sugar, which rose considerably during August; and this fact, combined with a small shrinkage in the price of coffee, has brought about a reduction of 1.1 per cent. in this section for the month. Since the end of June the rise has still been as much as 29 per cent. With the exception of iron bars the prices of the seven minerals we take declined, and on a balance there was a fall of 2.3 per cent. to which copper, tin and lead mainly contributed. Among textiles there has been a slight advance in hemp, but this has been much more than neutralized by a continuance of the decline in the price of cotton. . . . Among sundry materials the greatest rise has been in indigo. . . . The greatly increased demand for boots for the armies has further raised the price of leather in the past month by 7.6 per cent., while difficulty in obtaining shipments of timber has caused a further advance of 11.5 per cent. in the price of timber.

Bradstreet's, New York, October 10, 1914, reports:—

After displaying marked strength for about month's time, commodity prices have sharply receded. But the setback in this respect is not so great as was the rise that followed the outbreak of the European war. For example, between August 1 and the middle of that month prices moved up 13 per cent. to a record high level, since which date, on October 1, quotations, speaking of them collectively, declined a little over 6 per cent., and during the interval between September 1 and the first of the present month they fell back 5.3 per cent.

Declines are numerous, only ten articles having advanced within a month's time, while fifty slumped and forty-five remained stationary. Moreover, but two out of thirteen groups ascended, while nine fell. The cheapening of foodstuffs was especially noteworthy, even though the reductions in individual articles have been slight. The flurry caused by the European war has apparently spent its force for the time being at least. To the foregoing may be added the influences of good crops, reduced buying, depression in the southern cotton crop situation, easier prices for metals, and less fear about supplies drawn from abroad. It has been found that it is one thing to jack up prices and still another to keep them pegged at a certain level. Such commodities as metals and cotton are affected by lack of demand and the depressed price of the south's product is reflected in lower quotations for some textiles.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 articles of food of general consumption in the United States, stood at 62.0 on October 31, as compared with 62.5 in the previous week, averaging 62.9 for the month of October, 68.6 in September, 64.9 in August, and 58.9 in July.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the tendency of fresh meats to decline in many cities, the falling off in the demand for meat and lower prices for livestock being reported as the causes. Another rise in sugar, about 1c per lb., occurred in most localities, bringing the prevailing prices up to 8c per lb. for granulated, although still higher prices were reached in some western cities. Bread rose in four of the cities. Milk rose to winter prices in some localities, but in two cities receded toward the summer levels. Eggs advanced in most of the cities. Butter, however, was comparatively steady, there being no pronounced general rise, and lower prices prevailed in several cities. Flour receded somewhat in three localities, but advanced in three. There was a general and considerable decline in prices of

potatoes, except in Western Canada, due to good crops.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak declined in price at Brockville, Toronto, St. Thomas, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price was higher at St. John's, Que. Medium shoulder roast was lower at Truro, N.S., Toronto, Chatham, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta. Prices were downward at St. John's, Que., and at St. Thomas, Ont. The prices of cattle were lower on account of larger supplies and the falling off in demand. A decrease in consumption of meat on account of high prices was also reported. Heavy shipments of cattle from Western Canada where feed was scarce were reported.

Veal was lower at Truro, N.S., at Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but higher prices were quoted at Montreal, Que., and at Ottawa, Ont.

Mutton was lower in price at Moncton, N.B., at Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, Orillia, Hamilton, Guelph and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but was quoted higher at St. John's, Que.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork declined at Truro, N.S., at Hull, Que., at Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Salt pork was steady.

Bacon was lower in price at Sorel, Que., at Peterborough, Brockville and St. Thomas, Ont.

Fish.—Prices were lower at Newcastle, N.B., and at Orillia, Ont.

Lard was lower at Brockville, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were higher in forty of the cities and packed eggs were higher in fourteen cities.

Milk rose in price at Halifax, N.S., Newcastle, N.B., Three Rivers, Sorel, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Brockville, Belleville and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Moosejaw, Sask. At Quebec and

Ottawa after the rise to winter prices a reduction to the summer level was made by some milk dealers.

Butter.—Dairy butter was higher in fifteen of the cities, but was downward in four cities. Creamery butter was higher in seven cities, but was lower in four.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese were higher at Stratford, Ont., and lower at Newcastle, N.B. New cheese was lower at St. Thomas, Ont.

Bread.—At Sydney, N.S., the price of a loaf weighing $1\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. rose from 5 to 6c. At Three Rivers, Que., the price of a 2 lb. loaf rose from 8c to 9c. The price of the 6 lb. loaf rose from 18c to 19c at St. Hyacinthe, Que. At Peterborough, Ont., the price of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf rose from 5c to 6c.

Flour.—Prices were lower at Ottawa, Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., but advanced at Niagara Falls and London, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Rolled oats declined at Guelph, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rice was lower at Truro, N.S., at Ottawa and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Beans were higher at Halifax, N.S., at St. John's, Que., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., but were lower at Newcastle, N.B., at Three Rivers and Sorel, Que., at London, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C. The new crop coming on the market caused lower prices.

Evaporated apples were lower at Sorel, Que., at Peterborough, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Saskatoon, Sask., at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Prunes were higher at Montreal, Que., at Niagara Falls, Stratford and London, Ont. Prices were lower at Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Sugar. — Prices were 1c higher in many of the cities than in September, 8c per lb. being the prevailing price for

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																			
1— Sydney.....	25	18	..	18	21	21	23	5-30	20	37	32	10	30	35	20	..	1½	5½	3½ 5
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	20	22	7-15	20	30	..	8	30	35	20	20	3	4½	4 5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	30	28	7	28	35	20	20	1½	5½	4 5
4— Halifax.....	25	20	12	18	18	17	25	10 15	17	40	35	9	28 30	35	..	18	1½	4½	3½ 5
5— Truro.....	20	15	10	18	18	20	25	18	20	30	..	7	28	34	20	..	1½	4½	4-4½ 4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																			
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	24	5	18	25	22	7	25	30	20	18	2	4	3½ 3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	24	16	..	20	20	19	26	7-20	18	35	30	6-7	30	35	..	20	1½	5½	4 4
8— St. John.....	25	16	12	20	20	20	25	6-18	20	40	32	8	30 33	36	24	20	1½	5½	4 4
9— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7½-8	18	30	..	8	28	35	20	18	2	4	5 5
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	18	18	28	8-16	20	30	28	8	25	35	25	20	2	4½	4½ 5
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
11— Quebec.....	18-20	16	16	18	18	18	20	8	23 25	30	28	12	30	32	20	18	6	3½	4 5
12— Three Rivers...	20	15	10	18	18	18	25	8-25	20	32	28	8	30	32	20	20	4-2	4½	3½ 5
13— Sherbrooke....	20	16	16	18	18	18	23 25	..	20	30 35	..	7	30	35	..	20	1	5	3½ 5
14— Sorel.....	25	16	18	20	18	18	25	10	20	30	27	6	26	30	20	18	6	3½	3½ 4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	12	18	15	15	27	10-15	18	30	..	7	..	30	..	20	6	3½	3½ 5
16— St. John.....	20-25	18	17	20	18	17	25	15	18	32	30	8	30	32	25	18	3	3	3½ 5½
17— Montreal.....	24-28	18	15	12½	16	18	24	8-20	20	33	..	10	20	33	20	18	1½ 1½	44	4 5½
18— Hull.....	22-23	18	15	20	20	19	25	10 18	20	32	28	8	28	32	20	18	3	3½	6

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 58.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7	7	12	12	8	7	35-60	70	45	1.20	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	8 00 — 1
7	7	13	13	8	7½	35	35	35	.90	10	10	..	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	18.00	12.00
5	6	15	14	8½	8	40	40	40	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	8 00 — 2
6	8	..	..	7½	6½	30	60	40	.80	10	10	8.00	5.25	6.50	5.00	22	20.00	15.00
6	7	13	13	8	7½	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	20	18.00	12.00 — 5
5	6	16	14	7½	6½	30	..	40	.60	12	10-12	8.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	20.00	15.00
7	6	..	..	7½	7½	40	40	45	.75	10	12	*7.75 8.50	5.75	5.50	3.50	20	16.00	5 00 — 6
7	7½	..	14	8	7	40	50	45	.90	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	12.00	7 00
6	7	..	10	8	8	35	..	45	.65	10	10	8.75	5.50	..	d3 25	25	12.50	8 00 — 9
6	6	14	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 10
5-6	7	13	12	8	6	35-40	35-40	50	.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	..... — 11
6	7	12	15	7½	7	30-60	25-50	30-40	.75	15	8	7.00	5.00	7.00	5.50	20	20.00	10 00
6	7½	16	12-15	6½	6½	40	40	40	.75	10'	9	7.75	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12 00	8 00 — 12
5	6	10	12	7	6½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	8.00	5.25	6.50	4.50	20	14.00	12.00 — 13
5-6	6	12	13	8	7½	30-60	30-60	40	.75	10	10	8.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	13.00	6 00 — 14
7	6½	15	15	7	6½	40-50	45	45	.70	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.50	20	13.00	10 00
6½	5	12½	12½	7	7	30-40	50	30-40	.85	15	8	8.50	6.25	c9.00	5.00	25	12.00	6 00 — 16
6	6	10	10	8	7	45	40	40	.85	10	8	8.25	4.00	5.00	4.00	30	14.00	12 00 — 17
												8.75				18.00	13.00	15.00 — 18

*Scotch anthracite \$8.50, American \$7.75 per ton.

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

a. Millwood.

c. Cut and split.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.			Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	New laid, per doz.		Packed, per dozen.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.			Price, per lb.
Ontario—																				
19—Ottawa.....	28	18	20	23	20	20	25	8	20	30	..	9	30	33	22	20	3-1½	4	3½	5
20—Brockville....	22	18	15	25	18	22	24	12½	18	32	32	7	30	35	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
21—Kingston.....	30	20	18	20	20	17	22	12½	17	30	..	7	..	34	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22—Belleville.....	25	16	15	20	17	..	28	12½	18	30	..	7	33	33	20	18	3	3½	3½	4½
23—Peterborough..	25	16	18	20	20	18	26	16	20	30	28	7	30	32	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	30	18	20	18	20	..	28	14	20	27	25	8	25	33	20	18	2½	3½	3½	4½
25—Toronto.....	25	15	16	20	19	14	21	15	17	32	..	10	28	33	22	20	3	3½	4	4
26—Niagara Falls..	35	16	18	25	23	16	23	25	35	..	8	30	35	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
26—Niagara Falls..	25	18	20	25	26	21	30	18	20	35	..	8	30	35	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
27—St. Catharines.	26	17	21	21	18	16	25	18	17	32	30	8	31	32	22	20	3	4	3½	4-5
28—Hamilton.....	25	17	19	23	23	20	23	15	18	32	28	8	28	32	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
29—Brantford.....	25	18	20	24	23	25	30	18	20	30	..	7	32	35	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
30—Guelph.....	27	19	20	19	23	19	24	17	18	30	..	7	30	33	20	20	3	4	3½	5
31—Berlin.....	23	20	20	18	22	18	25	15	18	30	..	8	30	32	20	18	1½	4	3½	5
32—Woodstock...	25	16	18	22	25	20	25	10	18	30	..	7	32	34	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
33—Stratford.....	25	18	16	20	22	20	27	15	18	27	..	7	26	28	22	20	1½	4	3½	4
34—London.....	25	18	20	22	20	20	25	20	18	32	..	7	30	33	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
35—St. Thomas....	28	18	18	..	20	..	22	18	20	30	..	7	..	35	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
36—Chatham.....	24	20	22	20	23	20	25	10	18	30	..	8	30	34	22	22	1½	3½	3½	5
37—Windsor.....	28	21	23	23	25	20	28	15	20	32	..	10	33	37	24	20	1½	4	3½	5
38—Owen Sound..	25	16	18	18	18	17	22	12	17	29	..	7	26	30	20	18	1½	4	3-4	4½
39—Cobalt.....	28	18	18	25	22	18	25	15	20	40	35	12½	..	35	20	16	3	4	4	5
40—Sault Ste Marie	25	20	20	20	21	20	24	12½	17	38	33	10	28	35	25	20	1½	5½	4	5
41—Port Arthur..	28	15	22	25	25	18	30	15	20	45	35	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4½
42—Fort William.	28	15	22	25	25	18	30	15	20	45	35	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
Manitoba—																				
43—Winnipeg.....	27	20	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	30	30	10	25	32	23	20	1	5	4	5
44—Brandon.....	25	18	18	22	18	..	30	12	20	35	30	16	32	35	20	..	1	4	4	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45—Regina.....	35	20	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	40	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	4	4½
46—Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	15	18	30	25	10	25	35	20	20	2	3½	3½	5
47—Moosejaw.....	25	18	18	18	18	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48—Saskatoon....	30	20	20	25	20	20	30	18	18	35	..	11	30	35	20	..	1	5	3½	5
49—Medicine Hat.	28	30	15	25	25	20	28	18	15	35	30	10	25	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	6½
50—Calgary.....	30	25	25	22	20	18	25	15	15	35	30	10	..	35	22½	22½	1½	4½	3½	4½
51—Edmonton....	22	15	22	25	20	20	28	15	18	35	30	8½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	4½	5
52—Lethbridge...	25	18	22	25	22	18	30	15	15	45	30	10	30	35	25	25	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
53—Nelson.....	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	55	40	15	35	45	20	20	1	6½	4½	5
54—New Westm'str	25	20	25	25	25	20	35	15	20	55	60	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	4½	6½
55—Vancouver...	28	25	25	25	25	20	35	15	20	55	60	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	4½	6½
56—Victoria.....	27	15	25	25	25	18	35	10	18	55	35	11	35	45	25	22	1½	5	4	4
57—Nanaimo.....	27	23	25	28	25	20	28	10	16	50	40	11	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	6
58—Prince Rupert	30	20	25	30	30	20	35	10	18	55	40	20	..	45	30	25	1	8½	4½	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.		Beans, hand picked, per lb.		Apples, evaporated, per lb.		Prunes, medium quality, per lb.		Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.		Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.		Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.		Starch, laundry, per lb.		Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.		Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm'ns' quarter).							
								Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.		Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.		Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.		Green, medium Japan per lb.						Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.		Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.		Hard, best, per long cord.		Soft, per cord.				With sanitary conveniences.		Without sanitary conveniences	
5	7	10	12½	12½	7½	7	40	30	45	.90	12½	8	8.25	6.50	7.00	4.50	25	24.50	17.00	-19													
7	8	12½	12½	7½	6½	45	40	45	.90	9	8	7.60	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	15.00	11.00	-20														
6	6	12½	12½	7	6	35	35	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	-21														
5	7	..	10	7½	6½	30	30	35	.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	18.00	15.00	-22														
10	7	12½	15	8	6½	60	60	45	1.00	10	10	7.35	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	12.00	10.00	-23														
7	7	15	10	7½	7½	30	30	40	.55	10	8	7.25	6.00	6.75	4.50	15	10.00	8.00	-24														
6	8	..	14	6½	5½	30	38	30	.80	10	8	7.75	5.50	9.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00	-25														
5	7	..	15	7½	6½	40	40	50	.85	13½	10	6.75	5.00	f	f	20	18.00	15.00	-26														
6-7	7	..	..	7½	7½	35	30	25	1.25	10	7	7.25	4.75	.....	.....	20	22.00	16.00	-27										
5	5½	12	13	7½	6½	40	40	28	..	10	10	7.75	5.00	.....	.....	19	20.00	15.00	-28												
6	5	..	12½	7½	7½	50	50	35	.85	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	12.00	-29														
6	5	..	12½	7½	6½	45	30	45	.90	10	8	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	17.00	13.00	-30														
6	6	8	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	.85	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	5.50	18	14.00	10.00	-31														
10	7	..	20	7½	6½	45	45	45	.75	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	20	13.00	10.00	-32														
7	5	..	12½	7½	7½	30	30	30	.90	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	15.00	12.00	-33														
5	5	..	10	7½	5½	35	35	40	.60	10	10	7.25	6.00	8.50	6.00	20	16.00	8.00	-34														
7	6	..	15	7½	7½	35	35	45	.95	10	8	7.75	6.50	8.50	7.00	18	18.00	12.00	-35														
7	7½	12½	12½	7½	7½	30	30	30	1.00	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	.....	18	20.00	16.00	-36													
6	7	..	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	10	10	7.75	.....	f	f	18	18.00	8.00	-37													
8	7	12½	12½	6½	6½	30	30	35	1.35	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	20	25.00	12.00	-38														
5	6	..	12½	7½	7½	40	40	50	.70	10	10	7.75	5.00	6.00	3.50	15	20.00	15.00	-39														
6	9	13	13	8	8	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	9.50	.....	..	4.00	25	13.00	12.00	-40												
7	9	12½	12½	7½	7½	30	30	30	.90	10	10	8.75	6.00	5.00	3.50	25	25.00	15.00	-41														
5	5	15	15	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	20.00	15.00	-42														
5	5	17½	12½	7½	6½	35	35	35	1.00	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	25	25.00	20.00	-43														
6½	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.40	10	8	10.50	8.00	h.7.50	6.00	25	30.00	25.00	-44														
8½	8½	15	15	7½	7	3	35	40	1.50	15	10	11.50	9.00	h.7.50	6.00	30	18.00	12.00	-45														
10	8	15	15	10	8½	50	40	40	1.90	20	10	13.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	30	25.00	18.00	-46														
8½	6	15	12½	9½	8½	40	40	35	1.50	10	8	13.50	10.50	5.00	4.50	30	35.00	20.00	-47														
7	5	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.50	15	15	13.50	8.00	h. 8	6.25	30	25.00	15.00	-48														
10	10	17½	12½	10	9½	40	40	40	1.50	20	15	13.00	9.00	h. 7.5	6.25	30	20.00	12.00	-49														
8	8	17½	15	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.65	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	25.00	20.00	-50														
6½	8	15	12½	8½	8½	35	35	35	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	30.00	15.00	-51														
7	6	15	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	12½	.....	e3.75	5.50	4.50	30	40.00	25.00	-52													
10	10	15	15	10	8	40	50	10	2.00	20	15	.....	e4.75	.....	.....	35	30.00	20.00	-53											
8½	8½	16	12½	8½	7½	50	45	30-60	g2.00	35	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	12.00	-54													
8½	8	15	20	7½	7	40	40	40	g1.00	20	10	.....	7.00	.....	6.50	40	20.00	12.00	-55												
5	6	12	10	8	7	25	35	25	g1.00	11	9	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	32	18.00	15.00	-56												
8	8	20	15	8	8	50	50	40	g1.25	15	10	12.50	8.50	.....	3.50	30	20.00	.....	-57												
8	8	15	12½	7½	7½	40	40	45	g1.50	25	12½	.....	7.00	.....	6.50	40	22.00	15.00	-58												
7	8	18	17	7½	5½	40-60	35	45	g2.00	20	10	11.00	.....	.....	.....	45	30.00	25.00	-59											

g. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

h. Tamarac, jack pine, poplar, etc.

\$Delivery extra.

e. Lignite.

f. Natural gas.

granulated sugar, but in some western cities quotations as high as 10c, 11c and 12c were given. Advances in wholesale prices in sympathy with the high price of raw sugar were reported as the causes.

Tea.—Green tea was reported lower at Brockville and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was firmer at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and was higher at Lethbridge, Alta. Black tea was easier at Halifax, N.S., was lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but was firmer at Hull, Que., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Coffee.—Prices were higher at St. John's, Que., but were easier at Sherbrooke, Que., Chatham, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta., and were lower at St. John's, Que., at St. Catharines and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Potatoes.—Prices were lower in thirty-four cities, but higher at Prince Albert, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alta. Crops were reported very good except in Western Canada.

Vinegar was quoted lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Starch was quoted lower at Prince Albert, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., at Peterborough, St. Catharines and Berlin, Ont., but was down at Saskatoon, Sask. Bituminous coal was higher at Newcastle, N.B., but was lower at Prince Albert, Alta., and easier at Vancouver, B.C.

Wood.—Hard wood was cheaper at Halifax, N.S., and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but was higher at Ottawa and Toronto, Ont. Soft wood was higher at Halifax, N.S., but was cheaper at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Coal oil was down at Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals.—Rates were down in Toronto, Berlin and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., in Winnipeg, Man., in Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and in Victoria, B.C. Financial stringency and industrial depression, and consequent increase in the number of vacant houses, were reported as the causes. In some localities it was reported that families were moving into smaller houses and cottages; in other cases families were "doubling up."

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

HOT WATER HEATING AND VENTILATION,
PUBLIC BUILDING, VICTORIA, B.C.

Hot water heating and ventilation, public building, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, Hayward & Dods, Ltd.

Date of contract, September 23, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$19,200.

FITTINGS, CUSTOMS BUILDING, NORTH
BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Fittings, customs building, North Battleford, Sask. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,289.

POST OFFICE FITTINGS, PUBLIC BUILDING,
LINDSAY, ONT.

Post office fittings, public building, Lindsay, Ont. Name of contractor,

Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,150.

FITTINGS, POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS,
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Fittings in post office and customs, Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, October 28, 1914. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Amount of contract, \$5,481.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order-in-Council, dated third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act) 1899.

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Public Works, whose decision shall be final.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the four immediately preceding contracts.

of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister may be furnished, then the said Minister can pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty, under said contract, and the amounts paid will be deemed payments to the contractor.

(Sgd.) D. EWART,
Chief Architect.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of October, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.

Construction and erection of two (2) steel segment valves and their bearings in the supply weir for feeding the old Welland canal. Date of contract, October 2, 1914. Amount of contract, \$397.00. Contractors, Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited.

General Clauses.

Construction on the line of the Intercolonial Railway of the substructure of Rivière Bras St. Nicholas bridge and Rivière du Sud bridge. Date of contract, October 30, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, R. J. Henderson & J. H. Henderson, of North Bay, Ont.

General Clauses.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.*Fair Wages Schedule.*

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of October, 1914, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A WOODEN DOUBLE DWELLING FOR THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND STAFF AT ST.
PAUL'S ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA.

Name of contractor, Siffroi Robi-
chaud, carpenter and builder, of Mee-
ghan Centre, N.S. Amount of contract,
\$8,940.00. Date of contract, July 8,
1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Masons.....	3.50 " " 10 "
Painters.....	2.25 " " 10 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " " 10 "
Plumbers.....	3.00 " " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "
Tinsmiths.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Steamfitters.....	3.00 " " 10 "

FOUR WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE TOWERS AT
MOLSON'S ISLAND, BLACK POINT, WAD-
LEIGH POINT AND LEAD MINES,
LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, P.Q.

Name of contractor, Messrs. W. H.
Davis & J. D. Cowan, of Mansonville,
County of Brome, in the Province of
Quebec. Amount of contract, \$1,-
484.00. Date of contract, August 20,
1914.

TWO WOODEN RANGE LIGHT TOWERS AT
KAULBACH ISLAND, MAHONE BAY,
LUNENBURG COUNTY, N.S.

Name of contractor, N. J. Robinson,
contractor, of Chester, Lunenburg
County, in the Province of Nova Scotia.
Amount of contract, \$975.00. Date of
contract, September 28, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Masons.....	\$3.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Painters.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "

Department of the Naval Service.

ERECTION OF HATCHERY, PLASTER ROCK,
N.S.

Erection of hatchery, Plaster Rock,
N.S. Name of contractor, Paul Lea &
Co., Moncton, N.B. Date of contract,
August 24, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$1,250.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Carpenters.....	\$2.50 p. dy. for 10 hrs. p. dy
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Plumbers, steam and gas fitters	3.00 " " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00 " " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.50 " " 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.	4.00 " " 10 "
Choppers.....	1.75 " " 10 "

HATCHERY AND DWELLING, GRAND FALLS,
N.S.

Hatchery and dwelling, Grand Falls,
N.S. Name of contractor, Paul Lea &
Co., Moncton, N.B. Date of contract,
August 24, 1914. Amount of contract,
\$8,500.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Concrete worker.....	\$1.75 p. dy. for 10 hrs. p. dy
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " " 10 "
Carpenters.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50 " " 10 "
Plumbers, steam and gasfitters.	3.00 " " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " " 10 "

DWELLING AT SARNIA, ONT.

Dwelling at Sarnia, Ont. Name of
contractor, T. H. George, Sarnia, Ont.
Date of contract, September 12, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$2,850.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following.
Stonecutter.....	.55c. per hour.
Mason.....	.55c. "
Concreteworker.....	.22½c. "
Bricklayers.....	.55c. "
Carpenters.....	.35c. "
Plasterers.....	.50c. "
Painters and glaziers.....	.30c. "
Plumbers, steam and gasfitters.	.40c. "
Sheet metal workers.....	.35c. "
Electricians.....	.30c. "
Blacksmiths.....	.35c. "
Builders' labourers.....	.25c. "
Ordinary labourers.....	.22½c. "
Driver, one horse and cart for 9 hours per day.....	\$3.50 per day.
Driver, two horses and wagon for 9 hours per day.....	5.00 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of September pay-
ments were made by the Post Office De-
partment for the supplies below men-
tioned, subject to the Regulations for the
Suppression of the Sweating System and
the securing of payment to the working
men and working women of fair wages,
and the performance of the work under
proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 448 74
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	29 20
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	245 55
Making and repairing post office scales.....	112 50
Repairing mail bags.....	2,645 99
Supplying new mail bags.....	1,897 55
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	20,238 51
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	713 25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	2,410 83
Making and supplying letter boxes and steel portable boxes.....	1,895 00

TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

ONLY one new dispute was reported to the Department for the month of October, that of moulders at Owen Sound, which affected only one firm and eighteen employees. The number of new disputes was two less than in the preceding month and three less than in October, 1913.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during October.

Number and magnitude.—During October eight strikes were reported in existence, the same number as in the preceding month and one more than during October, 1913. Nine firms and 233 employees were involved in these disputes, and one firm and eighteen employees in the new dispute of the month. During September, 1914, 333 employees were involved in trade disputes; during October, 1913, the number was 4,387.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during October was approximately 6,335 working days compared with a loss of 5,888 days in September, 1914, and 86,035 during October, 1914.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group of trades:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Metal.....	1	18
Total.....	1	18

Localities affected by new disputes.—The only new dispute of the month took place in October.

Cause of new dispute.—The new dispute occurred as a result of the employees' wages being reduced.

Results of disputes.—Three of the eight disputes in existence during the month of October were terminated by the employers agreeing to pay the wages demanded by the strikers.

Disputes beginning before October.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence were bricklayers and masons at Edmonton; machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls; sheet metal workers, Toronto; brewery workers and stage hands, Montreal, and stage hands and musicians at Ottawa.

Bricklayers and masons, Edmonton.—The employees of the G. A. Fuller Company, who went on strike September 22, returned to work on October 23 after being out twenty-seven days. According to a former agreement the bricklayers were promised an increase of five cents per hour on September 15. When the contractors refused to pay the increase the men went on strike. Settlement was brought about by the contractors agreeing to give the increase of five cents per hour, or wages at the rate of seventy-five cents per hour.

Machinists, Amherst.—Reports received in the Department at the end of October stated this strike to be in the same position as during September, the strike still on and strike pay being given to eight men.

Moulders and coremakers, Smith's Falls.—The strike of moulders and coremakers at Smith's Falls was reported as still in existence at the end of the month of October with strike benefits being paid to sixty-four strikers.

Sheet metal workers, Toronto.—The number of sheet metal workers, em-

ployees of the A. B. Ormsby Company of Toronto, who were still on strike at the end of the month, was reduced from 120 to 50. The company claimed they had filled the strikers' places and for the past two months had all they required and did not expect to require any further help this winter. The strike, however, was reported as still in existence at the end of the month.

Brewery workers, Montreal. — This dispute remained unsettled at the end of October, seventeen men still receiving strike pay.

Stage hands, Montreal. — The strike of stage hands and musicians at the Orpheum and Gayety theatres was settled by an agreement made in New York between the representatives of the men, the manager of the company owning the Gayety and Orpheum theatres, the general manager of the Columbian Amusement Company, and the legal advisor of the Managers' Protective Association of the United States and Canada. It was agreed that the musicians should get the same money as they got when they quit the theatre in sympathy with the stage hands, this amount being \$24 a week, or \$2 more than the previous year. This raise had been granted the musicians before the stage hands went on strike. The stage hands were to get a ten per cent. increase over the wages paid them last year, of which \$1 was to be paid at once, and the balance of the ten per cent. when a truce is declared in the present European war. When the war is over they are to get an amount equal to the original demand made by them, which was \$2.50 for each stage hand and \$3 for the carpenter. The men were granted other conditions asked for, such as increased compensation for the extra men employed and for Sunday work. The difficulty existing in the Dominion theatre at Ottawa was also adjusted at the same time.

The old scale was as follows: stage hands, \$17 a week; heads of the departments such as the electrician, property

man and fly man, \$19; carpenter, \$22. The extra men got \$1.25 a show, and will now get \$1.50 a show. On Sunday in moving picture shows the amount of 62½ cents an hour for not less than four hours remains the same as before, but this amount has been raised to \$1 an hour for not less than four hours in the case of productions coming from New York city that have to be put up.

The men started to work at the Gayety on November 2, and will begin at the Orpheum as soon as those now engaged have completed their contract which runs out on November 14. The old employees at the Orpheum, therefore, will resume work on November 16.

Representing the men were Mr. P. J. Ryan, of Montreal; Mr. M. Higgins, assistant international President of the Theatrical Federation of Stage Employees, and President Carruthers of the International Federation of Musicians. The names of the Montreal locals concerned are:—Local No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, and Local No. 406 of the International Federation of Musicians.

The Princess theatre, in which the strike did not last a week, accepted the terms asked by the men of \$2.50 increase in their salaries, the increased amount running from \$19 to \$25 according to the work of the employees, and representing from ten to twelve per cent. increase in wages. Altogether some sixty men were concerned in the strike from start to finish. In the Gayety and Orpheum theatres only about 24 were directly affected as follows:—Gayety theatre, six stage hands and seven musicians; Orpheum theatre, five stage hands and six musicians.

Stage hands and musicians, Ottawa. — Following a request for a wage increase of thirty-three and a third per cent., five stage hands of the Dominion theatre went on strike September 20, and were shortly afterwards followed by seven employees of the orchestra and a moving picture operator, all of whom

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. NO. 134.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	In-directly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER.											
<i>Building</i> :— Bricklayers	Edmonton, Alta....	Failure on part of company to carry out agreement providing for an increase of 5c. per hour.....	1	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 22	Oct. 23	Contractors agreed to pay increase.
<i>Metal</i> :— Machinists	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at the end of the month.
Moulders	Smith's Falls, Ont.	"	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 11	.....	"
Sheet metal workers	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between carpenters and sheet metal workers	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	"
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i> :— Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.....	Minimum wage rate, shorter hours and recognition of union	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	" 15	.....	"
<i>Miscellaneous</i> :— Stage hands,	Montreal, Que.....	For increased wages.....	2	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Oct. 31	Wage increase granted.
Stage hands and musicians.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" "	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	" 20	" 31	"

struck in sympathy. On October 31, an agreement was effected whereby the increase asked for was granted and the strikers returned to work.

Disputes beginning during October.

The only new dispute which commenced during October affected eighteen moulders at Owen Sound, Ont.

Moulders, Owen Sound.—Eighteen employees of the Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company, Owen Sound, struck work October 6 on account of the firm reducing wages ten per cent. The men claimed there was an unwritten understanding that there would be no decreases or increases this year. No settlement of the strike was reported to the Department at the end of the month.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

According to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 59 workpeople were killed and 219 were injured during the month of October, 1914. The record for September was 55 killed and 232 injured, while the record for October, 1913, was 126 killed and 584 injured. Comparing the record for October with September, it is found that there were four more killed and 13 fewer injured in October

than in the previous month, and compared with October of 1913 there were 67 less killed and 365 less injured.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups and trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	6	7	13
Fishing and Hunting.....		2	2
Lumbering.....	8	18	26
Mining.....	6	1	7
Railway construction.....	3	20	23
Building Trades.....	6	42	48
Metal Trades.....		4	4
Woodworking Trades.....			
Printing and Allied Trades.....			
Clothing.....		1	1
Textiles.....		3	3
Food and Tobacco preparation.....		6	6
Leather.....			
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	6	34	40
Electric Railway Service.....	1	4	5
Navigation.....	6	9	15
Miscellaneous.....		15	33
Public Employees.....	4	29	33
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	10	15
Unskilled Labour.....	8	14	22
Total.....	59	219	278

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Oct. 22	1	Smothered in oats by the collapse of a granary.
".....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	" 30	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicle and automobile.
".....	East Tilbury, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling stone.
".....	Brown's Flats, N.B.....	" 19	1	"
".....	Harriston, Ont.....	" 1	1	Fell from roof of building.
".....	Brussels, Ont.....	" 21	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Mining:—				
Gravel pit employee..	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 10	1	Mangled by machinery.
Quarryman.....	Quarryville, N.B.....	" 29	1	"
Miner.....	Lacy Mines (Sydenham Lake) Ont.	" 31	1	Crushed by falling material as the result of a cave-in.
Miners.....	S. Porcupine, Ont.....	" 26	1	Drowned; fell into Lake Simpson.
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 26	2	Struck by a mine car.
".....	".....	" 5	1	Crushed by a mine car.
".....	Coalspur, Alta.....	" 7	1	Fall of coal.
Railway Construction:—				
Labourer.....	M.P. 40, Prince George Elec. Ry.	" 5	1	Struck by falling earth.
".....	Hervey Jct., Que.....	" 11	5	Collision of trains.
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell from a ladder.
Structural iron worker.	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from a building.
Workman.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 16	1	Crushed by a falling pier.
Metal Trades:—				
Electricians.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 17	3	Explosion of oil switch in transformer.
".....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 1	1	Electrocuted.
Mechanics.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	2	Explosion of acetylene storage tank.
Steam Railway Service:—				
Brakeman.....	Colborne, Ont.....	" 12	1	Crushed between train and platform.
Yardman.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 24	1	Crushed by locomotive.
".....	Regina, Sask.....	" 15	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 14	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Maintenance of Way				
Employees:—				
Extra gang foreman...	Laggan, B.C.....	" 6	1	Derailment.
Callboy.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 4	1	Run over by a train.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Motorman.....	S. Vancouver, B.C.....	Oct. —	1	Collision of street cars.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Captain (schooner)....	Levis, Que.	" 19	1	Drowned; fell from wharf.
Deckhand	Souris, P.E.I.	" 1	1	Struck by falling mast.
"	Quebec, Que.	" 1	1	Drowned; fell off a tug-boat.
Second mate (tug	Madame Island, St. Lawrence	" 16	1	Drowned; collision of collier and tug.
Eleazar).....	River	" 26	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Drowned; fell from vessel.
Steamer cook	Quebec, Que.....			
<i>Public and Civic</i>				
<i>Employees:—</i>				
Customs officer.....	White Rock, B.C.....	" 22	1	Shot by burglars.
Immigration inspector.	Vancouver, B.C.....	" —	1	Shot by a Hindu.
Constable.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 1	1	Blood poisoning resulted from injuries received while making an arrest.
Street cleaner.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 24	1	Struck by a runaway horse.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades:—</i>				
Elevator operator.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 9	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Fell from a window.
Rubber factory em- ployee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Mangled by machinery.
Paper mill employee..	Merriton, Ont.....	" 3	1	Scalded; steam pipe burst.
Pulp and paper mill employee.....	Bromptonville, Ont.....	" 22	1	Mangled by machinery
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Port Weller, Ontario.....	" 26	1	Struck by hopper of dump car.
"	Carleton, N.B.....	" 1	1	Drowned; overturning of a scow.
"	MacDonald's Rapids.....	" 28	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
"	Kingston, Ont.....	" —	1	Crushed by cave-in of earth.
"	Verdun, Que.....	" 13	1	Struck by dipper of steam shovel.
"	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Head crushed by swinging crane.
"	"	" 28	1	Fell into vat of boiling tar.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES																				Total
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Falling earth, rock, trees, and other material	Falling from locomotives and cars	Struck by flying material	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles	Overcome by smoke.	Burned by molten metal	Injured by mine cars	Run over by cars and locomotives	Struck by cars and locomotives	Injured by a runaway	Scalded by steam	Struck object when passing same	Horse-driven vehicles struck by street car	Collision of horse-driven vehicles	Kicked by a horse	Cut by glass	Injured by the overturning of a scow	Miscellaneous causes	
Agriculture.....	1	2	1			2						1								7	
Lumbering.....	3																			2	
Mining.....		9						1	3										2 ¹	18	
Railway Construc- tion.....	1																			1	
Building Trades.....	9		10		1															20	
Metal Trades.....	8	7	10		1			4					2						10 ²	42	
Woodworking Trades		3			1															4	
Clothing.....	1	1			1															4	
Textile.....	1	1			1															1	
Food & Tobacco Pre- paration.....	1	3	2																	3	
Steam Railway Ser- vice.....	2	1	12	7	2					2	2			2						6	
Electric Railway Ser- vice.....										1	1								4 ³	34	
Navigation.....	6		3																2 ⁴	4	
Miscellaneous Trans- port.....			1			7						1								9	
Public and Civic Em- ployees.....	2														2	2	2			15	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	3	1		1			20										2		5 ⁵	
Unskilled Labour....	2	1	6																2	1 ⁶	
Total.....	40	24	55	7	7	9	20	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27	219	

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Mining*.—A miner was injured by the explosion of gas.²*Metal Trades*.—One workman was burned by the ignition of gasoline; one struck his arm against a protruding object; a blacksmith was injured when a cartridge exploded in a forge; an electrician was injured by the explosion of an oil switch; a workman was run over by a dumpcar; another was scratched by a piece of wire; another was injured by a hammer; one received an electric shock; one was struck by swinging cable hook; another was cut on sharp edge of metal.³*Steam Railway Service*.—A shop hand was cut on ragged edge of metal; a brakeman was crushed between cars; a car cleaner had his hand jammed by a coach door; and another employee was crushed by a turn-table.⁴*Electric Railway Service*.—A motorman was struck by revolving brake handle, and another was injured by the collision of street cars.⁵*Public and Civic Employees*.—A fire chief was injured when his auto was struck by a train; a fireman stepped on a nail; another was thrown from fire truck; a constable was shot while making an arrest; and another was injured in an attempt to stop a runaway horse.⁶*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades*.—A factory employee was crushed by an elevator.⁷*Unskilled Labour*.—A labourer was injured by a roadplow which he was handling; another was struck by an auto; another was struck by a street car.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF SETEMBER, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	September, 1914.		September, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	5	1,300.00	20	7,669.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	18	2,581.15	17	2,377.80
Homesteads.....	5	18.22	4	180.40
License of occupation.....	2,279	389,237.01	1,601	277,661.17
Military bounty grants.....	2	8.17	3	13.24
Mining lands sales.....	1	160.00	1	160.00
Mineral rights.....	3	1,614.39	2	103.30
North West half-breed grants.....			3	
Pre-emption sales.....			2	240.00
Purchased homesteads.....	64	10,186.70	17	2,712.90
Quit claim, special grants (1,553.50 acres).....	20	3,170.84	27	4,305.36
	14			
Railways:—				
Sales.....	5	1,116.61		
School lands sales.....			34	560.15
Special grants.....			9	1,186.67
Yukon Territory.....			2	469.30
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....			1	12.0
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....			12	286.0
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....			4	16.5
Canadian Pacific Railway Grants.....		1,905.90	19	3,574.56
Canadian Pacific Railway road bed and station grounds.....	23	2,179.97	65	5,650.48
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	13	2,061.33	31	3,753.94
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	12	679.01	39	863.63
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	3	77.74	4	176.88
Total.....	2,470	305,339.78	1,917	311,872.53

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			56	130				
Brandon.....								
Calgary.....					74	137		
Dauphin.....								
Edmonton.....	73	45			544	432		
Estevan.....								
Grand Prairie.....			5	2				
Humboldt.....					41	68		
Kamloops.....			30	42				
Ketchikan.....							54	94
Maple Creek.....					9	40		
Medicine Hat.....			31	128				
Moose Jaw.....					14	67		
New Westminster.....			64	144				
Peace River.....							63	22
Prince Albert.....					61	136		
Regina.....			104	95				
Red Deer.....			2	18				
Steveston.....					57	94		
Sturgeon.....							16	
Swift Current.....			55	78				
Veyburn.....			24	116				
Vinnipeg.....	289	176	31	57				
Yorkton.....			34	30				
Total.....	362	221	436	840	800	947	133	116

Number of entries for September, 1913..... 2151

Number of entries for September, 1914..... 1731

Net decrease for September, 1914..... 420

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Colombie Britannique.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	1166	1637	1381	1352	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	581
June.....	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July.....	397	350	1178	1720	1241	1405	66	202
August.....	322	259	757	1231	831	1059	91	101
September.....	362	221	436	840	800	974	133	116
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2776	2009	7672	10789	8712	9145	694	1629

Net decrease for nine months, 3,758.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	4	56	76	16	152
“ Quebec.....	.....	13	33	3	49
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	6	6	6	19
“ New Brunswick.....	1	1	3	8	13
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
“ Manitoba.....	76	3	7	6	92
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	15	.....	1	16
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	14	5	20
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Persons who had previous entry.....	43	74	133	13	263
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Americans.....	17	100	144	26	287
English.....	55	49	101	19	224
Scotch.....	12	8	29	8	57
Irish.....	7	4	16	1	28
French.....	4	3	1	1	9
Belgians.....	2	1	2	.....	5
Swiss.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Italians.....	.....	1	10	1	12
Roumanians.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Syrians.....	7	5	14	3	29
Germans.....	89	42	88	1	220
Austro-Hungarians.....	2	3	4	.....	9
Hollanders.....	6	2	5	1	14
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	.....	2	1	4
Icelanders.....	13	12	37	8	70
Swedes.....	4	14	14	3	35
Norwegians.....	15	16	52	1	84
Russians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chinese.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Japanese.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Persians.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hindoo.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Canadian Jews.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	362	436	800	133	1731

Number of souls represented by above entries 4,078.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

	OCTOBER, 1914.	OCTOBER, 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	
Sydney.....	1,000	12,975	(-) 11,975
Halifax.....	65,760	163,500	(-) 97,740
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	32,550	835,200	(-) 802,650
Moncton.....	5,700	5,580	(+) 120
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	61,825	253,135	(-) 191,310
Three Rivers.....	206,150	20,200	(+) 175,950
Maisonneuve.....	140,140	173,700	(-) 33,560
Montreal.....	702,910	5,613,975	(-) 4,911,065
Westmount.....	4,290	205,590	(-) 201,300
Lachine.....	7,430	31,845	(-) 24,415
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	106,600	311,000	(-) 204,400
Smith's Falls.....	5,500	6,150	(-) 650
Kingston.....	12,042	76,350	(-) 64,308
Belleville.....	3,050	119,400	(-) 116,350
Peterborough.....	6,580	29,985	(-) 23,405
Toronto.....	814,468	1,987,027	(-) 1,172,559
St. Catharines.....	33,701	96,865	(-) 63,164
Welland.....	5,165	61,554	(-) 56,389
Hamilton.....	250,300	388,700	(-) 138,400
Brantford.....	16,355	83,350	(-) 66,995
Galt.....	16,700	40,695	(-) 23,995
Preston.....	4,570	75,500	(-) 70,930
Guelph.....	14,105	9,050	(+) 5,055
Berlin.....	8,550	60,125	(+) 51,575
Woodstock.....	5,340	7,201	(-) 1,861
Stratford.....	20,800	19,905	(+) 895
London.....	99,750	165,746	(-) 65,996
St. Thomas.....	6,610	9,612	(-) 3,002
Chatham.....	7,400	5,900	(-) 1,500
Windsor.....	30,325	120,000	(-) 89,675
Owen Sound.....	500	6,500	(-) 6,000
North Bay.....	2,800	32,825	(-) 30,025
Sudbury.....	5,800	38,700	(-) 32,900
Port Arthur.....	16,180	69,510	(-) 53,330
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	100,150	1,325,300	(-) 1,225,150
St. Boniface.....	10,788	39,230	(-) 28,442
Dauphin.....	3,000	17,800	(-) 14,800
ASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	26,325	385,300	(-) 358,975
Moose Jaw.....	8,600	64,275	(-) 55,675
Weyburn.....	2,050	17,550	(-) 15,500
Prince Albert.....	9,135	37,100	(-) 27,965
Swift Current.....	113,850	25,982	(+) 87,868
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	4,535	226,360	(-) 221,825
Edmonton.....	323,200	546,925	(-) 223,725
Red Deer.....	3,850	5,525	(-) 1,675
Lethbridge.....	4,105	25,500	(-) 21,395
Macleod.....	Nil.	5,000	(-) 5,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Nelson.....	250	3,850	(-) 3,600
Vernon.....	200	7,540	(-) 7,340
Kelowna.....	Nil.	6,300	(-) 6,300
Kamloops.....	7,325	34,750	(-) 27,425
New Westminster.....	63,042	105,205	(-) 42,163
Vancouver.....	55,747	174,200	(-) 118,453
South Vancouver.....	11,260	36,750	(-) 25,490
North Vancouver.....	900	5,710	(-) 4,810
Victoria.....	98,875	159,060	(-) 60,185
Oak Bay.....	2,200	22,700	(-) 20,500

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of October, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch.

Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 112.

THE Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, which has just been issued, deals with the expanding home market, the export trade, the importation of New Zealand butter, and the work of the Finch and Brome Dairy stations, the Extension of Markets Division, the Fruit Division, and the Division of Cold Storage.

In the appendices, of which there are eight, the reports of the chiefs of the various divisions are given. These include many details illustrative not only of their work, but of the progress being made in dairying, marketing, storing and shipping of fruit.

Copies of the report are available upon application to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Thé War and Canadian Trade.

Reprint of Articles dealing with the German War and its relation to Canadian Trade. Foreward by Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P. Supplement to Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. Pages, 110.

A series of articles on the German war, which originally appeared in various issues of the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, have

been brought together in one volume, in order that the information with regard to the war and its relation to Canadian trade may be presented in a compact and available form. The volume opens with a brief introduction by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, giving some figures to show the wonderful growth German trade in recent years, which is now open to other countries to capture. From 1893 to 1913 her sea tonnage had grown from 1,511,579 to 3,153,724 tons, and her foreign trade from \$1,678,600 to \$1,966,298,400. Other articles in the book deal with Canadian Trade lost to Germany and to Austria-Hungary, German trade with Argentina and Brazil, Commercial conditions in Brazil, British trade lost to Germany, British proclamations affecting trade, Opportunities from German loss of trade, South American trade pointers, Shipping routes to South America, and views of leading journals on the European war and trade.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Mineral Production.

Twenty-third Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 339.

In the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines it is stated that the production of minerals, in 1913, was the largest on record, having amounted to a value of \$53,232,311, compared with \$48,341,612 in 1912. In 1900 the production amounted to \$12,870,593 showing that in ten years the mineral

output of the province has increased by 313 per cent.

The following table shows the mineral production during 1913:—

Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Employees.	Wages.
Metallic:				
Gold.....ounces	220,837	\$ 4,558,518	1,470	\$ 1,571,425
Silver....."	29,724,931	16,579,094	911	3,613,403
Copper.....tons	12,941	1,840,492	3,512	3,291,956
Nickel....."	24,838	5,237,477		
Iron ore....."	195,937	424,072	631	393,258
Pig iron....."	648,899	8,719,892	1,014	876,484
Cobalt oxide, etc.....lbs.	(a) 1,188,526	420,386	318	258,817
Nickel do....."	(b) 232,255	13,326		
		37,793,257	10,856	10,005,343
Less Ontario iron ore (132,708 tons) smelted into pig iron.....		285,322		
Net metallic production.....		37,507,935		
Non-metallic:				
Arsenic, refined.....lbs.	(c) 2,450,758	64,146	(d)	(d)
Brick, common.....No.	408,808,000	3,452,352	3,243	1,433,790
Tile, drain....."	16,935,000	292,767		
Brick, paving, etc....."	18,547,000	243,119	741	461,326
Brick, pressed....."	81,238,000	919,741		
Stone, building and crushed.....		1,137,153	1,162	596,195
Calcium carbide.....tons	2,052	123,100	38	31,741
Cement, Portland.....bbl.	3,802,321	4,105,455	1,382	955,729
Corundum.....tons	1,177	137,036	61	47,502
Feldspar....."	18,615	87,142	78	33,317
Graphite, refined....."	1,788	93,054	87	41,414
Gypsum....."	40,581	92,627	(e) 140	(e) 81,057
Iron pyrites....."	71,620	171,687	163	136,069
Lime.....bush.	2,300,991	390,600	277	149,280
Mica.....tons	386	55,264	72	27,950
Natural gas.....million cub. ft.	12,516	2,362,021	402	289,480
Peat.....tons	500	1,750	13	1,000
Petroleum.....Imp. gal.	7,915,761	398,051	(f) 781	(f) 559,557
Pottery....."		52,875	38	21,751
Quartz.....tons	54,320	130,860	90	57,501
Salt....."	96,799	474,372	234	172,691
Sewer pipe....."		600,297	245	160,903
Sand and Gravel.....cub. yd.	425,978	233,567	162	77,475
Tale, ground.....tons	20,738	125,340	50	37,369
Non-metallic production.....		15,724,376	9,453	5,373,097
Add metallic production.....		37,507,935	10,856	10,005,343
Totals.....		53,232,311	20,315	15,378,440

(a) The estimated quantity of metallic cobalt contained in the ores raised from the silver-cobalt mines was 377 tons; this includes the quantity converted into oxide.

(b) The estimated quantity of metallic nickel contained in the silver-cobalt ores was 821 tons, which is included in the quantity converted into oxide.

(c) The ores extracted from the Cobalt silver mines are estimated to have contained 3,633 tons of arsenic, which includes the quantity of refined arsenic given in the table.

(d) Included in cobalt and nickel oxide.

(e) Including alabastine works.

(f) Refining works.

New York State Department of Labour.

¹ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1913. Albany: State Department of Labour, 1914. Pages, 509.

In the year 1913 the New York State Department of Labour was reorganized, and the Report of the Commissioner consequently deals more with plans for the future rather than with a review of past work. The following comprise the main points of the policy of the Department:

(1) To push constructive investigation work by the Division of Industrial Hygiene as a basis for legislative regulation by the Industrial Board;

(2) To increase the work of law enforcement by revision of methods, so as to improve both quantity and quality of inspection work;

(3) To enlarge the function of friendly mediation in labour disputes and to use the power of public investigation fearlessly when needed;

(4) To overhaul and systematize Departmental business methods with a view to greater efficiency and economy;

(5) To make the Department a leading educational factor by information and investigation work at once scientific in spirit, but practical in purpose.

Appendices to the Report contain reports of the Bureau of Inspection, the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, and the Bureau of Industries and Immigration, and a summary of the labour laws of New York State, the Workmen's Compensation law, 1913, and opinions of the Attorney-General concerning labour laws.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Customs, containing the tables of imports, exports and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1913.

Department of Mines, Mines Branch. Lode Mining in Yukon: an investigation of quartz deposits in the Klondike division. By T. A. MacLean, M.E.

Treaties and Agreements affecting Canada in force between His Majesty and the United States of America, with subsidiary documents, 1914-1913.

Ontario.—Telephone Systems. The Ontario Telephone Act and amendments thereto. Extract from Report of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for 1913.

Detailed Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for 1913.

Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1913.

Report of the Stallion Enrolment Board of Ontario, 1914.

Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st day of October, 1913.

Telephone Systems; the Ontario Telephone Act and Amendments thereto: Extract from Report of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for 1913.

Great Britain.—Fifty-second Report of the Chief Inspector appointed to visit the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each year from 1901 to 1912.

Australia.—New South Wales. Department of Labour and Industry. Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, etc., etc., during the year 1913.

New South Wales Statistical Register for 1913. Part II—Shipping, Part III—Commerce.

United States.—Taxation of Corporations. Part V—Mountain and Pacific States. Report of the Commissioner of Corporations.

United States Bureau of Education. The Tangible rewards of teaching. Bulletin 1914, No. 16.

The Public School System of Gary, Ind. Bulletin, 1914, No. 18.

University Extension in the United States. Bulletin, 1914, No. 19.

The Rural School and Hookworm Disease. Bulletin, 1914, No. 20.

The Danish Folk High Schools. Bulletin, 1914, No. 22.

State of New York, Department of Labour, Bulletin. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913.

Porto Rico.—Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour.

Netherlands.—Spaarbank te Rotterdam. Verslag over het boekjaar, 1913-1914.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Negligence. — Accident to Workman Repairing Cars.—Failure of Workman to Observe Rules.

ACTION was brought to recover \$10,000 by the widow and children of a workman who met his death while engaged on the Intercolonial Railway in the province of Quebec. On October 30, 1906, the deceased and another workman received instruction from the foreman to go and repair a car on a siding. The repairs consisted in fixing or placing a packing bolt, at about the centre of the car. One of the witnesses who was also a car-repairer received instructions at the same time to go and repair the knuckle-block of a car on another siding. When the work was through he

came and joined deceased and the other workman who was working with him.

Under certain rules prescribed by the Department of Railways and Canals for the observance of the employees on the Intercolonial Railway, at the time of the accident in question a blue flag was required to be placed at the end of a car, engine or train during the day when workmen were engaged under or about the same. Special instructions were also given from time to time by the foreman of car-repairers that this rule should be strictly adhered to, and each car-repairer was supplied with two such flags. Deceased on the day of the accident had his flags in his tool box, but neglected to use either of them as a signal that he was working under a certain car on the siding. Evidence was given that he had asked another employee to watch the trains while he was working and to notify him of any train approaching. While deceased was so engaged certain cars

while being moved by means of a flying-shunt under the orders of the yard-master came in contact with the car under which deceased was working with the result that he was fatally injured.

At the trial it was admitted by counsel for the suppliants that the deceased had been negligent in not putting up his flag, but it was charged that there was common fault because the yard-master had ordered the cars to be moved by means of a flying shunt. The evidence showed that while flying shunts were not prohibited under the rules, the yard-master would no thave let the cars go on to the siding where the car stood under which the deceased was working had he seen a blue flag on that car. The court held that it was through his own negligence that deceased met his death, and therefore that the suppliants would not be entitled to any portion of the relief sought by them. (*Samson v. The King.*)

Master and Servant.—Negligence.—Injuries.

A verdict was given in the civil courts of Montreal whereby the Grand Trunk Railway was condemned to pay one of its workmen the sum of \$4,756. The plaintiff had been instructed to take the less safe of two ways of doing a certain piece of work, and as a result sustained the loss of one eye and possibly irreparable injury to the other. The facts of the case were as follows:—

Plaintiff was engaged in effecting junctures of iron pipes of four inch bore. The joints were made by the aid of flanges, into which the ends of the pipes were threaded, the flanges being then bolted together, packing being inserted

between the flanges, thus completing the joint. The pipes on being screwed into the flanges had of necessity to be flush with the flange in order to make the joint. On one occasion it was found that too much thread had been given, with the result that the pipe projected beyond the surface of the flange. It was necessary to remove the projecting portion, and there were two ways of doing this, either by using a pipe cutter or by chipping off the projecting end of the pipe with a cold chisel. The first method was the safer of the two. The second, however, was more expeditious, and, on instructions of the foreman in charge, plaintiff proceeded to chip off the projecting end. Whether on account of some latent defect in the metal, or on account of some other cause, a piece of the pipe flew off and struck plaintiff in the eye, destroying the sight. Sympathetic affection was set up in the other eye, and hence the reason for the claim for damages.

The company pleaded that the accident was incidental to the occupation of plaintiff and was an ordinary risk incurred in the performance of the work for which plaintiff was well paid. The plaintiff, however, alleged that the company was at fault, inasmuch as of two ways of doing the work it had chosen the less safe, or rather the unsafe one. The jurors found the company solely responsible, and judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff in the sum of \$4,756. (*Cuthbert v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Industrial Accidents Act.—Employer and Employee.

That the hiring by the owner of a building of a painter to paint said

ilding at the rate of 35 cents per hour does not create between them the relation of employer and employee was the opinion recently held by the Superior Court at Montreal. The facts of the case were as follows:—

The plaintiff, a painter, was hired by the owner of a shed to paint said shed, the owner to supply the paint and oil and to pay the plaintiff for his work at the rate of 35 cents per hour, the plaintiff to supply the ladders and other materials required for the carrying on of the work. The plaintiff was on a ladder at the third storey of the shed when the ladder slipped and the plaintiff fell and broke one leg. He took action under the provisions of the Industrial Accidents Act for permanent partial disability, claiming an annuity of \$150.00 per year. The court, "considering that it is established by the evidence and the circumstances of the case that the plaintiff was his own employer and was not working under the supervision and direction of the defendant," and that consequently the provisions of the Act did not apply, dismissed the case with costs. (*Gagnon v. De-ers.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant. Negligence.—Defective Instrument.

An action was brought by a workman in the employ of the West Canadian Milleries, Limited, to recover compensation for injuries received while in the employ of that company. The plaintiff is a coal miner in the employ of the defendant, and on the day of the accident he was employed with a fellow-

workman in operating a drill against the face of the coal. This drill was attached to and supported by a horizontal bar, which extended from one side of the passage to the other. The ends of this bar had to be forced into the coal at each side so as to make it firm, and thus establish a solid fulcrum upon which the drill could work. In order to force the ends of this horizontal bar into the coal at each side, the bar was so constructed as to consist at one part of a screw, the turning of which would lengthen the bar and so force the ends against the coal. In order to turn this screw there were four holes in the horizontal bar, and into these holes the workmen placed the end of another smaller iron jack-bar. They then turned the screw by grasping the outer end of the smaller iron bar and pulling upon it. The plaintiff was engaged in this operation on the day in question when the smaller bar suddenly came out of the hole, with the result that the end of it hit the plaintiff in the eye, so injuring it that he lost the sight of it. He sued the defendant for damages, and the case was tried before Mr. Justice Scott and a jury. Subsequently the learned Judge directed judgment to be entered for the defendant with costs, and by consent of counsel for both parties he fixed the compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act at \$550.

The plaintiff then moved to have this judgment set aside and asked for a new trial upon various grounds. It was held upon appeal that the plaintiff was aware of the defect in the instrument which he was using, and for this reason judgment was rendered the same as in the first trial and the appeal was dismissed

wit hcosts. (*Tario v. West Canadian Collieries, Limited.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant. Workmen's Compensation.

A case under the Workmen's Compensation Act was dealt with in the Single Court of British Columbia when a workman claimed compensation for injuries received while in the employ

of the defendant. The arbitrator, upon the evidence, was not satisfied that the injury did not exist before the accident and refused to award compensation. The case was appealed and the evidence secured proved that the injury did not exist before the time of the accident, therefore the claimant should receive compensation to the amount to which he was entitled. (*Cozoff v. Welsh.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was little change in the general industrial situation from that of the previous month, and, if anything, the outlook was not so favourable. The completion of building operations and the interruption of civic work in some branches such as the laying of cement sidewalks and other operations with which unfavourable weather conditions interfered, the cessation of railway construction work in many parts and of river and coastal navigation in Eastern Canada and to a great extent on the lakes, all had the effect of adding to the number of unemployed throughout the country. The completion of other seasonal operations such as work on the farm, in canning factories, etc., also lessened opportunities for employment. Farmers, however, in some localities were attempting to do their share in lessening the burden of unemployment and were taking on a few men for the winter even in cases where these were not absolutely necessary. Many industrial corporations passed or deferred dividends, but in many cases this was done to strengthen their reserves, and among these companies there was on the whole a note of optimism for the future.

The season of actual farming operations practically all over the Dominion was closed. Favourable weather in most parts permitted a large amount of fall ploughing, and prospects were for a

large increase in the acreage to be sown to grain next season. The fishing industry was comparatively quiet. Cod and mackerel were taken in fair quantities off the Atlantic coast, though rough weather and dogfish seriously impeded operations, and there were some good catches of herring and whitefish on the Great Lakes. Sawmills were largely closed down for the winter, and outside of the Maritime Provinces where work in the woods was reported active, logging operations were not being carried on to the same extent as in the previous year. In the coal mines conditions were quiet, and it was reported from the Sydney district that half time was looked for at the commencement of the New Year. Short time was the rule also in the Southern Alberta district. Miners were directing attention to the desirability of Canadians using coal mined in Canada in order to increase employment in the mines. Manufacturing continued active amongst establishments executing military orders, but on the whole there was comparatively little increase in activity in other quarters. Cold weather in some parts had the effect of improving trade in seasonable goods and retail and wholesale business was slightly improved, though collections were reported slow.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices dropped slightly during November, standing at 138.2 as compar-

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

ed with 139.0 in October and 135.8 in November, 1913. Animals and Meats, Textiles, Hides and Leathers, Metals, Building Materials and Sundries were lower, but higher levels prevailed in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, and Miscellaneous Groceries.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was practically no interruption to industry through strikes or lockouts. But one new strike was reported to the Department during November, and this was adjusted within three days of its occurrence. At the end of November the number of strikes in existence remained as in the previous month, there being but five, and these affected comparatively few men and establishments.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes, the following may be noted:—

Nova Scotia.—Craig building at Truro, occupied by R. T. Craig & Co., loss \$5,350, and Marklands Waterproofs, Ltd., loss \$4,390; eye infirmary, bakery, music and novelty store at Yarmouth.

Prince Edward Island.—Schurman's sawmills at Summerside, loss \$5,000.

New Brunswick.—Central Methodist church at Moncton, loss \$35,000; Canadian Pacific Railway station and warehouses at Peel, loss \$15,000.

Quebec.—Explosion at Canadian Match Company's premises at Drummondville; the furniture store of Joseph Paquin at Hull, loss \$25,000; Rock City Tobacco Company's factory at Levis, loss \$25,000 (130 employees thrown out of work); also the Intercolonial Railway station at Levis, loss \$60,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: the stables of the Ottawa Bottle & Trading Company, loss \$2,000; King Edward grocery store, loss \$15,000; ladies' ware factory of Goldman & Sons, loss \$5,000; premises of the Brockton Shoe and Fit-Reform Clothing Company, loss \$25,000; grocery store of R. Charest, loss \$2,500. The following fires occurred at Quebec: Commercial Academy, loss \$40,000; the Colonial Fish and Fruit Market, loss \$9,000; gas plant of the Quebec Light, Heat and Power Company, loss \$5,000; Gales' shoe factory, loss \$30,000 (250 employees thrown out of work); the premises of the Quebec Preserving Company, loss \$30,000.

Ontario.—Business section of Arden; Lister business block at Brockville, comprising New Balmoral Hotel, restaurant and fruit store, loss \$15,000; Messrs. Gognell & Howse Bros. evaporator; L. David's barn on Cornwall Island, loss \$2,000; A. Moore's sawmill at Falkenburg; Geo. Easton's store at Easton's Corners; stock of lumber, property of J. Poag, at Hamilton, loss \$2,000; Mr. Patterson's evaporator at Oakville; C. W. Burrill's farm buildings in Onondago Township, loss \$3,000; Messrs. Zack Bros. clothing store at Peterborough; Hotel Howard at

Port Elgin, loss \$3,000. At Ottawa: Barrett's Bros. warehouse, loss \$5,000; Low's machine shop and five motor trucks; H. Goyette's barn at Ridgetown, loss \$3,000; Classic Furniture Company's furniture factory at Stratford, loss \$20,000, also L. Long's haberdashery, loss \$2,000; Mrs. E. Sanderson's hotel at St. Clair's Flats, near Sarnia, loss \$8,000; W. Elliott's evaporator at Shannnonville, loss \$3,000; Canadian Kodak Company's building at Toronto, loss \$25,000; barns with contents of Jas. Asher at Weiland, loss \$5,000; Commercial Motor Truck Company's premises at Windsor, loss \$5,000; barns and stables of A. Livingstone on Wolfe Island; R. Wilson's barns with contents in the Township of Blenheim, near Woodstock, loss \$4,000.

Manitoba.—R. Telford's hotel at Carroll, loss \$14,000; premises of the Detroit Electric Storage Company at Winnipeg, loss \$3,500.

Saskatchewan.—Business section of the town of Eyebrow, loss \$40,000; plant of the Goose Lake Milling Company at Harris, loss \$25,000; A. Watson's barn at Marlborough, loss \$3,000. At Saskatoon: premises of the Saskatoon Hardware Company, loss \$40,000; also Miss Snyder's millinery store, loss \$3,215.

Alberta.—Pool room and barber shop at Empress.

British Columbia.—L. Hart's pool room at Courtenay; portion of business section of Port George, loss \$140,000; Eagle Hotel (rooming house), loss \$15,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Whilst, as noted last month, the tendency in industrial establishments was to reduce the number of employees and hours of labour rather than to actually cut the rates of wages, there were on the other hand quite a number of reductions in the rates as well.

At Truro, N.S., employees of a hat and cap factory had their wages reduced from \$12 to \$10 a week, and from \$10 to \$9 per week. At Amherst, woodworkers who had been receiving from \$12 to \$16.50 per week had their wages changed to \$10.80 and \$14.10 per week. This reduction, it was stated, was only temporary, due to slackness in business, and was agreed to between the company and its employees in order to avoid laying off a number of men. No reduction was made in the wages of those earning less than 20 cents per hour. Car builders in the same place, most of them working on piece work, had their hours changed from 55 to 48 per week.

At Ottawa, Ont., 150 employees of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company had their working hours reduced from 54 to

per week, and brewery workers to the number of 26 suffered a like reduction in working time. "Spare" telephone operators to the number of about 100 had their time reduced by two days each month. At Brockville, in the shops of the Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company a bonus of five per cent., which had been paid formerly to men earning an average of \$2.50, and of seven and one-half per cent. to men earning an average of \$3.00 per day was discontinued on November 1. At Niagara Falls, the civic rate of pay for unskilled labourers was fixed at 40 cents per hour for eight hours per day. During the past few years the current rate of pay for unskilled labour has often run higher than 20 cents per hour, and men have worked ten hours per day, though there has never been a regular scale.

Salaries for stenographers in Winnipeg were reduced in same cases as much as 20 per cent., though this was by no means general. Substitutes were being paid \$2.50 per day as compared with \$3.00 per day a year ago.

At Calgary the employees of an iron works had their wages reduced from 45 to 40 cents an hour, and the staff was also reduced. The wages of domestic servants in the same city were also reported as having been decreased from \$25 and \$30 to \$15 and \$10 per month.

Printers at Medicine Hat accepted a reduction of 20 per cent. all round, the cut to remain in force until December 31, 1914, when the temporary arrangement will be renewed or the original scale put into effect. The employees of a clay products company had their wages reduced 30 per cent., and a number of merchants reduced the salaries of their employees from 15 to 20 per cent. Other trades in the city were reported as receiving the regular rate of wages, though few were at work.

At Nelson, B.C., the city council made a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of all employees receiving \$100 and over per month and five per cent. in the salaries of those receiving less than \$100 per

month. The amounts deducted were set aside as a relief fund for those out of employment who were in great need. At Vancouver also the salaries of civic officials were reduced. Salaries of \$300 and over per month were cut thirty per cent., \$200 to \$300 twenty-five per cent., \$100 to \$200 twenty per cent., \$75 to \$100 fifteen per cent., under \$75 ten per cent. The last two grades affected firemen and policemen. The salaries of the mayor and aldermen were also reduced. At Victoria the municipality of Oak Bay reduced the wages of about fifty civic labourers from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day, and the wages of firemen and others were reduced proportionately. In Victoria members of the Builders' Exchange at a meeting held early in November decided on a new scale of wages which meant a cut of from ten to twenty per cent. in the wages paid different branches of the building trades, and on November 9 a reduced rate for painters went into effect, this class being cut from \$4.25 to \$3.50 per day. Other reductions were expected to go into effect later.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during November in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations were practically completed in most parts of the country, and outside of some fall ploughing in districts where weather conditions remained favourable, were confined to repair work, the feeding of stock and marketing of farm produce. In the East, roads for the greater part of the month were in good condition, and markets were well attended both by farmers and buyers. There was little demand for farm help, and most of the fruit and vegetable

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair				Active			Quiet	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active				Active	Quiet	Quiet
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Active			Active	Active
5—Westville.....	Fair				Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....								Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
10—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Fair	Fair
12—Montreal.....								V quiet	V quiet
13—Quebec.....	Fair		Fair				Active	Quiet	Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Fair							V active	V active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
18—Three Rivers.....								Quiet	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....								Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V. quiet			V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Fair
24—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Quiet	Quiet
25—Guelph.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
26—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						V quiet	Fair
28—London.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
30—Orillia.....	Fair							V quiet	Quiet
31—Ottawa.....	Fair			Active			Active	V quiet	V quiet
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					Quiet	Quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....								V quiet	V quiet
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....								V et	V quiet
36—Stratford.....	Fair							Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
39—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	Quiet	Quiet
40—Windsor.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
41—Woodstock.....	Fair							Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina.....									
47—Saskatoon.....								Quiet	Quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	V quiet	V quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Fair				Fair		Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Fair							V quiet	V qu et
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
53—Nelson.....								Quiet	Quiet
54—New Westminster.....								V quiet	V quiet
55—Prince Rupert.....	Fair								
56—Vancouver.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

DA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Tra	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Lea wor
Nova Scotia—									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	F
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active				
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
4—Truro.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active				
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Qu
Prince Edward Island—									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Ac
New Brunswick—									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	F
8—Moncton.....	Active	V active		Active	V active			Fair	F
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet		V active	V active				
10—St. John.....	Active			Active		Quiet			
Quebec—									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Ac
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	F
13—Quebec.....	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Qu
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		
15—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active			Active	Ac
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Ac
17—St. John and Iberville.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	Active			Active	Ac
18—Three Rivers.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Active	Ac
Ontario—									
19—Belleville.....									
20—Berlin.....	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V a
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet		V active	V a
22—Brockville.....	Active	Fair		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Qu
23—Chatham.....	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Qu
24—Cobalt.....	Fair		V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Qu
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	F
28—London.....	Fair	V quiet	V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Active	Qu
29—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet	Active		Quiet	Quiet			V active	Qu
30—Orillia.....	Fair			Fair	Quiet			Fair	V a
31—Ottawa.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V a
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair			Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	V a
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	V a
34—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet			
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	Fair	Fair							
36—Stratford.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V a
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V a
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Ac
39—Toronto.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Ac
40—Windsor.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Ac
41—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Ac
Manitoba—									
42—Brandon.....									
43—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Ac
Saskatchewan—									
44—Moosejaw.....									
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
46—Regina.....				Quiet	Quiet				
47—Saskatoon.....		Quiet							
Alberta—									
48—Calgary.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V q
49—Edmonton.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Qu
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
51—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
British Columbia—									
52—Nanaimo.....									
53—Nelson.....				Quiet	Quiet				
54—New Westminster.....	V quiet			V quiet	Fair	V quiet			
55—Prince Rupert.....									
56—Vancouver.....									
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[illegible]

canning factories were shut down. In some districts, however, a number of unemployed were placed with farmers. The fine weather which prevailed in most parts throughout the fall enabled a great deal of fall ploughing to be done, and owing to the high prices received this year for produce and the possibility of an increased future demand, much additional ground was prepared for seeding next season. An outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the United States and the measures taken by that country and Canada to prevent its spread had the effect of adversely affecting the cattle market in Canada and of making it difficult for Canadian manufactures to get hides and wool. The situation in this regard, however, was relieved by the action of the Department of Agriculture in providing for the admission of hides and wool when properly disinfected and certified, and the lifting of the cattle embargo by the United States in the latter part of the month materially improved the situation for Canadian cattlemen and stock raisers. A large number of horses were sold for military purposes, and prices for this class of horse were improving. Indians were doing little in the way of trapping and hunting, there being practically no market for furs. Farmers in some parts of Western Ontario suffered heavy losses through an outbreak of hog cholera.

During the month the Federal Government passed an order-in-council appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain to be distributed amongst farmers in districts where there was almost a total crop failure this year. Another order-in-council appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of necessary supplies to meet the needs of destitute settlers in the West during the coming winter.

During the month a conference was held between representatives of the various agricultural associations of the prairie provinces and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at which were discussed ways and means for increasing Canadian production and the

desirability of bringing about a measure of co-operation between agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Steps were taken during the month by the Dominion and some of the provinces to prevent the introduction and spread of powdery scab in potatoes.

A meeting of the Western Stock Raisers' Association was held at Lethbridge on November 19, at which a number of questions of interest to cattlemen and stock raisers were discussed.

At St. John, N.B., thirty-three representatives of Provincial agricultural societies attended the first annual meeting of the Agricultural Societies Union of New Brunswick on November 26. Cooperation in the purchase of fertilizer was among the proposed plans.

Fishing.

Cod and mackerel fishing was fairly good along the Sydney coast, though the weather during most of the month was rough. Dogfish continued to be a pest which operated against the fishermen. In the vicinity of Newcastle, N.B., there was practically nothing done in the fish industry, but preparations were being made for the smelt season which was expected to begin about December 1. In Charlottetown, P.E.I., there was little fishing, and the men engaged in the fish industry had practically discontinued operations.

The question of lobster fishing received considerable attention in the Maritime Provinces, and at a meeting of the lobster packers held in Halifax during the month a resolution was passed requiring the Federal Government to forbid the taking of lobsters in Canada during the year 1915, this course being considered necessary to relieve the existing situation and to insure the future success of the industry. It was resolved to send delegates to different points along the coast to gather the views of fishermen on the subject.

*See special article on this conference elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

the Great Lakes there were some of whitefish, and herring were plentiful. At Hamilton, Ont., permission was granted by the Provincial authorities to spear fish in Burlington during the winter, and it was noted that many of those out of employment would take advantage of this of earning a little money. In the Alberta district it was reported that Indians would engage very largely during the winter owing to almost complete dislocation of the market.

On the British Columbia coast there was some herring fishing near Nanaimo, but not on as large a scale as in other years. There was a fair run of cohoes in the Fraser river and fishermen were busy.

Lumbering.

In a great many of the sawmills were closed down for the winter, but from a number of quarters activity in the logging camps was reported. In the Maritime Provinces this activity was well maintained, and the number of men being sent into the woods was about the same as in other years. In the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, however, there was a falling off in the number of men engaged in logging operations, and rates were lower than those of last year. The same conditions also existed in lumbering districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In some quarters the sending of men to the woods assisted in reducing the number of unskilled labourers out of work.

A number of carloads of Christmas trees, mostly fir and spruce, were shipped from Point Tupper, C.B., to the United States. The export of lumber from shipping points in the Maritime Provinces was reported fairly active.

Higher water in the Ottawa river was expected to improve conditions with lumbering companies. It was believed

that Booth's pulp and paper mill might open and thus provide employment for about 500 men. The sawmills of this company, however, were closed down until the spring. The W. C. Edwards' mill at Ottawa was also closed down at the end of the month, about 400 men being affected. It was expected, however, that these men would secure employment either in the company's lumber yards or shanties.

On the British Columbia coast lumbering operations were comparatively quiet; a number of mills were shut down and outputs were being curtailed. One mill, however, a few miles from Victoria, which had been closed down, resumed operations in order to fill some large export orders. Some activity was apparent in the shipping of logs to the United States, but on the whole operations in the camp were comparatively quiet.

Mining.

Coal mining in the Sydney district fell away considerably, due largely to the closing of the navigation season and to the fact that the coal companies had not begun to bank coal for the coming year, and it was expected that at the beginning of the year workers in the coal industry might look for half time. The Dominion collieries which had been working eight and nine days per fortnight slowed down, and some of the larger collieries were only working two days per week. In the Westville mines, also, conditions were reported quiet, due partly to the comparatively mild weather which lessened the demand for domestic supply. Collieries were making an average of four days a week, and in some the outputs were reduced. Conditions in Springhill were improved, and many old residents who had gone away at the time of labour trouble were returning. Coal mining conditions in the West were also dull; the weather continued comparatively mild and this affected to some extent the demand, although at Edmonton colder weather

brought about increased demand for coal and for extra miners. The mines at Nanaimo were working steadily, but in the district mines were slack, some of them working less than half time. Mine workers in the various Canadian coal mining districts were calling attention to the amount of coal being imported into Canada and the desirability of Canadians purchasing coal mined in this country in order to provide more employment to mine workers.

Metal mining also was dull. In the Cobalt district operations were being carried on at the average rate with somewhat better conditions in Porcupine where a large amount of development work was being done. The low price of silver, however, was causing heavy storing of this metal, and it was expected that unless the price of silver rose the Cobalt mines might have to suspend operations. Although it was stated that silver could be marketed at a profit under conditions existing, mining companies were not inclined to sell at the low prices obtaining. In British Columbia, also, whilst the Rossland gold mines and the Trail smelter were working with a good force of men, the general situation was quiet. Some of the copper mines of the Consolidated Mining Company of Rossland were expected to start up at an early date, and it was reported in this connection that the men had agreed to take a twenty-five per cent. reduction in wages until such time as there was a greater demand for copper.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing conditions showed little change over those of the previous month. Activity still prevailed in factories executing orders for military equipment and stores, but conditions in many establishments manufacturing other lines were not improved. There was a marked improvement in the shoe factories of Quebec, and some of these were working full handed and full time. The steel industry was fairly active, and

at Sydney was giving employment towards of 2,000 men. The nail and mills at this place were working time whilst a 10,000 ton order for gave employment to workers in the mills. The plant of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton, Ont., started a furnace and commenced to make iron, giving employment to about men.

During the month a large number of the employees of the Verity Plating Company at Brantford were laid temporarily. At the same place, however, it was announced that, commencing with December, the Massey-Harris Company would open up its works and would employ as many of its men as possible until such time as the company was to run full handed again.

During the month representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held a conference with representatives of agricultural societies of the prairie provinces regarding increased agricultural production and greater co-operation between the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Dominion.*

Railroad Construction.

There was a falling off in railway construction work in many districts, weather and frost putting a stop to operations, which were confined largely to maintenance work. At Halifax progress was made on the deep sea terminals and pier. In Ontario the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission made some repairs to its track and graded a portion of its line to Paris. The freight sheds of the Lake Erie Northern Railway at the same place were nearly completed. The Grand Trunk Railway which had been laying eight pound rails between Belleville and Lindsay, and was forced to cease operation on account of having exhausted its

*See special article elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

f rails, expected to resume this work in December. The Erie and On-Railway line, which was taken over by the Toronto, Huron and Bruce Railway, was expected to open up considerable farm property between Monk, Halton and Wentworth counties, and it was considered would be largely benefited by the taking over of the new line.

London the Grand Trunk Railway Company laid off a number of its construction and ballasting crews and cancelled working trains for the winter. Canadian Pacific Railway was doing work on double tracking between London and London. The London Railway Commission let contracts with Canadian General Electric Company for three electric locomotives and electric equipment for five cars, to cost \$100,000, for use on the civic-owned line between London and Port Stanley.

during the latter part of October and in November the Canadian Pacific Railway laid off some 1,500 men, largely employed on construction and repair work east and west of Winnipeg. The Canadian Northern Railway let go about one-third of its employees, mostly labourers, during the month and but little construction work was under way in any of the prairie provinces. Some ballast was being carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Brandon near Moose Jaw. The Great Northern Railway at New Westminster did no work on the site for a new depot, otherwise railway construction in the district was confined to maintenance work.

General Transport.

Transportation both by rail and water showed a decline during the month. The embargo placed by the United States on live stock from Canada owing to the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in the former country, was the holding to some extent, by farm-

ers and buyers, of Western grain, had the effect of decreasing traffic on railway lines, whilst the practical closing of lake and river navigation accounted for the falling off in water-borne traffic. Repair work on many vessels laid up for the winter at different ports on the lakes was expected to give considerable employment to a number of mechanics.

Traffic on rail lines improved considerably in the latter part of the month owing to the lifting of the embargo on cattle, but, on the whole, railway transportation was fairly quiet in regard to both passenger and freight traffic. The traffic statements of large railway companies showed declines, though business was expected to improve when Western farmers and buyers permitted their grain to come forward more freely. A number of railway shops in various parts of the Dominion were working on reduced time, and train crews in some instances were also reduced.

Along the water front at Halifax conditions were, on the whole, fair, though work was irregular. It was announced that steamers of the Cunard line sailing from New York would call at Halifax on their way to Liverpool.

The Canadian General Electric Company of Peterborough were expected to spend \$150,000 on a plant and equipment to manufacture electric locomotives for which the company has secured several large contracts.

A night school for the instruction of apprentices has been started in Hamilton by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. On two nights in every week apprentices are instructed in the theory of shop practice. The school has been started with the intention of holding classes during the winter months, but if successful classes may be held all the year round.

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions in the building trades were very dull, outside operations, with a few exceptions, having ceased.

Metal.—Metal workers remained quiet, except in the case of factories working on war material.

Printing.—Conditions in the printing trades were comparatively dull, there being a falling off in job and newspaper work.

Clothing.—The clothing trades outside of those working on military orders were quiet. Shoe workers were fairly busy.

Textile.—Textile workers were actively engaged, chiefly on orders for military equipment.

Woodworking. — Woodworkers were not very active.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Cigar-makers were quiet; biscuit and confectionery workers were fairly active.

Transport.—The closing of navigation and falling off in rail traffic rendered conditions with employees of steam railways comparatively quiet. Street railway companies also were reducing their schedule with a consequent reduction in the number of their employees. This situation was being met in many places by the men taking turns in laying off in order that all might have employment.

Unskilled.—Opportunities for employment for unskilled labour were reduced with the cessation of seasonal undertakings such as railway construction, agricultural operations, work in canning factories, etc., and in some parts the

number of unemployed in the cities being added to on this account. Receding for the second Canadian winter relieved the situation to some extent in spite of this the number of unemployed throughout the country was greater at the end of November than was at the close of the previous month. Action by the Federal Government on the internment of aliens of enemy nationalities was expected to lessen the burden upon municipalities, and in this way to cause some alteration in the employment situation.

Canadian Trade and Revenue

Foreign and Imperial trade.—During October, 1914, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being \$692,449 and \$53,423,030 respectively. For the seven months ended October 1914, the value of the imports showed a decrease of \$26,122,644 over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during October, 1914, amounted to \$883,422, a decrease of \$11,260,987, compared with the same month of 1913. The value of the domestic exports during the seven months ended October, 1914, was \$226,757,321, as compared with \$254,965,4 for the corresponding month of the previous year. During October there was an increase in the exports of minerals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the products of the mines, the fisheries and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, October, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of October.		7 Months ending October.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	35,238,192	21,061,440	262,296,810	179,645,822
Free goods.....	17,143,113	14,052,340	128,247,967	107,156,054
Total.....	52,381,305	35,113,780	390,544,777	286,801,867
Coin and Bullion.....	1,041,725	52,578,669	3,608,144	81,228,410
Grand Total.....	53,423,030	87,692,449	394,152,921	368,030,277
Duty collected.....	9,198,657	5,657,871	67,761,983	48,514,957

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Exports.							
	Month of October.				7 Months ending October.			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,802,124	21,364	5,104,440	32,345	34,075,609	110,623	31,513,810	157,176
The Fisheries.....	2,914,726	2,786	2,166,972	13,014	11,331,130	46,974	9,924,715	77,983
The Forest.....	4,505,067	139,769	4,935,715	154,051	29,087,706	521,566	28,917,329	354,103
Animals and their produce.....	6,587,553	250,195	8,537,247	569,918	31,029,292	876,629	41,664,443	1,151,421
Agriculture.....	32,292,720	2,272,673	17,953,959	4,011,521	108,921,172	7,668,046	75,473,226	32,575,109
Manufactures.....	5,032,608	547,499	7,131,445	754,326	31,037,445	7,427,080	39,048,724	4,490,481
Miscellaneous.....	9,611	103,405	53,644	117,634	67,299	2,346,093	215,074	2,809,988
Total merchandise...	57,144,409	3,337,691	45,883,422	5,652,809	245,549,654	18,997,011	226,757,321	41,616,261
Coin and Bullion.....		657,785		308,328		7,465,762	266	3,767,482
Grand Total Exports.	57,144,409	3,995,476	45,883,422	5,961,137	245,549,654	26,462,773	226,757,587	45,383,743

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for October, 1914, with increase or decrease over October, 1913:—

	October, 1914.	October, 1913.	Changes.
Halifax.....	\$ 8,619,844	\$ 9,687,140	— \$ 967,296
Saint John.....	5,888,485	7,549,363	— 1,660,878
Montreal.....	226,518,230	269,364,875	— 42,846,645
Quebec.....	15,536,943	14,542,156	+ 994,787
Brantford.....	2,435,630	3,019,530	— 583,900
Fort William.....	3,616,485	4,842,284	— 1,225,799
Hamilton.....	13,080,057	15,321,156	— 2,241,099
London.....	7,313,066	7,639,324	— 326,258
Ottawa.....	17,822,601	19,257,764	— 1,435,163
Peterborough.....	1,787,488	.....	.....
Toronto.....	162,831,368	200,945,804	— 38,114,436
Brandon.....	3,084,979	3,267,070	— 183,091
Winnipeg.....	166,490,234	191,325,180	— 24,834,946
Moose Jaw.....	4,419,982	5,389,899	— 969,917
Regina.....	9,737,724	13,473,214	— 3,735,490
Saskatoon.....	5,270,193	8,597,272	— 3,327,079
Calgary.....	17,666,193	25,752,671	— 8,086,478
Edmonton.....	10,684,145	17,680,454	— 6,996,309
Lethbridge.....	1,753,354	2,988,420	— 1,235,066
Medicine Hat.....	1,420,368	2,558,202	— 1,137,834
New Westminster.....	1,420,425	2,333,875	— 904,750
Vancouver.....	31,165,702	51,891,335	— 20,725,633
Victoria.....	9,012,304	15,227,359	— 6,215,055
Total.....	\$ 874,684,300	\$ 892,654,347	— \$167,258,335

The October bank statement showed an increase in paid-up capital of \$9,063, the total at the end of October being \$114,852,645. There was increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$348,732,830 and \$348,284,206 for October and September respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$123,744,682, as compared with \$120,365,786, an increase of \$3,378,896. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$47,316,076, and other current loans to \$816,623,852. During September, 1914, the total amount of these was \$870,853,494. The figures for October, therefore, show a decrease of \$6,913,566.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of October, 1914, amounted to \$10,641,254.82, as compared with \$14,255,598.16 for the month of October, 1913. For the seven months ending Oc-

tober 31, 1914, the total amount was \$80,972,466.38, as compared with \$101,103,314.34 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account for October, 1914, was \$4,479,119.80, as compared with \$6,582,637.24 during October, 1913. The total expenditure for the seven months ended October 31, 1914, was \$23,630,856.22 as compared with \$30,720,490.70 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$4,479,119.80 on public works, including railways and canals.

Domestic trade.—Colder weather in some parts created an improvement in wholesale and retail business in seasonable goods. Collections, however, were slow. Good roads in most localities brought in considerable farm produce and markets were well attended.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour.

THE thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held in Philadelphia from November 9 to 21. There were 358 delegates present, representing 92 international and national unions, 22 state branches, 70 trades and labour councils, 8 local trade and federal unions, and 7 fraternal delegates. Alderman R. A. Rigg, business agent of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, was present as the fraternal delegate of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the delegates were a number of Canadians, representing international bodies, as well as representatives from trades and labour councils. Among these may be mentioned Mr. P. M. Draper of Ottawa, Mr. E. W. A. O'Dell of Hamilton, and Mr. Hugh Stevenson, Mr. D. A. Carey and Mr. J. H. Kennedy of Toronto.

A report was submitted from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada showing the progress which had been made in international organization during the past year, together with mention of certain favourable legislation passed in the Dominion. The report showed there were approximately 150,000 members, comprised in 1,792 local international unions. The report of the secretary of the Federation showed that the membership at the end of the fiscal year numbered 2,020,671, an increase of 24,667 over the previous year.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, who has been president of the Federation for thirty-three years, was re-elected, and other officers for the past year were also returned to office. San Francisco was chosen as the place of meeting for the next convention, which will be held in November, 1915.

Conference of Bricklayers' and Masons' Unions.

The sixth annual convention of the Inter-Provincial Conference of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America was held at Brandon, Man., November 2 to 5, inclusive. Delegates attended from Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatchewan, Battleford, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Most of the business was of a private nature, but the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Dominion and Provincial Governments with a view to having a clause inserted in all Government contracts compelling Government contractors to pay trade union rates of wages and observe trade union hours of labour. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, W. O. Carroll, Battleford; first vice-president, J. Monaghan, Calgary; second vice-president, W. E. Evans, Medicine Hat; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Briscoe, 636 Leggett street, Edmonton, Alta.

Intercolonial Railway Federated Trade Unions.—First Annual Convention.

The first annual convention of the Federated Trades Unions of the Intercolonial Railway system was held in Moncton November 2 to 3, delegates representing blacksmiths, carmen, plumbers, pipe fitters, boilermakers and machinists being present. Since the inception of the union one year ago a shorter working day for the shop men has been granted, which was the primary object of the formation of the union, but it was considered advisable to continue the organization. Considerable private business pertaining to the welfare of the union was discussed, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing

year:—President, D. J. McGillvray; vice-president, James Blackwood; secretary, L. F. McKinnon, all of Moncton. A public meeting addressed by a number of International officers of various railway unions was also held.

Ontario Association for Promotion of Technical Education.

The Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, which was established some months ago, with Mr. Rhys D. Fairbairn, of Toronto, as president and Mr. Thomas Bengough, C.S.R., of Toronto, formerly secretary of the Technical Education Commission, as secretary, is inaugurating a lecture campaign for the purpose of arousing public interest in the question of industrial and technical training. The association proposes to arrange for a series of meetings at various centres throughout the province at which addresses will be delivered by prominent leaders, the object being to set forth in an interesting way and from different points of view the value, scope and desirability of technical education for apprentices, artisans, housekeepers, agriculturists, etc. It is hoped that the lectures will not only be educational in character, but will assist in creating a popular demand for technical training. The association's official organ, "Training," which is described as "an exponent of efficiency in Industry, Artistry, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Making and all Technical Processes," will commence publication in December.

War Orders for Canada.

The Monetary Times in its issue of December 4, 1914, has an interesting article dealing with the various orders which have been received in Canada for material to be used by the allies in the war. About 2,500 factories are said to have been affected favourably by orders placed in Canada by British, Dominion, Provincial and Foreign Governments to the amount of nearly \$40,000,000.

British Government orders which consist of canned goods, clothing, boots and shoes, horses, saddles, rifles, ammunition, shrapnel shells, etc., are estimated at something over \$18,500,000. Dominion Government orders consisting of Ross rifles, bayonets, flour, blankets, wagons, etc., are placed at over \$15,350,000. Provincial Government orders which consist mostly of food supplies reach a total of \$2,300,000. Orders from the French Government for boots and blankets come to nearly \$2,850,000.

British orders have been placed under the direction of the British purchasing director, Mr. Fred. W. Stobart, with headquarters at Montreal, and the orders have been distributed as evenly as possible, all firms offering a good quality of material at reasonable prices being awarded their share. Canadian manufacturing firms in many cases have associated themselves together so as to be in a position to tender on large orders and to handle these orders more efficiently and expeditiously. For example, in order to make a bid for a British Government contract for 1,000,000 shirts valued at about \$1,250,000, forty of the shirt-making firms in Canada combined efforts. This association purchased all the flannel available in Canada and ordered large quantities from the United States, and it was stated that a large boot contract for the British Government might be handled in the same way. A co-operative association, which will be known as the Canadian Shoe Manufacturers' Export Association, has been formed at Montreal and will make an effort to obtain some of the large shoe orders being placed by the Imperial Government.

The sums given as the amounts being spent on war orders represent, it is stated, only the orders given during about the past two months, and many more are expected to follow, not only from the British and Canadian Governments but from France and Russia as well.

Farm Settlement Convention.

During November a Closer Farm Settlement Convention, called for the purpose of discussing conditions of agriculture in Western Canada and of suggesting means for the employment of those out of work in increasing agricultural production, was held at Regina. Representatives of the Dominion and Saskatchewan Governments were in attendance, and a number of other men prominent in financial, agricultural and general public circles took part in the discussion. Resolutions were passed dealing with the need for diversified farming, and the necessity of Government assistance to enable farmers to secure live stock on long terms of credit; approving the findings of the conference held at Winnipeg November 13 between representatives of the western farmers' organizations and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; also approving the appointment of a committee or board representing the Grain Growers' Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It was also urged that

the Dominion Department of Agriculture should be urged to immediately make a complete agricultural survey of the three Prairie Provinces and make maps showing the adaptability of various localities to different agricultural operations. The convention also expressed its appreciation of the energetic and generous measures taken by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in supplying seed grain and relieving destitution among farmers whose crops had been a failure.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of November, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	197	30	227
No. of applicants for situations.....	331	42	373
No. per cent of persons placed.....	90	90	90

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market was a little better than the previous month, but considerably below that of the previous year.

The putting of a fence around the rifle range at Amherst gave employment to a number of men, and was expected to keep them at work for about three weeks. Some repair work also at Wallace and Pugwash wharfs was being carried on.

A decrease of ten per cent. to the employees of the Victor Wood Works and an eight hour day at the Canada Car Shops were put into effect, the hours at the latter place being from eight to

twelve and from one to five. The same rate per hour prevailed.

A decrease of two dollars per month took place in rents due to slack times, and a number of families moving out of town, making tenements more plentiful.

Farmers have taken advantage of the fine open fall and have done a lot of ploughing and preparing of the ground for an increase in grain growing next season.

Lumbering operations looked encouraging and a large number of men were in the woods. With a good season there was every prospect of a large cut in the district.

Mining operations are very favourable. At Springhill the amount of coal being raised was only four hundred tons

less than the record which formerly prevailed some years ago. The average fortnightly pay has been in the vicinity of thirty-five thousand dollars. Many of the old residents of the town who went away at the time of the labour troubles were coming back again, and it looked as if this old mining town was entering upon an era of prosperity again.

A large order to the Oxford Woolen Mills has kept them busy for some time, and at the end of the month they were working four nights a week with additional help.

The recent fire at Halifax which destroyed thirty Amherst pianos has caused increased activity at the Amherst piano factory, and the few hands that were laid off were taken on again. The factory has been turning out twenty-four pianos a week.

Halifax.

Fair conditions prevailed during the month of November. The erection of a large brick and stone building, corner of Duke and Barrington streets, to replace wooden structures recently destroyed by fire, and an addition costing \$35,000 to the Oxford street school was the only new work of importance started during the month. Work has slackened off with plumbers and steamfitters, and there was very little to do for bricklayers, masons and stonecutters. All other branches of the building trades have been fairly well employed.

Along the waterfront conditions on the whole have been fair, the work has been very irregular, sometimes active, other times quiet.

It is announced that in future steamers of the Cunard Line sailing from New York will call at Halifax on their way to Liverpool. The steamers are the "Fraconia," which will arrive November 29, the "Ordina," December 14, and the "Transylvania," December 21. These steamers are the largest in the Canadian service.

Good progress has been made on terminal and railway construction work. On November 21 the Cook Construction Company and Wheaton Bros. paid out \$90,000 for labour and supplies for one month. About 600,000 cubic yards have been taken out by the company's steam shovels and cars; this is estimated to be about one-third of the total amount to be removed.

The Nova Scotia Construction Company have a large force of mechanics and labourers at work on No. 2 pier, deep water terminals, and good progress has been made during the month.

The Nova Scotia Car Works have received an order for two hundred steel cars for the Intercolonial Railway.

Supplies of potatoes and turnips arriving from Prince Edward Island had the effect of lowering prices. Potatoes sold for 40 cents per bushel, and turnips 28-30 cents ex. vessel, 5 cents per bushel additional for truckage.

Dealers report a large sale locally of Nova Scotia apples, No. 1's bringing \$2.00 per barrel, No. 2's \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were not quite so active during the month of November. While the steel trade was just as good as in the previous month, the coal industry fell away considerably. This was largely due to the closing of the navigation season and to the fact that the coal companies had not begun to bank coal for the coming year. The outside trades were not active and no better off than they have been since August. It was hard to say what winter prospects might be, but it was generally believed that after the beginning of the new year the coal industry might look for half time.

The steel trade at Sydney was fairly good, giving employment to upwards of two thousand men. The nail and rod mills worked full time, while a ten-thousand ton order of rails gave employment to rail mill men. Nearly all the open hearth furnaces and three blast furnaces were in operation. The steel works at

Sydney has been doing remarkably well, compared with conditions in the steel industry elsewhere.

The coal industry was quieter than in October. The Sydney Mines collieries, which, with the exception of No. 2 Colliery, worked steadily up until the last of October, had considerable broken time during the month. This company do not intend to bank coal this winter, but it is expected that they will have at least half time. The workmen of the Sydney district collieries are anxious that Canadians should see the necessity of purchasing coal mined in their own country. The Dominion Collieries, which, up until October, had been working eight and nine days per fortnight, have slowed down, some of the larger collieries only working two days per week.

Inverness Colliery worked steady all summer, but in the latter part of the month began to have considerable broken time.

Transportation by rail and water was not quite so heavy during the month.

The building trades and other allied workers were very quiet.

There was considerable decrease in the volume of wholesale and retail trades.

There were very little change in the prices of real necessities of life.

Cod and mackerel showed fair catches. The weather during most of the month was rough, and dog-fish continued to be a pest, which operated against the fishermen.

Large quantities of pit timber have, owing to the dull season in the coal trade, been left lying along the railways. It is understood that much of this timber is to be shipped to Britain for the mines there.

A number of car-loads of Christmas trees, largely fir and spruce, were shipped from Point Tupper to the United States.

Truro.

Though all branches of labour were fairly well employed, there were some

unfavourable changes. For instance, the shoe works closed down. This was not wholly due to the dull period, as there was some other difficulty, and the affairs of the company were put in the hands of the receiver.

Some concerns have laid off hands, and the Eastern Cap and Hat Company have cut wages, \$12 hands having been cut to \$10, and \$10 hands reduced to \$9.

The Eastern Shirt Company was busy on military orders. This firm recently advertised for 15 girls, and was paying \$5 a week to beginners.

Stanfields Limited was running full time, with prospects for a winter's work.

The Canada Cap Company was also running steadily. Work on the new science building, and the new Presbyterian Church was still progressing, and the roofs were being put on. When the former is roofed work on the inside will be commenced, but nothing further will be done with the church till spring, owing to the difficulty of getting money. All other building work was being carried on with the exception of that on the new school building, which closed down on November 29. Civic work also closed down for the winter.

Railway operations were fairly brisk.

A great many of the unemployed were finding work in the lumber woods. About 500 men were in the woods in Colchester County, and more will be required.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was steady. Bank clearings also were satisfactory.

Painters and decorators are very quiet. The Chair Works at Base River was running full-handed, and full time, but the pipe works at Londonderry were down for the winter, and 100 men thrown out of work as a result. Owing to some difficulty in choosing a site, the \$44,000 voted for a subway under the tracks was tied up. At the end of the month there was not much outcry in respect to employment, but it is too much to expect that there will not be a great deal before spring.

Westville.

Labour was not as well employed during November as it was during the previous month, or during the corresponding month of 1913. The coal trade was very quiet, due partly to the industrial depression and partly to the warm, open weather, which lessened the demand for coal for domestic use. The collieries were working on an average of four days a week. The Allan shaft output was reduced from about 900 tons a day to less than 100 tons. The MacGregor mine was practically closed down.

The steel department of the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company's plant at Trenton was busily engaged in some departments, though others were quiet.

The Canada Tool and Specialty Company was very active.

Manufacturing in general outside of factories engaged upon war material was quiet.

A large number of men were recruited in this district for service overseas with the second contingent, and this had the effect of largely reducing the number of unemployed.

Threshing having been completed for the season, farmers were quiet.

Lumbermen were preparing for a fairly busy winter.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

This district was not, to any very great extent, as far as the labour market was concerned, affected by war conditions, all trades and unskilled labour being well employed. The season now closing has been an extremely active one, especially for carpenters, brick masons and unskilled labour.

During the month large cargoes of produce were shipped from Charlottetown to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Fishing was almost closed, and the

local men engaged in this industry had about shut down.

No change was reported in rates of wages. Labour was steady, local men being fairly well employed.

Farmers generally reported a great yield for the season. One of the best crops for years has been gathered.

Lumber mills were well employed and extremely active.

Work on the car ferry was giving employment to such local labour as was not otherwise employed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Fredericton.**

Labour was well employed during November, and the month compared favourably with October, and better than the corresponding month of the previous year. The building trades were particularly active, and weather conditions for out-of-door work were favourable for the season of the year.

Manufacturing, on the whole, was good during the month, the various factories and workshops keeping their help well employed. At this season of the year there is always considerable unemployment among unskilled labour, particularly after the closing down of the lumber mills, but there appeared to be a lesser number idle this fall than usual.

The cost of living did not materially increase during the month. There were increases in the price of butter and eggs, but potatoes were selling at a reasonable price, and the indications were that such prices would prevail for some time to come.

Lumbermen were still sending crews to the woods, and this had a tendency to diminish the supply of unskilled labour.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade was good, and compared favourably with the preceding month. Everything pointed to a good Christmas business.

Moncton.

Industrial and commercial conditions during November were normal for the season of the year and fully up to the standard of activity of the corresponding period of 1913. The demand for labour continued very good, being satisfied by the supply from local sources and very little unemployment was in evidence, and no calls for relief were made upon civic or public charity. Favourable weather prevailed during the greater part of the month, materially assisting civic work, building, ploughing and all other outdoor enterprises. Building operations were chiefly confined to the completion of contracts, and in the case of larger edifices, getting construction sufficiently advanced so as to permit of inside work being carried on during winter.

The cotton factory operated by the Dominion Textile Company still remained shut down, with no definite announcement as to when it would be re-opened. The larger proportion of its operatives were from outside country districts, who have returned to their homes, while of those living within the city many have entered other employment.

More active conditions have developed in the Record Foundry and Machine Company plant, about 50 hands, including a considerable staff of moulders, being now steadily employed, and it is expected that the foundry will run all winter. The civic corporation have about suspended work for the season upon street and sewer extensions, and over 100 labourers there employed are obliged to look for other work. The New Brunswick Wire Fence Company reported an active season, unaffected by industrial depression, and were extending plant and warehouse. Steady activity was reported from all other local manufacturing plants and shops.

Retail prices showed no material change or advance over last month, and wholesale trade was reported fair. Rents showed no change and there were practically no choice vacant houses. Real

estate movements were slower, but prices remained firm.

Campbellton. — Building operations have been active during the present year. About 40 buildings, the larger part being dwelling houses, have been erected at the approximate cost of \$100,000.00.

Newcastle.

The labour market was somewhat quieter during November than the previous month, and also the corresponding month of last year. Skilled labour, such as masons, carpenters and outside trades were rather quiet, and many of these tradesmen have gone to the lumber woods, where there is a good demand for unskilled labour.

Navigation has practically closed for the season on the Miramichi; only the passenger boats are still running. The export of lumber from this port during the season just closed was well up to the average.

The new bridge across the Miramichi River between Newcastle and Nelson, which was built by the Provincial Government, at a cost of about \$550,000, was opened for traffic on the 12th inst., and will be known as the "Morrissey" bridge, and has caused the suspension of the service of the steam ferry, which has been in operation for many years.

Wholesale and retail trade continued steady.

A short course in agriculture will open in the town hall on December 1, and continue until December 4.

There was practically nothing doing in the fishing industry, but preparations were being made for the smelt season, which opens December 1.

The sawing season in the lumber mills closed in the first week in November, but operations in the lumber woods were being carried on with much activity. Large crews of men were employed by all operators, and it was expected that the cut would be as large as in former years.

All the local industries were working steadily, and a good demand for all products was reported.

St. John.

Business generally remained inactive, and nearly all branches of industry were working short time. The building trades complained of dullness, and the cold weather interfered with outdoor work.

Good progress was being made with the new bridge at the falls, and painters and riveters were busily engaged, while steel workers were completing the laying of girders.

H. Horton & Son, Limited, have received a large contract for military supplies, such as rifle straps, bandoliers, mess tin straps, saddlery, etc.

Swift and Company, Chicago, have placed an order with Kane and McGrath for 4,000 sheep, to be killed here and sent to Chicago. This is the first time the Chicago packers have placed an order with a St. John firm.

Messrs. Ernest Vaughn, Samuel J. Shanklin, Robert E. Shanklin, James E. Shanklin, of St. Martins, N.B., and G. Hazen Adair, of Sussex, are applying for incorporation as the National Karakule, Limited, with an authorized capitalization of \$24,000, and chief place of business at St. Martins.

The Dominion Express Company has moved into the new Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters at the corner of King and Germain streets.

Navigation on the St. John River closed November 28.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending November 26 were \$7,189,058, and for the corresponding period last year \$8,273,927, being \$1,084,869 greater in 1913 than in 1914, and \$2,356,163 less than for the four weeks ending October 22 of the current year. The customs receipts for the month of October were \$92,412.89, and the sick mariners' fees were \$317.38, making a total of \$92,730.27. Inland revenue receipts for the month of October show a decrease of

\$236.13 as compared with the same period last year. The following are the figures: 1913, \$18,073.31; 1914, \$17,837.18.

The local agents of the Allan Line Steamship Company have announced the following as the schedule of sailings from St. John during the winter:—

From Liverpool.		From St. John.
Nov. 27	Hesperian	Dec. 11
Dec. 11	Grampian	Dec. 25
Dec. 25	Scandinavian	Jan. 8
Jan. 8	Hesperian	Jan. 22
Jan. 22	Scandinavian	Feb. 5

The sailings between London, Havre and St. John will be as follows:—

From London.		From St. John.
Dec. 3	Sicilian	Dec. 24
Dec. 24	Corinthian	Jan. 14
Jan. 14	Sicilian	Feb. 4
Feb. 4	Corinthian	Feb. 25

The Quebec and St. John Construction Company, Limited, has gone into liquidation, Mr. Justice McKeown having granted an order to wind up the company, and appointed T. H. Somerville provisional liquidator.

J. A. Gregory, Lancaster, has been awarded a sub-contract from Norton Griffiths Company, Limited, to erect a breakwater in Courtenay Bay, at the foot of Orange street. The breakwater will be about 300 feet long.

During the heavy storm of November 13 tons of earth were carried away from a section of the track embankment of the New Brunswick Southern Railway. A portion of Kane and McGrath's abattoir was demolished during the same storm, and about 300 lambs, which had been recently slaughtered, were buried. Considerable damage was also done throughout the city, chimneys, fences and trees being blown down.

The grocers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association was organized at a meeting held here on November 3. N. C. Cameron and Isaac McDonald, of Halifax, delivered addresses, and officers were elected as follows: M. E. Grass, chairman; D. H. Nase, first vice-chairman; J. P. McBay, second vice-chairman; W. Vaughan, treasurer; N. C.

Cameron, secretary; M. Morrissy, assistant secretary.

Thirty-three representatives of the agricultural societies attended the first annual meeting of the Agricultural Societies United of New Brunswick in the Government rooms at St. John on November 26. Co-operation in the purchase of fertilizer is being planned.

T. A. Goggin, of Elgin, N.B., last spring sowed over six acres with wheat, and part of it produced forty bushels to the acre.

The largest shipment of potatoes to leave Sackville was that recently shipped by Mr. C. Fred. Fawcett, consisting of four carloads containing in all 1,000 barrels of tubers. The shipment was all put up in barrels, and will go direct to Cuba from Halifax. Despite the low price being paid for potatoes, the shipment will net a large sum of money, and means considerable to the farmers of this vicinity. The shipment makes a total of 23 carloads to be sent out by Mr. Fawcett this fall, but it does not end here, as he will ship many more carloads between now and spring.

The shipments of lumber from St. John to the United Kingdom for October was as follows: 1913, spruce, 4,407,349 sup. feet; birch plank, 202,442 sup. feet; 1914, spruce, 5,485,978; birch plank, 146,252 sup. feet.

The following is a statement of the exports of lumber from St. John to the United States for the month ended October 30, as shown in the record at the American consulate:—

-Lumber	\$30,371.81
Wood pulp	29,549.11
Pulp wood	8,284.00
Laths	15,368.90
Shingles	317.50
Pine boards	1,553.18
Total	\$85,446.50

It was expected that the lumber cut this winter would be up to the average. Large crews of men will be sent to the woods all over the province.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Since the complete closing down of the sawmills, labour conditions have become more serious and there are at least eight hundred men out of work in this locality. On account of the scarcity of money, the city corporation will be unable to improve the situation; there was not much hardship felt in the locality, however, as most people saved some money while the times were good. Those in need of help will be taken care of by public charitable institutions, and the Booth and Eddy companies, besides their regular staff, were employing a large number of labourers in order to help them pass through the present crisis. The pulp and paper factories have been working full time, and this helped considerably to improve conditions.

Building operations have fallen off considerably on account of the tightness of the money market, and a large number of the men in these trades have been without work.

Lumbering operations were far from being as active as last year. Real estate transactions have become very quiet, and the number of agents employed in this business has been reduced fifty per cent.

The cost of living has somewhat decreased since the preceding month. On the local markets the price of meats of all kinds has come down twenty-five to thirty per cent., and from ten to fifteen per cent. in the retail meat shops.

With the exception of hay, the crops were generally good this year. Potatoes and apples were plentiful and sold at reasonable prices. The price of horses has come up considerably, and farmers realized good profits.

Montreal.

Those connected with the Montreal Trades and Labour Council in official capacities reported the condition of employment for November worse than it

has ever been. They assert that the undoubted gains from contracts obtained from the Canadian and British Governments have been offset by cessation of work in other lines, and that there was hardly a trade which was not suffering acutely from the depression. The building trades felt the effect of work closing down much more than in previous years, and the fact that certain works which had been expected to go ahead will not commence until next spring was making the state of unemployment a little less hopeful.

In the metal, engineering and ship-building trades the outlook was little better. The Angus shops let another three hundred men go in the last week of the month. The making of material for the British Government gives employment to a few, but not nearly to so many as in the ordinary course of business the usual work of the establishment does. The Canada Car Company, the Angus shops, the Dominion Bridge Company and the Montreal Locomotive Company were all working on army supplies. It was estimated that from fifteen to twenty men in each place were enough to look after the work.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades there was not much doing. During part of the month there was a recrudescence of activity in car building, and this industry may possibly get into good running order during the coming month. Carriage and wagon makers have had more to do than for some months because of the great demand for ammunition wagons.

In the printing and allied trades only one or two of the large printing establishments were busy. There was not nearly so large a call as usual for Christmas folders and almanacs, and firms that in most years get out large calendars descriptive of their goods are contenting themselves this year with a very modest pamphlet, or with none at all. There were a number out of work, and short time was prevalent in most of the offices. The benefits of what work there was

were scattered among a greater number by the short time, or rather by the system of the men taking turn and turn about at work. Three dollars to single men and five dollars to married men who were unemployed was being paid by Jacques Cartier Union.

In the textile trades there was a fair amount of work, but in the clothing trades there was a difference of opinion among labour leaders, some saying that there was a great deal of unemployment, and others that there was very little. Business for journeymen tailors was slack, for garment workers and hat makers fair, for glove makers and furriers verging towards quiet. The situation for boot and shoe workers was that only one large establishment was working full time. Three shops have closed down completely, and five shops were working short time.

In the leather trades there was a fair volume of business and of work through the large orders received from the Canadian and British Governments for war material.

Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were finding work very scarce and employment on the railroads was not nearly so much as in ordinary years.

Charitable workers asserted that the situation was a little worse at the end of November than it was at the beginning, if anything. Mr. J. Rufus Smith, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, stated, however, that if the Provincial Government and the city of Montreal co-operated with the charitable organizations by giving as much work as possible to the unemployed the situation would be brighter than they had ever expected. Otherwise, they will be overwhelmed. The Trades and Labour Council added the Dominion Government as well to the list of those who should provide work, suggesting that the customs house should be pushed to completion during the winter. The preliminary work of diverting Elgin basin sewer to allow the construction of this \$800,000 building was partly completed.

The suggestion of Mr. J. Rufus Smith was that in all public works the preference should be given to married men. Enlistment has taken a large number of the single men as well as a number of married men. This would relieve the burden on the patriotic funds of the country, and give first chance to single men to enlist.

The Builders' Exchange has passed a resolution against the city giving an increase of 25 cents a day to municipal labourers on January 1 next, thus raising their pay from \$2.25 a day to \$2.50 a day. Mr. R. L. Werry, secretary, stated there was plenty of labour to be had in Montreal for \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day, that men were accepting work without inquiring as to the wages, and that in the building lines men were working for wages forty and fifty per cent. under the union scale. He added that in the building industries there was very little work going on at the moment.

Mr. H. L. Meldrum, secretary of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in referring to the amount of business obtained in Canada from the British war office in an address before the *Chambre de Commerce*, said that the orders obtained had been so generous in point of size that the factories getting them would be kept running for some time. For saddlery and harness two Montreal factories would be kept running full time for some time before the order was completed. Several Montreal factories also got their share of the large order for 1,500,000 shirts distributed all over Canada. The order for sheep-lined coats was in the nature of an experiment, but if they proved satisfactory in use there would be more and larger orders. Three out of the six factories getting this order were in Montreal. Orders for hosiery, underwear, sweater coats, caps and cardigan jackets had been given, and orders were pending for shovels and pick-axes. These, with boots and shoes, formed all the articles required for war purposes. In the case of boots and shoes the price offered was so low that the

Quebec manufacturers could not see how they could meet the bare cost of the order. Montreal manufacturers had pooled expenses, and were sending two representatives to England to see what could be done in the way of securing a large order. Mr. Meldrum suggested that if all other lines of manufacture would get together in the same way, and go out after the business, there would be more chance of getting it as the British Government could only consider large orders. Efforts were being made to interest the British Government in the value of moccasins for the winter campaigning, and samples were already in Great Britain. An order for 300,000 blankets had been divided among all the factories in Canada making blankets except one. The *Ross Rifle Company* got an order for 100,000 rifles, after satisfying the requirements of the Government, which would mean an order valued at \$2,000,000. This would mean an increase of the hands employed from 700 to 1,500. A French purchasing agent was also expected in Montreal in December, and a Russian agent was in New York, although the difficulty in the case of Russia would be the delivery of the order after it was obtained and filled.

The neglect of sheep-raising in Canada made it necessary for manufacturers to get their wool from Great Britain and the United States. The embargo on wool exports from Great Britain on the outbreak of war, and the foot and mouth disease in the United States, which caused the Dominion Government to forbid the importation of animals or animal products, had greatly hampered woollen manufacturers, but the relieving of the embargo so far as Canada is concerned by Great Britain on condition that the wool should be used in manufacturing for the army, and the permission of the Federal Government for hides and wool to enter the country so long as certain specified precautions were taken to prevent all chance of infection, had relieved the situation.

Among the proposals of the committee

on unemployment of the Trades and Labour Council is one that insurance against unemployment should be started by the Dominion Government along the lines of the British act, and that during the present crisis the Dominion Government through the post office or some other established department should loan sums ranging from \$20 to \$100 to relieve unemployment, these loans to be on security of two bondsmen. Neither of these resolutions has yet been accepted by the council, which will discuss them at a later meeting.

The "Made in Canada" movement has made great progress during the month in that it has been the subject of discussion at meetings of all sorts, and resolutions favouring it have been accepted by many societies.

Over eight hundred men were estimated to be receiving free night lodgings in five of the principal institutions of this kind in the city. The Meurling Refuge was crowded every night. The Patriotic Fund committee continued its work looking after the wives, widowed mothers and dependent ones of soldiers at the front. The city hospitals, however, were in urgent need of funds, and told the city that they must have civic support or close their wards to the city's poor. The General Hospital governors, in particular, asked the city to make up the deficit for the present year. The governors have made up \$150,000 among themselves, and will start a public campaign for \$1,590,000 after the war ends. A delegation from the General, Western and Notre Dame Hospitals told the civic authorities that since their foundation they have never been in so critical a position. A sum of \$85,000 was needed by them to provide for the deficit. The Baron de Hirsch Institute also reported a heavy drain on its funds, its bank overdraft being increased to \$15,000 during the year passed, and a great effort being needed to meet the expected demands during the winter. The five or six hundred men who have been on patrol duty from the harbour front up to Soulanges will not be called in as had first been

intended. Winter clothing and stores are to be sent them. One hundred thousand articles have been sent to Paris for the relief of the French and Belgians as a result of the exertions of the France-Amerique committee here. The Belgian relief committee has also sent consignments, gathered from all Canada, into Montreal, whose value approaches a million dollars.

The close of navigation, which will occur during the first week of December, practically occurred by the end of November, so that the greater part of those employed along the waterfront have to seek new position. The gas buoys have been removed by the Marine and Fisheries Department. Complete details of the grain deliveries in the harbour from the Government elevators show an increase of over seventeen millions over last year, and an increase of over fifteen million bushels in receipts.

Over fifteen hundred men were recruited from Montreal for the second contingent. It is estimated that ten or twelve thousand must have gone from here from first to last with the large numbers of French, British and Belgian reservists who left, as well as those belonging to neutral countries who went home fearing trouble.

The British war office is trying to secure large quantities of lumbermen's socks. Mr. Stobart, purchasing agent, states that he is in the market for all that will be offered. He is also investigating the possibilities for purchasing leather accoutrements here. The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company also received a large order for heavy duck and gum boots.

The city has granted civic labourers an increase of pay from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day. This was to have started in November, but the present state of trade led it to be deferred. It is now fixed to begin on January 1. A civic committee with representatives from public bodies was also formed last month to consider the state of unemployment existing in the city and to adopt a scheme to relieve it. The expected increase in

revenue of the city by two million dollars has not materialized, and the city has had to cut down its estimates for next year in consequence. Nevertheless, the city council passed a resolution asking the board of control to put aside \$100,000 for a relief fund for the winter. A proposal to reduce salaries from ten to twenty-five per cent. at the city hall caused a great deal of anxiety among the employees for a time, but it was afterwards decided it would be unnecessary. Instead, the budget for 1915 shows an increase of \$400,000 for salaries; the increase of 25 cents a day to the corporation labourers taking care of \$200,000. The balance will be required for the 200 new policemen and 50 new firemen taken on during the year. It is also proposed to increase the salaries of one hundred civic clerks getting \$700 and under by \$50.

Colder weather stimulated the demand for seasonable dry goods, according to reports from wholesale dry goods, including the fur manufacturing trade, although sales in this were not expected to be more than seventy-five per cent. of the average business. There was great activity in woollen yarns, which could hardly be met, through women all over the country knitting winter comforts for the soldiers at the front. There was a steady improvement towards the end of the month in business in New York and local stocks. The traffic statements of the large railroads showed great declines which are expected to get better when the western farmers and buyers permit their grain to come forward. Yet there is in company statements still a very optimistic note for the future even in the cases of some who have deferred dividends to be on the safe side. Mr. J. Fraser Taylor, president of the Lake Superior Corporation, sees good prospects for business ahead, especially in the development of the structural steel side of the business. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Textile Company issued their usual dividends. The Sherwin-Williams Company expects a good year in 1915, although they are

still deferring the payment of a dividend until conditions have become more promising, as they expect they will be. Their year showed a slight decline in profits. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company also deferred its dividend on the ground that the purchasing of a railroad equipment would be uncertain while the war lasted. Dominion Park's earnings were lower as expected in a year of trade depression. The Bank of Montreal has strengthened its reserves, although sacrificing some profits to do so. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company has increased its gross profits by eight per cent. over the six months a year ago from the half year ending October 31. The Dominion Steel Company has deferred its dividend for the last six months, although it earned its preferred dividends, as, had all been paid, the balance left for common would have been less than one per cent. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has also increased its earnings despite the war. The Windsor Hotel had a higher net profit by \$22,810 than last year. The Scroggie departmental store, which went into liquidation last month, will continue business under the liquidator for two months. The Armstrong-Whitworth works at Longueuil are to start work at Longueuil for the first time with two hundred employees. Six and a half tons of the best high-grade crucible steel as well as fifteen tons of carbon steel will be the initial output of the plant. The officials in charge of the Canadian branch of the business expect to increase rather than diminish the staff with which they start.

A sharp falling off is shown in Montreal's clearings for the month of November. Aggregate clearings of \$201,353,029 were lower by nearly \$43,000,000 than the figures for the corresponding month last year, when the returns reached \$244,344,774. The loss is equal to 17.5 per cent.

Consideration, however, should be made for the fact that November of 1913 was one of the biggest months last year, the grain business being especially

heavy, while there was also considerable activity in the stock exchange.

The strike at the Frontenac brewery was still proceeding, the men being paid strike money as at first.

Quebec.

The month was not a good one for labour, extremely bad weather, heavy snow storms and frost seriously interfering with outdoor work. Buildings nearing completion were rushed to get them covered in for winter, whilst on those not so far advanced work was completely stopped until next spring.

Construction work on the new wing of the Ross rifle factory, which will be about equal to the original factory in size, has been pushed day and night and Sundays. Even the heavy northeast snow storms did not stop work on this building, which under the contract must be completed by December 10. In shoe factories there was a very decided improvement during the month, some of the factories now working full handed and full time, whilst others were rapidly coming to this stage.

In the transport line there was a very decided falling off.

Farmers were busy marketing their produce. The roads were bad during the first half of the month, but during the latter half these improved and sleighing was good.

In the lumbering industry there was a very decided falling off in the number of men being sent to the woods as well as in the rates being paid, which were much less than last year.

The last ocean-going steamer left at the end of the month. Navigation was about closed for the season. The municipal council intend to proceed with improvement works during the winter in the newly annexed wards. The expenditure of \$120,000 on these works will tend to relieve distress by giving employment.

Sherbrooke.

There was no improvement in the labour situation since last month. Woollen factories were still busy, owing to Government contracts, but the iron industries are still very dull. The number of unemployed amongst the labouring class was still being augmented, and with the approach of winter there was evidence of much suffering amongst those out of work. The clergymen and some of the citizens were considering means to meet the situation.

Farmers were getting good prices for all their produce.

Lumbering will be dull in this section, as some of the large local mills intend doing very little this winter, especially in pulp wood.

Two-thirds of the mines in the district were still working and expected to at least until the end of the year.

Sorel.

The condition of labour during the month has been good, better than in the preceding month.

Industries have had more work, with an increase of hands, and in most of them there has been a regular revival of activity.

Trade has been active, and in spite of the bad weather business has been quite satisfactory.

The cost of living has been about the same as in the previous month.

Farmers had plenty of work to perform on their farms and buildings. Some ploughing was carried on during the first part of the month.

Lumbering was begun and promised to be good.

The various industries in the district have been doing very well.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during November was very good and much better than during the corre-

sponding month of last year. Five new buildings only were started during the month, but there was a considerable repair work, and the building trades were fairly well employed. Most of the other industries were active.

Work on the Académie Girouard made good progress. A number of men were engaged in building the Côte Perreault bridge. City work will continue for some time to come. The city, having bought a quarry in the neighbourhood, has given out a contract for 800 yards of stone to be extracted from now till next spring, which will employ a number of labourers.

City officers and charitable organizations reported that there is this year less unemployment than there has been for many years and that they have found no case of forced unemployment.

The cost of necessities of life has not increased except in the case of eggs, which went up to forty cents per dozen, and a decrease in the price of meat was expected in December and January. Rents remained unchanged.

Wholesale and retail trade was rather quiet, but more activity was expected with good winter roads. Banks reported a fairly active month, with satisfactory collections. Several manufacturers desiring to establish plants in St. Hyacinthe have been inquiring as to what advantages they can obtain from the city.

The general condition of agriculture was good. All farm products sold well at good prices. Dairy products also sold well, but prices had a downward tendency. There was a fair amount of work on the farm, but no demand for help.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during November showed no improvement as compared with the preceding month, and was not as favourable as during the corresponding month of last year. Almost all branches of the manufacturing industry were quiet. The

building industry was very quiet; many carpenters, joiners, painters, masons, etc., were out of work.

The contract for the free bridge on the Richelieu River between St. Johns and Iberville was awarded and work was expected to commence early in December, giving employment to a large number of men.

Transportation by water was very active. Many American boats came up the Chambly Canal loaded with hay and lumber for American ports.

Trade in general was much less active than during the corresponding month of last year.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has changed its hours of labour while keeping the same number per week; the men, instead of working ten hours per day for three days, work four days in the week, but seven hours only. There was no other change in the hours of labour or rates of wages.

There was some change in the cost of living. Eggs, butter and flour increased in price, while beans, rolled oats and meats in general were cheaper.

Farmers were very busy marketing their products, for which they obtained good prices. Fishing was very quiet. Lumber dealers reported a dull month.

Three Rivers.

The condition of the labour market during November showed little improvement over October. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Mills worked night and day with large orders. The Wabasso Cotton Company also, and the Diamond Whitewear Company, Ltd., started to work full time.

Commercial activity in general was rather quiet, but still showed an improvement over the preceding month.

There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.

Agriculture was prosperous this year. Farmers had a good crop in general, and got good prices for all their farm produce.

Fishing was quiet.

The lumber firms of this vicinity have had gangs of men working in the bush at reasonable figures, the sawing season being over.

The general condition of the labour market in the whole district showed an improvement over October.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

The general condition of labour was somewhat quiet, but not to any more perceptible degree than in former years at this season. Whilst some of the manufacturing concerns were working shorter hours than usual, the number of employees has not been reduced to any perceptible extent. Two industries in the city were very busily engaged as the result of the war. The Deacon Shirt Company had a large staff at work manufacturing a large order of shirts for the army service, and the Graham Evaporating Company was busy preparing evaporated vegetables for use in the army.

Whilst the various foundries and machine shops were not manufacturing much machinery, the two lock factories were quite busy, as were also planing mills and grist mills.

The dairying business in this section, especially the manufacture of cheese, the past season was especially active. During the season prices obtained for cheese were exceptionally good.

The catch of whitefish in the waters of the bay of Quinte this year was in excess of former years, yielding a good revenue to the fishermen. Herring were also very plentiful.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for the month of November showed a decided increase over last month as far as manufacturing was concerned. Orders have reached Berlin for 200,000 shirts, representing \$300,000; shoes to amount of \$75,000

to \$100,000; 8,000 Oliver equipment sets worth \$60,000; 5,000 pairs of Berlin suspenders, and 12,000 gross of buttons, representing \$35,000, the latter being divided among the two Berlin factories and one in Waterloo. Apart from these orders the Waterloo and Berlin glove factories were rushed with a large order of mittens for the army.

During the month the Canada Furniture Company began operations again after being closed down for five months. Other furniture factories were still on 8 hours per day, and the Dominion Tire Company has again put on most of the 190 men laid off some time ago, while the sugar factory was running day and night, employing about 280 men.

Messrs. J. Walters & Sons, manufacturers of ornamental designs from fibre products, received a large order for ornamental trimmed carvings from Government House at Toronto, amounting to \$7,000, work to be delivered by April 15, 1915, so that the outlook for the next few months was fair for tanneries, shoe factories (felt), glove factories, trunk and bag, shirt, suspender and button factories, sugar factory, tire factory, as well as rubber factories.

The only ones suffering were employees of furniture factories, outside labourers, and the building trades. Of the latter there were still a number employed at the new Y.W.C.A. and at the Victoria school addition. The foundation for the new Merchants' Bank was well under way, and weather permitting work will be gone on with during the winter. St. Matthew's church was nearly completed, and services were already being held in the basement.

Work on sewer and water mains was discontinued the last few weeks of the month on account of bad weather, throwing quite a number of labourers out of work.

Wholesale trade was fair during the month, and the cost of living remained about the same. Potatoes, eggs and mutton went up, while pork, beef, sugar and rents came down. The latter was

still on the down grade. New houses with all conveniences could be had (6, 7 and 8 rooms) for \$13 to \$16, which was about \$7 lower than last year. Many families have been doubling up, and this causes so many houses to be empty.

Farmers in this district were still busy hauling sugar beets to the factory and caring for their stock.

Customs returns for October were \$32,075.81 against \$45,783.60 for same month last year, a decrease of \$15,707.79.

Brantford.

Labour was generally a little less employed than last month, and so large a percentage of men have not been out of work before in many years. The woollen mills had the best outlook, owing largely to Government orders. The shoe industry benefitted from an order, but this order has been filled.

During the month the local board of health called for tenders for the erection of a new smallpox hospital, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible after the awarding of the contract.

The Brantford Municipal Railways Commission has had its track repaired, a portion of the track to Paris graded and a bridge strengthened and lowered. The new freight sheds of the Lake Erie & Northern Railway were nearly completed, and but a little work had to be done to complete the raising of Lorne bridge over the same company's tracks.

The new dormitories at the Ontario School for the Blind were about completed, and the new post office was nearly ready to leave the contractor's hands.

The interior work of the new public school was being done, but the work was not expected to last long. All this means that a large portion of the building trades are idle.

During the month a large number of the employees of the Verity Plow Works were laid off temporarily, while the other factories remained quiet. Commencing with December the Massey-Harris Company will open up their

works, and to this end were taking steps to relieve the most necessitous. They will employ as many of their hands as possible till such times as they can run full again. Manufacturing generally was very quiet.

The work on the new Park Drive, started to relieve the unemployed situation, was progressing, and about 100 men were being employed, care being taken to give all who applied an opportunity to earn a little. The Parks Board was re-arranging the parks, and going on with what work could be done before the hard weather set in.

Where possible the Board of Works was having sewers laid, all helping in some measure to relieve the distress caused by abnormal conditions. The cost of living remained stationary, but as far as houses were concerned there was a decided drop in rents.

Agriculturists, market gardeners, etc., were marketing their goods.

Railroad construction was not being pushed. A little work was being done on the new Lake Erie & Northern line.

Other work was generally as quiet or quieter than last month. Printing was a little better than it was. Building was much quieter, the unemployed increasing all the time.

Paris. — In this town things were quiet. The new station for the Lake Erie & Northern Railway was being erected, and the freight shed has been commenced. The Brantford Municipal Street Railway is erecting a frame station here and a freight shed as well.

Brockville.

During November there was more than the usual number of unemployed and an increased number over the preceding month. Nevertheless, conditions have not been serious by any means. A considerable number found employment on the Canadian Pacific Railway extra gang, a number on the Grand Trunk Railway repair and extension gang, while a fair number have enlisted for foreign service with the second contin-

gent, thereby leaving the unemployed problem not at all serious considering prevailing conditions elsewhere.

The Grand Trunk Railway have opened extensive improvements to the Manitoba yards in the west end.

Church street pavement continued to employ a good number of men, and there were others working in the city stone quarry.

The following changes in the rates of wages have taken place in the James Smart Manufacturing Company: the bonus of 5 per cent to men earning \$2.50 for an average and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for men earning an average of \$3.00 per day was removed on November 21.

The cost of living was much the same as the previous month, with the exception of new laid eggs, which were higher.

Agriculture was decidedly quiet, all branches being prepared for winter.

Manufacturing was only fair taken as a whole. The Canada Carriage Company was fairly active with a good number of orders. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was working only four days per week. The St. Lawrence Engine Company was fairly active in the boat building department and quiet in the engine department. The Gilbert Motor Boat Company closed during the winter. The Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company were running only five days per week as usual. The paper box factories were running full time.

Chatham.

Labour conditions in October did not show any improvement over the preceding month, and if anything were less active.

The International Harvester Company, which has been closed down since May, was still quiet, and the latter part of the month made a further reduction of its staff by laying off all foremen, retaining only the office staff and a few in the shipping rooms.

Carriage and waggon trades were less active. The Chaplin Wheel Company, one of the largest employers of labour in

the city, was running two and three days per week. All planing mills were running eight hours a day, six days a week, with the average number of employees.

In general, very little manufacturing was being done owing to lack of demand.

The city engineer was about finished with corporation work for the winter.

From \$200 to \$250 per week was being paid out of the Patriotic Fund to the families of those who joined the first contingent, while the charitable committees throughout the city were making every preparation for the coming winter for local relief. While there were quite a number out of employment, no complaints were made in this regard to the city council.

The Hydro Commission employed a large number of men during the whole month erecting poles and stringing wires, which relieved a large number of the unemployed.

Very few new buildings were started during the latter part of the month.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported very dull.

Passenger traffic showed considerable falling off, also incoming and outgoing freight.

Owing to the continued open weather farmers were far advanced with fall work, husking corn and fall plowing being the principal work done.

Labour conditions throughout the district were pretty much the same as in the city, with the exception of the town of Wallaceburg, where the Dominion Sugar Company was compelled to refuse beets for a time, so great were the amounts delivered.

Cobalt.

There was little change in conditions throughout the district during the month. Mining operations were carried on at the average rate in Cobalt, while conditions in Porcupine were somewhat better. The low price of silver has caused much storing of the white metal

ocally, and unless there was an increase in the price it was expected that mines might have to suspend operations. While the silver could be marketed at a profit under existing conditions, the mining companies were not inclined to sell at such low prices. In Porcupine the situation was better than the previous month owing to the large amount of development being pushed by various companies. The Dome mines had a large number of diamond drills at work, which meant a partial suspension of underground development on certain levels. The mill was running full force, however. At the Hollinger 1,000 men were employed, while in the town of Timmins more than 200 buildings were erected this summer, at a cost of more than \$200,000.

At Iroquois Falls a large force was working at the pulp mill, while many found employment in the pulpwood camps of this company. There was no railroad construction.

The unemployed situation was relieved, and few men who honestly desired work were without it.

There was no unrest in labour circles other than a dispute at the Miller-Lake O'Brien mine in Gowganda, regarding the cut in wages to that adopted by the Cobalt mines. This was investigated by a special committee appointed for the purpose. None of the mines have attempted to cut wages owing to the war.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during November did not differ materially from last month, the situation still showing a large number of unemployed.

Building trades showed a considerable falling off, very little new work being undertaken. Work has been started on a new Physics building at the Ontario Agricultural College. The structure will be 100x65 feet, and will cost about \$50,000, the money being a portion of the Federal grant to Ontario for agricultural purposes. The work is being

done under the Provincial Secretary's Department and not by contract.

Manufacturing industries showed a slight improvement over last month. The Guelph carpet mills, which have been closed for about three months, resumed operations with reduced staffs. Other textile industries were running full time, principally on Government orders for war supplies.

At the request of the Board of Education, the city council will submit a by-law to the ratepayers at the January elections, asking for \$125,000 for a new Collegiate Institute next year.

The Light and Heat Commission have announced that a reduction of ten per cent. all around will be made on electric light charges, the new rate to go into effect on January 1.

Retail and wholesale merchants reported trade not so good as the corresponding month last year.

Farmers have been actively employed in finishing up fall work, preparing for winter, and teaming produce, for which good prices were obtained.

Harriston.—The Harriston Oil Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire last March, have commenced to excavate for the foundation of their new oil works. The new plant will be up-to-date with all modern conveniences for handling their business.

Milton.—Gas has been struck at 350 feet in a well near the Boyd Pressed Brick Company's works. The pressure was reported to be tremendous, the meters showing 85 pounds to the inch. It is purposed to substitute gas for other fuel for burning bricks at the works. A second well will be dug 1,000 feet from the gas producer.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during November continued very quiet, and like the month preceding it were much less active than during the corresponding period of last year.

Up to date about thirty-five hundred skilled and unskilled workmen have registered at the United Relief Association's labour bureau, and about a thousand of them have been given employment part of the time by the city on civic work.

Work on the new east end sewer was under way, giving employment to a large number of men. The estimated cost of the sewer is about \$180,000.

Macadam roadway work, which has been undertaken by the city this fall, for the purpose of assisting the unemployed, was carried on extensively during the month, but the exceptionally cold weather towards the end of the month threatened to put a stop to the work for the present.

The building trades have been quiet during the month, there being about 75 per cent. of some branches of the trade without employment.

Work has been started by the National Gas Company on the laying of its pipe line from Blackheath to Hamilton. The contract calls for the completion of the work by December 15. Altogether about 16 miles of pipe will be laid.

The Steel Company of Canada resumed operations on one of its furnaces toward the end of the month, giving employment to about 200 men.

During recent years few boats have been laid up here, but it is announced that several steamers of the Canadian steamship lines will winter here, and a number of tradesmen will be provided with employment on them.

A night school for the instruction of apprentices has been started by the Grand Trunk Railway. On two nights of every week the apprentices are instructed in the theory of shop practice. In this way the company hopes to make the boys more useful to themselves and to the company, and to qualify them as expert railroad mechanics. At present it is the intention to hold these classes only in the winter months, but they may be continued all the year round if found successful by the company. The apprentices are most enthusiastic over the classes and attend them regularly.

Permission has been granted by the Provincial Public Works Department for fish spearing in Burlington Bay during the coming winter. It is expected that many of those out of employment will take advantage of this means of making a few dollars.

Dredging was being carried on at Wabassa Park, the city's new park on the north shore of the bay, in preparation for the construction of new docks there. A ferry service will be established and the park put into first-class shape.

The annual report of the building inspector's department for the year which closed on October 31, showed a decrease over last year and also 1912. During the year 909 building permits, representing an expenditure of \$3,490,950 were issued, a decrease of \$1,592,100 over 1913 and \$1,891,950 over 1912. A permit has been taken out for the erection of a brick and steel factory building for the Proctor-Gamble Manufacturing Company to cost \$25,000. A brick lodge hall for the Sons of England will be erected on Hughson street at a cost of \$20,000.

The United Gas and Fuel Company has received authorization to increase the capital stock of the company from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 500,000 shares of one dollar each.

The total reduction on the assessment by the Court of Revision this year amounted to \$275,496.

An effort was being made to have a by-law submitted to the ratepayers on New Year's Day for the construction of an overflow sewer. If the by-law is carried about 200 men will be given employment on the work.

Farmers have been busy during the month finishing up their fall plowing and gathering in the root and apple crops. Potatoes and apples were a big crop, and were selling at prices considerably lower than last year.

Manufacturing has been quiet during the month, except in branches that have been working on supplies for the war. The McGregor Shirt Company has re-

ceived an order from the Canadian Government for shirts for the Canadian overseas contingent, which will keep the company's employees working full time, if not overtime, for several weeks. The Canadian Knitting Works, the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, and the Mercury Mills have been awarded large contracts for woollen goods for the British army.

The Erie & Ontario Railway line, which has been taken over by the Toronto, Hamilton & Burlington Railway, will open up considerable farm territory in Monk, Haldimand and Wentworth counties. It was expected that Hamilton would benefit largely by the taking over of the new branch.

At a meeting of the Hamilton street railway employees it was unanimously decided that each should lay off one day in every two weeks, and by so doing make it unnecessary for twenty-five men to lay off as would otherwise be necessary when the new schedule goes into effect.

Dundas.—The supply of hydro electric power for the village of Greensville will be increased considerably by the addition of 50 horsepower. The extra amount will be required for the Clark's woollen mill and for a flour mill which is being installed in the old hotel building by J. Morden. Frost & Donald have started work on a large order of mitts and gloves for the British Government. At a special meeting of the public utilities commission the contract for the erection of the new hydro sub-station was let to Thomas Woods, contractor, of Dundas. The contract will include all work and material excepting the brick. The building will be of pressed brick, with cement floor and roof. All framework, excepting the door and window frames, will be of steel. It will be a single storey building, dimensions 18x22 feet.

Kingston.

There was little change to report in labour conditions during November. The different streets laid out for mac-

adam work this fall were mostly all finished, and the work on the cement sidewalks was wound up.

Building operations were pretty much at a close. The new Regiopolis College was finished as far as the exterior work was concerned, and the plumbers, electricians, etc., were busily employed at their different work in the interior.

The majority of teams and quarrymen were laid off by Fallon Bros. at the new Causeway, but they expected to commence again early in December.

The Textile Company, the Hosiery Company, and the Davis tannery were working overtime, which puts a brighter side on the otherwise gloomy prospect. Tenders are out for a new breakwater, which is to be built this winter, with the stipulations that Kingston labour only is to be employed.

Quite a number of boats are laying up here this fall, and it is expected they will give employment to quite a number of men, refitting them for next season's work.

The city council were giving work to a number of men in the quarry, breaking stone, the price given being raised from \$4.00 per ton, the amount paid last year, to \$6.00 per ton.

Inland revenue receipts for October totalled \$5,010.59. Exports from Kingston to the United States for October totalled \$78,194.64; for the same month last year the amount was \$119,352.63, a decrease for the present year of \$51,157.99.

London.

Conditions among the workers continued to grow worse, and at the end of the month there were about 700 persons out of employment. Work in the building trades was gradually being finished, and very little new work being started. One of the new public schools, on which work was stopped for a while, was being gone on with. The work of tearing down the old McCormick Manufacturing Company building (on which

site the new city hall is to be built) was giving work to about 50 men and teams.

The city has been trying to do all it could to give work to the unemployed, and in connection with the Patriotic Fund Association has been running free employment bureaus at which all unemployed have been expected to register. An arrangement has been made whereby the city pays half and the Patriotic Fund pays half on such work as can be made for them, such as road scraping with hoes, crossing cleaning and keeping water manholes open. The city has about 300 employed on its regular work, and has let contracts for several sewers to be built during the winter months.

The Utilities Commission has let contracts with the Canadian General Electric Company for three electric locomotives and electric equipment for five cars, to cost \$135,000, for use on the civic-owned road from London to Port Stanley.

Quite a number of war equipment orders have been placed in the city with cap manufacturers, saddlery supply houses, shoe manufacturers, tin manufacturers, and brass manufacturers for parts of shells.

A number of other concerns have gone on short hours since last month, and very few manufacturers were working full time.

Wholesale trade towards end of the month fell off considerably and retail trade was very poor amongst tailors, dressmakers, milliners, furriers, furniture dealers and others.

The Grand Trunk Railway cut off seven trains in Western Ontario on November 29, which will necessitate the laying off of a number of men and reducing conductors and engineers.

Farmers were marketing the potato crop, which was very large, 60 cents per bag in six bag lots or more was being received.

The Grand Trunk Railway has laid off a number of its construction and ballasting crews, and cancelled these trains for the winter. The Canadian Pacific

Railway was working on its double-tracking between Woodstock and London.

Niagara Falls.

There was a noticeable change for the worse in industrial conditions during November. This was not due to any particular cause, but a number of circumstances contributed to it. Outdoor workers, including the building trades, were quieter because the advanced season interfered with work generally. Many buildings were brought nearly to completion and no new buildings of any importance were commenced. Unskilled labour suffered from like causes. Canning establishments all over the district either shut down or greatly reduced staffs. Agriculture gave a minimum of employment. Some factories were active, others very quiet.

The city inaugurated an extensive programme of public works, covering sewers, paving and lighting. Sewer trenching was commenced, giving work to a considerable number of men. Wages for unskilled labour were fixed at 20 cents per hour, eight hours per day.

Wholesale and retail trade was dull. There was no improvement in transportation.

There was a largely increased registration of unemployed at the city's free employment bureau.

Farm work was at an end for the season.

Some unemployed found relief in fishing in the Niagara river at Queenston and peddling the catch.

Factory employment was uncertain. The Dominion Chain Company secured heavy orders for automobile tire chains and spurs for the army. All the men that the present factory could accommodate were employed and the plant was running 24 hours per day.

The McGlashan-Clarke Company, silverware and cutlery, was employing part of its staff 50 hours per week and others 60 hours per week.

The corset factory was more active. Some woodworking concerns shortened the hours of work, as is usual at this season. Machinery and metal working concerns were quiet.

The contractors on Welland canal works at Allanburg cut down their working forces from 300 to 150, and will employ still fewer during the winter. Additional plant is on the scene to commence work on a larger scale in the spring. Employment was also affected in this district by conditions on the enormous canal works in the northern section.

Fort Erie.—The new factory of the Tuttle & Barley Company was nearly finished and machinery was being installed. A cut glass manufacturing company was organized. Work was commenced on the Niagara boulevard extension from Bridgeburg to Fort Erie. The contract amounts to \$31,000.

Port Colborne.—Seventy men were discharged from construction work at the elevator and a considerable number from the flour mill.

Welland.—A company is being organized to build a factory to manufacture fruit-confectionery, candied fruits, nuts, etc., of sorts not now made in Canada.

Building permits and customs collections declined heavily. Contract with the Dominion Government regarding the pure water conduit from Lake Erie, which will be built to supply towns deprived of present sources of supply by the Welland canal works, was signed. The conduit will be of concrete and will cost \$1,000,000. The municipalities will pay \$10,000 per year for 30 years, Welland's proportion being 19 per cent.

Niagara-on-the-Lake.—An early closing by-law was passed by the council, which became effective November 12. Under the by-law all grocer and butcher shops are required to close their shops every evening during the year at 7 o'clock except the night before holidays and Saturdays and during the military camp.

Orillia.

The labour situation continued about the same, and, all things considered, was much better than might have been anticipated. The Tudhope-Anderson Company has received orders for 100 wagons from the militia department. The E. Long Manufacturing Company reported sufficient orders to keep its staff going over the end of the year. Nearly 100 men were finding employment in connection with water works improvement.

Farmers have had an excellent opportunity for doing fall work, and have taken full advantage of it.

The silver smelter has resumed operations under new management, and expected soon to be employing as many men as ever.

Retail prices remain steady. There has been the usual drop in the price of wood.

Ottawa.

As conditions for the past few months had foreshadowed, the unemployment problem loomed large in the city during November.

Through the activity of the Allied Trades and Labour Association, a registration bureau for the unemployed was opened by the city in the city hall. At the end of the month about 1,000 had registered. Many skilled tradesmen were among these, including carpenters, electricians, bricklayers and stone-masons.

Ways and means of providing work were discussed by the civic authorities, and though a number of proposed civic works were not begun a number of the unemployed succeeded in securing temporary positions on street work. The city granted a request to "guarantee" \$500 for the Salvation Army and to grant it the use of an unused fire hall. The premises will be used by the Army to shelter the unemployed, for whom it will endeavour to secure work. It is proposed to make this project self-sup-

porting, in which case the \$500 granted by the city will be returned. An effort to more fully organize the unemployed, many of whom have appeared daily at the city hall seeking work, was under way.

It is estimated that at the end of the month there were at least 4,500 idle men in the city. Carpenters, for instance, were only about twenty per cent. employed, about 650 being idle. Practically every trade, save those engaged on militia department contracts, reported slackness.

Civic Charity Officer John Keane has strongly urged the board of control to start some big civic work at once to cope with the unemployment problem, which he declares has already reached an acute stage.

Considerable actual distress has been reported to the civic authorities, and as a result it has been recommended that the city council spend \$5,000 at once for a supply of food and fuel for the needy in the city. It was estimated by a committee that \$1,000 a week was needed to supply food and fuel for those in distress as at present 770 families have to be assisted.

A systematic effort to revive building in the city has been launched by the Ottawa Builders' Exchange. It is proposed to secure substantial reductions in the price of building materials and in the wage scale of the building trades by co-operation, and in this manner to stimulate activity. As a result the price of brick has been reduced from one to two dollars a thousand, and radiator and boiler manufacturers have made a reduction of ten per cent. The scheme embraces efforts to effect an organization whereby the prospective builder can be put in touch direct with those who have money to loan on property; to eliminate the money broker, and to interest local capital now lying idle in the banks in loans on real estate. It is stated that the building trades, as a whole, are opposed to any wage scale reduction.

Less activity than usual was reported in lumbering, and there was no railroad construction going on in either Ontario or Quebec.

The end of the month found the Chaudiere industries still handicapped by low water in the Ottawa river, but prospects for the re-opening of the Booth pulp and sulphite mills, which would provide employment for about 500, were reported as more encouraging. The Booth saw mills, however, which employ about 500, will not be re-opened until spring.

The W. C. Edwards Company saw mill in Ottawa was closed at the end of the month, about four hundred being affected. The company, however, will provide employment for many of these in its lumber yards or shanties.

Labour candidates will be put forward in the coming municipal and school board elections, though a candidate for the mayoralty is unlikely.

A proposal to reduce rates for hair-cutting and shaving has been voted down by the local Journeymen Barbers' Union.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was quiet. Factories were running as reported last month, and in some cases the staffs were slightly increased.

Merchants reported trade as fair, in several cases better than for November of last year. Had the sleighing remained the month's business would have been good.

A number of men have been engaged and taken away to the various lumber shanties.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during November were very quiet in most lines of business, with large numbers of skilled and unskilled workers out of employment. There was very little building going on, the only large work being the Barrie building, where some 30 to 40 men were working, and the Methodist church,

where about 50 men were employed. There was considerable repair work being done on old buildings.

The Canadian General Electric Company proposes to expend \$150,000 on a plant and equipment to manufacture electric locomotives. The company has secured several large contracts for the manufacture of electric locomotives, including a big order for the London and Port Stanley electric line.

The only civic work going on was the construction of the outfall sewer. About eighteen men were engaged on the work, these being changed every two weeks. The scale of wages averaged about \$1.90 a day. The board of works will start some sewer construction, and this will give employment to about fifty men.

Farmers were very busy with their fall work and getting their produce to market. Potatoes were a good crop. Poultry was very plentiful, owing to the high prices of feed. Eggs were rather scarce and continued to advance in price.

Lumbering was quiet. There have not been so many men sent to the camps as there were last year. Most of the mills have shut down for this season, although they had plenty of logs to keep them going for some time.

In the iron industries there was very little doing, but the woollen mills are running night and day, also the harness factory. This activity was caused by contracts for the militia department.

The Grand Trunk Railway, which has been laying 80 lb. rails between Belleville and Lindsay, has been forced to cease operations on account of having exhausted the supply of rails available when the work had been carried about half way. It was expected, however, that an additional supply of rails would be obtained next month and the work continued.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The labour market at this point was probably the worst in the history of these cities. There were hundreds of men out of work, and those depending on them

ran into thousands. The figures officially tabulated at the City Labour Bureau of Port Arthur, where provincial legislation was obtained this year for the city to carry on a fully equipped labour bureau and employment agency, gave the following figures for November 25:

The total number of unemployed registered was 841, of whom 632 were married men and 209 single. Adding children to the number of 1,317 and wives 632, the total of those out of work and those dependent upon them was 2,790.

Most of those who had registered were labourers. Many skilled workers, although out of work, have not registered, knowing the city has not work to offer them. The amount of distress in the cities was very great, and every day was adding to the terrible burden.

In Fort William stores were being bought in at wholesale prices and the people supplied with just sufficient to exist with gifts of clothes and fuel added.

In Port Arthur, early in the month, a patriotic campaign was instituted, which succeeded in raising in money, goods and promises spread over twelve months a total of \$39,840 in three days. Since the three days' campaign this sum has been augmented by further gifts and promises, until, at the end of the month, was nearly \$50,000. The money is to be used as a patriotic and relief fund, and a committee of men as trustees has been appointed, who sit daily to hear all cases which are investigated and reported on by a committee of ladies. The city is divided into districts, and every case of distress is visited and properly reported upon, and relief given without delay. Similar committees were at work in Fort William. The mayors of the cities, with the approval of the city councils, have asked the Federal Government to relieve them of the burden of the Austrian and other foreign born workers who are now destitute in these cities, and an officer from the Government was investigating conditions.

There has been no industrial activity and no exceptional activity in any par-

ticular trade, except, perhaps, in herring fishing, which was good, and fishermen were busy. Freight shipments were not heavy.

There have been no official changes in rates of wages, but advantage has been taken of the terrible state of the market, and low wages generally have been offered. Labour was decidedly quiet, but the high cost of living maintained its level, retailers claiming the fault lay with the wholesalers.

Agricultural work was over for the present year, clearing was carried on vigorously, and a good deal of ploughing. The weather was very open and beautiful for this work until the middle of November, when a very cold week froze up the land.

Fishing for herring has been active and the fish have been sold from door to door at 20c a dozen.

There was little being done in manufacturing, railroad construction and other industries.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The month has been very uneventful, no accidents, fires or labour activities of any character, but a general decline in demand for labour. Some of the men let out have enlisted, some have gone to the lumber woods, and many have moved to other parts.

Generally speaking, the cost of living has been on the decline. The removal of many persons has occasioned a drop in rents. The year's agricultural crop harvested has had a lowering tendency, and the number of men gone to the bush was lowering the cost of fuel. In the next month or so the reductions being thus occasioned will be more sensibly felt.

The prospects for usual activity in the near future were not bright.

A little activity has arisen through the opening of lumbering, but generally speaking things industrial were as quiet here as they have been for a great many years past, with no indications of a revival till spring at least.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market was fairly active during the month, and compared favourably with the same one of last year.

The woollen factories were busy, having received large orders from the militia department for sweater coats, caps and gloves. The brass factory was working full capacity with orders ahead to keep them busy for months. Other industries reported conditions fairly good. The building trades were quiet, having almost finished their season's work.

On the ninth of the month the employees of the Grand Trunk shops were put on short time from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. This is usual at this time in order not to decrease the staff.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair; real estate was quiet; rents have come down a little and houses were not so scarce as they were the same time last year.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for the month ending October totalled \$16,450.96, a slight increase over the corresponding month of last year.

Farmers were quiet the latter part of this month as not very much work was doing outside. They were busy marketing grain and other products. The prices are: apples, 60 cents a bag; geese, \$1.50 each; hay, \$13 to \$15 a ton; wheat, \$1.10 a bushel; oats, 45 cents a bushel; barley, 60 cents a bushel; live hogs at \$7.25 to \$7.40 a cwt.

St. Mary's.—Both stone quarries were taxed to full capacity. A new business is being opened up in the manufacture of cement blocks for building purposes. A new Salvation Army barracks was under construction, and hydro-radials and hydro-phones under consideration.

St. Catharines.

The labour market showed but little change over that prevailing during the preceding month. Building trades were almost at a standstill.

The St. Catharines infantry and artillery quota to the second contingent for overseas service will be insured by the municipality on the same schedule as those who went with the first contingent.

The contract for the foundations of the high level bridge has been let, and the contractors were busy preparing to proceed with the work.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company has purchased three new cars to run on the main line from St. Catharines to Niagara Falls.

Conditions prevailing in the factories showed but little change, some of them working short time, so as to give employment to as many as possible. The McKinnon-Dash Company has been awarded a big contract for saddles, giving employment to quite a number of men.

Work on the Woolworth Company's new store on St. Paul street was progressing favourably.

The Canadian branch of the Buffalo silk manufacturing concern, to be established in the city, will be much larger than was at first anticipated, and additional arrangements have been made for increased factory space.

One of the steam shovels on the ship canal was completely destroyed by fire.

Work on the new public school on Prince street was progressing very favourably.

Bithulithic laying on Welland avenue has been commenced, and the work will be rushed through during the fine weather.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The daily boat from Pt. Dalhousie to Toronto stopped for this season on November 21.

The Maple Leaf Rubber Company had completed the big order of overshoes for the soldiers and was running on normal conditions. The getting out of this big order kept back their usual work and these orders were being filled. It was believed the works would run full time all winter.

Thorold.—The new public school on Carlton street has been opened. It is a two-storey structure with eight large light rooms, and is equipped with the latest seats and all the conveniences of the modern school.

The old school has been turned into a barracks for the use of the soldiers who are on duty on the canal.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market was quieter in November than during October, particularly in the building trades. The railways reported a falling off in business during the first part of November, due to the embargo placed against live stock, meats, etc., but towards the latter part of the month conditions were fair. The Michigan Central made a slight reduction in the number of train crews, but these were restored during the month. The railway shop employees were not as well employed as during the month of October. The Michigan Central car shops closed the month working seven hours a day, and the machine shops of the same company were working nine hours a day, with Saturday afternoons off. The reduction in the working hours of the car shops was due to the fact that the cars, which the Government ordered built, were completed. The past summer has been a good one for car builders.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet, with an improvement in trade towards the close of the month. No unrest was reported in labour circles.

Retail prices remained steady. Houses for rental were more plentiful.

Unskilled labour was not well employed, although little relief was granted by the city relief officer.

Local markets were well attended during the month. Farmers were engaged in the usual fall work.

Conditions in local industries were fair. Foundries were quiet, but packing houses and biscuit and candy factories were busy.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during November were worse than in October. Some improvement took place in several lines of manufacturing industries, lessening the number out of work, but this was more than offset by the increased quietness of the building trade, in connection with which large numbers of men have been laid off owing to the completion of contracts. The situation as regards unemployment was regarded as most serious. The number of wage-earners out of work was roughly estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000, and this number, it was thought, was certain to be considerably increased as soon as weather conditions became unfavourable for out-door work. The total registration of unemployed men at the civic employment bureau up to the close of the month was upwards of 9,200. Comparatively few of the number reported themselves as being actually destitute. About 1,000 of the total number were non-residents. A good many have been provided with work, principally of a temporary character.

The Board of Education was carrying on building operations on a liberal scale, 24 different jobs in the erection and extension of school buildings being in progress, involving a total expenditure of about \$1,000,000.

Dr. Hastings, medical health officer, reported that he was unable to deal adequately with the lodging house question until lodging houses were licensed. The system of placarding houses as unfit for habitation had proved futile. Owing to financial stringency there was a tendency to overcrowd houses only intended for one family. Some 2,000 dwellings had been erected during the year, and there were 4,000 vacant, whereas at the corresponding period last year there were only 300 vacant houses. Only a very small percentage, possibly not over 3 per cent. of these houses, were to be had at from \$12 to \$15 per month, so that few were available to house the working class.

The city has made an additional appropriation of \$30,000 to the House of Industry to enable it to cope with the heavy demands for relief. City Relief Officer Coyell reported a great increase in applications for assistance from men out of work.

The Toronto Municipal Loan Association has been organized to assist deserving cases of hardship by loaning moderate sums for short periods on reasonably satisfactory security. The officials consist of the mayor, honorary president; Frederic Nicholls, president; Hume Blake and J. O. McCarthy, vice-presidents; W. P. Morgan, secretary, and an influential directorate. The city has undertaken to guarantee the bonds of the association to the extent of \$250,000.

Construction work on the Toronto-Hamilton highway was started early in the month. About 350 men and 100 teams were employed at different points in grading. One-third of the force has been changed each week so as to distribute the work as widely as possible.

An organization known as the Trades Industrial Toy Association has been formed to give work to unemployed mechanics in the manufacture of toys. A grant of \$50 to this object was made by the District Labour Council and other labour bodies have given contributions. The association was allowed the use of St. Andrew's Hall by the city at the outset, but more suitable premises have been secured on Eastern avenue. Should the venture prove successful it is proposed to establish it permanently on a co-operative basis.

The York County Loan and Savings Company, which went into liquidation in 1905, has paid a final dividend of 51½ per cent., making total dividends of 55½ per cent., amounting to \$1,625,895.

By-laws will be submitted to the rate-payers on January 1 to raise \$445,000 to provide for the extension of civic car lines, and \$56,000 for the taking over of the Scarborough line of the York Radial Railway.

Works Commissioner Harris has reported that employment will be given this winter to 450 men in constructing and laying water mains and casting the iron pipes required.

The first sod for the Forest Hill civic railway was turned on the 27th, and the work will be proceeded with as fast as possible.

The metal and engineering trades were quiet, with the exception of those engaged in shipbuilding, who were fairly active. It is announced that the Massey-Harris agricultural implement plant, which closed down in August, will re-open December 1, and that all permanent employees as distinguished from transients will be taken on. Furniture workers, cabinet-makers and upholsterers were quiet. Box-makers were active. Piano workers had a poor month. Printers reported a number out of work. Bookbinders and lithographers were fair. Leather and harness workers were generally well employed. Textile workers employed in the manufacture of stockings, shirts and blankets were busy on Government contracts. Garment workers and other branches of the clothing trade, outside of these special orders, were quiet. Boot and shoe workers were generally on short time, with a number unemployed. The provision trades were fair. Cigar makers and brewery workers quiet. Hotel and restaurant help, laundry workers and barbers were quiet, bar-tenders working on short time. A large number of female stenographers, waitresses, shop assistants, and factory girls were out of work, and the supply of domestic servants was in excess of the demand. Railway men and others engaged in transportation had a slack month. The city council has voted to give employees on civic car lines two weeks' holidays annually.

Farmers had little to do besides taking care of stock and marketing. An increasing number of the unemployed city labourers are finding positions over the winter on farms.

York Township.—In order to provide employment, the township council has let contracts for the construction of sewers at Fairbank, involving an expenditure of about \$20,000.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were not improved since last month, though conditions were not as serious as in other surrounding localities.

Ajibway, the new steel company's property, has commenced roadmaking. A contract for three miles to cost \$20,000 has been let, which was employing a number of teams and unskilled labour.

Sandwich has started grading on numerous streets and intends building sewers this winter to take care of its unemployed.

Building was not very brisk, the only contract awarded during the month being two small fire stations to cost \$6,200.

The Peabody Company of Walkerville received an order for 200,000 shirts from the Canadian Government for Canadian soldiers, to be filled before January 1. This order has caused the company to employ three hundred extra hands, mostly girls and women.

Windsor has disposed of \$365,000 worth of debentures in the last two months at 6¼ per cent. higher than last year.

Water works debentures for this year amounted to \$136,000. The board of works has spent \$350,000 in local improvement this year, also \$20,000 in sidewalks.

The civic relief fund has paid out to dependent families this month \$118.00, having twenty-five families on the list at present.

Farming in this locality has suffered a hard blow this month. About 75 per cent. of farmers have lost all their hogs through hog cholera.

Manufacturing in most lines was very dull.

Woodstock.

Most of the factory reports indicated a general condition of slackness, though the leading factories kept going. The Bain Wagon Company has finished a heavy Government order, and has laid off the men employed on the night shift. The factory will close December 1 for two weeks at least for stock-taking.

The factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers was running with a full staff, and will likely keep going through the winter.

The manufacturers of pianos and organs reported business only fair. There was considerable trade in organs and the cheaper kinds of pianos. For the dearer grades of pianos the demand was not very great.

Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces stated business was only fairly good. As compared with what it has been there was an improvement, but as compared with what it ought to be at the season it was poor.

Building was about wound up. There was still some jobbing to be done; but not a great deal.

There was some outdoor work when weather permitted, but there was a growing demand for employment. At the factory offices the report was that men were looking for employment every day, with little demand for their services.

MANITOBA.**Brandon.**

The general condition of the labour market was unchanged from that of last month. Industrial development was practically at a standstill, and men usually employed in the building trades and upon civic improvements were out of work or had sought other avenues of employment.

Owing to exceptionally mild weather, practically no distress has been noted, and the city has been able to continue a small programme of sewer construction, thus enabling heads of families to secure needed work.

The Government has taken over the Winter Fair building for the housing of prisoners of war, about 100 already being detained there. This, with the assembling of squadrons for the Canadian contingents, has been of material assistance to the city's business.

The McDiarmid and Clark Company and the Brandon Machine Works were running full time.

The Canadian Pacific Railway had two gangs ballasting tracks west of Brandon.

Winnipeg.

The general condition of labour practically showed no change from October. The building trades were very slack, due chiefly to seasonal causes.

The railway trades were not much busier than in the previous month. During the latter part of October and early in November the Canadian Pacific Railway Company "laid off" some 1,500 employees who were largely employed on construction and repair work east and west of Winnipeg. The company does not anticipate taking on any more men in any of its departments for some time.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company dismissed about 300 of its employees, mostly labourers, during the month, and no construction work is underway in any of the three prairie provinces.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was expected to have openings for labourers about the middle of December, but the number to be employed will not materially affect the labour market.

One or two wholesale firms received some Government orders, but the wholesale business was reported as still being fair.

The condition of unskilled labour was regarded as grave, and as few were wanted for snow plough work, and still less for work on farms, the city council, through the board of control, decided to start extra work on sewers, with a view to finding employment for a con-

siderable number of married men. Such work was expected to be commenced at an early date.

A strike of plasterers and labourers occurred early in the month on the west end drill hall now in the course of erection. The strike arose out of a dispute as to the qualifications of plasterers to do a particular and important piece of work. The strikers consisted of 28 plasterers and 25 labourers, the latter being really compelled to quit until the strike was over. The dispute was settled amicably by the Minister of Public Works.

Organizer Walsh of the Bakers' Union was in the city for a greater part of the month, and stated that a number of owners of bakeries had signified their willingness to employ union labour, and that a campaign was in progress throughout Winnipeg to encourage as many as possible to purchase only union-made bread.

Complaints were numerous against firms who were apparently taking an unpatriotic advantage of the times.

House rents decreased early in the month. The rents of a six-roomed house, fully modern, changed from \$30 to \$25, and that of a six-roomed house without sanitary conveniences from \$25 to \$20.

The report of the civic free employment bureau for November was as follows:—

Applications for help (male):—in the city, 338; out of the city, 39. Positions filled:—in the city, 317; out of the city, 36.

It should be pointed out that no written applications for positions are taken, and when an application for help is received in the bureau the particulars are immediately announced to the always waiting crowd and the one most capable of meeting with the requirements is sent to the applicant. It often happens, however, that the position has been filled before the applicant from the bureau arrives on the job. This often accounts for the report showing a larger number of applicants for positions than the number filled.

The report of the inspector of grain for the month of November shows that 10,942,800 bushels of wheat, 5,265,250 bushels of oats, 234,450 bushels of barley, 609,400 bushels of flax passed through Winnipeg during that month.

Lumber mills were very quiet.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

A considerable number of men were in need of work so as to earn the necessities of life. Skilled workmen and labourers constituted those out of work, and they belong principally to the building trades.

The city council has opened an employment bureau and 521 men registered as requiring work. The city proposes to supply work for 50 men at a time, and these will work for a few days and give place to another group. This figure does not include all the men out of employment in the city. The Trades and Labour Council placed the number at 1,200 alone in the trades belonging to their council. As most of their unemployed will have registered at the city employment bureau a fair estimate of the number of unemployed would be 1,500. The city will, however, be able to provide periods of work for a considerable number, and it was expected that more work could be started. The very mild weather has been of great benefit to these people.

Frosts about the middle of the month put a stop to the work on the land which was proceeding at a great rate this fall. It has been estimated that fully 30 per cent. more land has been prepared for seeding next year than ever before in the fall of the year, and a big acreage will be planted.

There was very little railway construction work going on, with the exception of the new grade between Expanse and Assiniboia, some 35 miles south of this point.

Prince Albert.

During the greater portion of the month labour was fairly well employed owing to civic work having been carried on, but towards the close this was finished and little employment was to be found. There were, it was estimated, some two hundred men out of work. Another military contingent left the city, and this to some extent relieved the situation. There was every sign, however, that there would be an unusual amount of distress this winter owing to a scarcity of employment.

The board of trade made an effort to persuade the Grand Trunk Pacific to commence work on its terminals here, but were informed that a start could not be made before next spring.

Marked prices were fairly steady, with the exception of sugar, which fluctuated rapidly, first increasing and then decreasing. Cheese has risen, and there has been the usual increase in the price of dairy products.

The Canadian Northern Railway has revised its passenger and freight service, especially on the east line, where a serious curtailment has been made.

Eighty per cent. of the threshing was completed, and the results confirm the opinions that the district has again come out splendidly in returns.

Fishing will be an active industry this winter owing to the little trade in furs. Indians will fish instead of hunt.

The cord wood camps were in operation, but the supply of labour exceeded the demand largely.

The Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at St. Louis was ready for the superstructure, some of the metal for which had arrived.

Saskatoon.

The volume of the unemployment problem steadily grows, and continues to be uppermost in the minds of civic bodies and officials. However, the large numbers who have gone to the war and back to the land in some form or other have apparently kept the problem so far within bounds.

The Quaker Oats factory was running at full capacity, and has taken on its full staff of help.

The Canadian Government elevator was busy and was doing a brisk business.

The early setting in of wintry conditions stimulated retail trade in seasonable goods.

The season of actual farming operations was closed. The favourable fall weather together with the short threshing season has combined to admit of a heavy acreage being prepared for next year's crop.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The condition of the labour market showed no improvement over the previous month, and the majority of the workers were still unemployed. The number of unemployed showed no decrease from the previous month.

On Nov. 5 and 6 a conference was held at Calgary to deal with the unemployed situation, with Dominion, Provincial and city representatives. Several resolutions were submitted dealing with the situation. A further conference was held by a committee of the city council on Nov. 17, which proposed to take a survey of the city to find out the extent of distress and unemployment. They also suggested that the civic sewer work should be carried on, but at a reduced wage of 25 cents per hour for 6 hours per day instead of 30 cents per hour, the existing rate. From November 1 to 24 the Associated Charities have given relief to 253 families.

The Government elevator has been closed down until spring. The Calgary Iron Works has reduced its staff and has also reduced wages from 45 cents to 40 cents per hour.

The wages of domestic servants have been reduced from \$25.00 and \$20.00 a month to \$15.00 and \$10.00 a month.

The Canadian Northern Railway have reduced the run from Calgary to Saskatoon from 36 hours to 18 hours.

On Nov. 23 crude oil was taken from the Moose Mountain well, found at a depth of 1,627 feet. The well will probably be shot as soon as the bit determines the depth of the oil-bearing sands.

The evening technical school classes have re-opened with a large number of applicants for the different classes.

Edmonton.

At the end of the month the superintendent of the civic free employment bureau stated there were 500 men and 300 women less unemployed than during September or October. A number of men have secured places with farmers, who while not in need of extra help at this time were taking these men in order to help relieve the unemployed situation in the city. The number of unemployed was expected to increase during the next month as the work in railroad construction camps was closed down.

The building trades were very quiet, the only work of any importance being the buildings of the University of Alberta and the new armoury. Many mechanics have gone to other parts of Canada or to the United States. The following resolution was passed by the city council during the month:—

That having heard the reports and expressions of opinion in regard to the natural gas well sunk by the Industrial Drilling Company, Limited, for and on behalf of and under an agreement with the city of Edmonton, and, it appearing to the satisfaction of this council, that the flow of gas is sufficient to relieve the said company from incurring any more expense, and that the time is now opportune for the city to complete this portion of the agreement entered into and take the same over from the company on behalf of the city, to be used, operated, maintained and continued during the time the same shall remain the property of the city of Edmonton, as a municipally owned, controlled and operated gas well and gas undertaking;

And that the proper officials of the city do give the necessary and proper notices of the intention of this council to pass a by-law for the sum of \$150,000 for the purpose of reimbursing the said Edmonton Industrial Drilling Company, Limited, for their expenditure on the present well and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of sinking such further and other wells upon the land reserved for the city as may by this council be considered necessary for the proper establishment of the quantity and area of the said gas field.

Bank clearings for the month of October were \$10,684,146, as compared with \$17,680,454 for the same period a year ago.

Wholesale and retail trade was very quiet.

The cost of living was no higher than for the same month a year ago. Meats, apples, vegetables (except potatoes), and coal were cheaper than at any time during the past year. Sugar was not as high as at the first of the month.

Owing to the high prices received this year for their produce farmers have done a large amount of ploughing, with the idea of planting a much larger acreage next year. The new farmers' market building erected by the city at a cost of \$60,000 was opened for business during the month.

Manufacturing establishments were quiet.

Colder weather caused an increased demand for coal, also for extra miners.

Work on railroad construction was carried on to about the same extent as the previous month. The Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Company did a large amount of work in their yards, such as a new roundhouse, sheds, etc. They are also erecting a sawmill.

Lethbridge.

The labour situation during the month has been very dull, more so than last month. A number of young men have enlisted, but there were still many unemployed and the number was being added to daily. The month was far duller than the corresponding month of last year.

The largest of the two local flour mills has shut down owing to lack of orders and warehouses being filled up. The local brewery was on short time, also ironworks.

The local planing mill was shut down, but the macaroni factory was busy and was building an extension to its building.

For unskilled labour the tendency was for wages to be lowered. Skilled labour maintained the same figures, but there was little work on hand.

The cost of living remained about the same; rents were being lowered.

Farmers were busy feeding stock, and the demand for beef and pork was good, and prices were high. Farmers were doing well with the little that was left of a poor crop. Prospects for next year's crops were good. There has been more moisture this fall than usual, and the frost had not stopped ploughing up until Nov. 25. The city was being well supplied with market garden stuff and poultry.

Coal mining was fairly active. The weather continued very mild, and there was no extra demand for coal.

Medicine Hat.

The month of November has seen the completion of several buildings and the cessation of the laying of cement sidewalks as well as the grading of the Canadian Northern Railway Medicine Hat-Hanna branch, and this has had the effect of adding quite a number to the unemployed of this city.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company's plant was practically completed, and it was expected that the company would be turning out flour by the middle of December.

The Medicine Hat Linseed Oil Mills, which were burned here recently, have completed rebuilding the mill, and at the end of the month were installing the machinery.

An arrangement has been made between an American manufacturer and the Alberta Foundry Company, by which the latter will manufacture threshing machinery. A great deal of the machinery and raw material required will be purchased in Medicine Hat.

A committee has been appointed by Mayor Brown to go into the unemployed situation in this city, and to devise ways and means for relieving the situation. The committee consists of three

members of the city council and the president and secretary of the board of trade.

Both wholesale and retail trade was reported quiet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market showed no change over those of last month, but destitution was increasing in the district, which was being partly relieved by the Provincial Government.

Business men, wholesale and retail, reported trade very quiet.

Passenger and freight transportation showed a falling off, and business on the whole was the quietest for years.

There have been no changes in the regular scale of wages or hours of labour in the district, and the cost of living has shown very little change over last month.

Herring fishing started in this locality, but not on as large a scale as formerly.

The sawmills of the district were working steadily, but work in the logging camps was very quiet.

The coal mines in the city were working steadily, but the outlying mines were slack, some of them on less than half time.

There was very little railroad work going on in this district at present.

The local brickyards were doing very little work, some of them being idle.

There has been little civic work during the month, but the city has secured a loan of \$50,000 and expected to start some work as soon as possible.

Nelson.

Labour in all trades, skilled and unskilled, has been very dull during the month. The city council has made a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of civic employees receiving \$100 and over per month, and 5 per cent. in the wages of those receiving less than \$100 per

month. The 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. taken from the employees is to be set aside as a relief fund for those in great need who will work for \$2.25 per day.

A few of the lumbering firms have started in logging. They were paying \$2.00 per day of 10 hours, and the men pay \$1.00 per day for board, which leaves a man at the end of the month \$22.00.

A mass meeting was held in Union Hall Nov. 27 to form some plans for providing labour for the unemployed, and a committee was appointed to wait on the city council, which meets Nov. 30, and to put it before that body for its serious consideration.

Mining was still quiet. The Standard mine at Silverton were employing about 50 men last week. The Granite Poor-Man, near Nelson, has started with 18 men working. The smelter at Trail was running full time, and expected to make a large shipment to the Orient about December 1. The Rossland gold mines were employing quite a force of men, and the Consolidated were talking of starting up at an early date. It is understood that the men have agreed to take 25 per cent. reduction in wages until such times as there is greater demand for copper. This will relieve the situation to quite an extent. There were quite a number of small prospects which were working and employing from four to ten men each.

New Westminster.

There has been no improvement in the labour market during the month. In fact if it were not for the work the city council has begun, to meet in a measure the unemployment situation, there would be practically nothing doing in the city.

New city stables were being completed at a cost of about \$10,000. Sewer extension work to cost in the neighbourhood of \$170,000 was being proceeded with. A new reservoir is to be constructed at a cost of \$45,000, and clearing and grading of park property was going on. All this work which has been

begun much sooner than was intended, in order to relieve the unemployed situation, has provided work for a number, but there were still large numbers of unemployed.

Recruiting for active service has absorbed a large number, but this was more than offset by the number of men constantly arriving from the prairie provinces, nearly all without money, driven west by unemployment and the rigorous winter.

The failure of the Dominion Trust Company has caused some loss of employment, besides absorbing the savings of a number of persons who could ill afford to lose them.

Fishing compared favourably with the same month of last year, the run of cohoes being only fair.

Many of the logging camps have been closed and the mills were curtailing their output, although some lumber was finding a market in the United States under the new tariff regulations.

The factories were all running, though in some cases with reduced payrolls.

Railway construction was practically at a standstill, although the Great Northern Railway was preparing the site for a new depot. Maintenance work was about all that was being carried on.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation showed no improvement over last month; on the other hand it was slightly worse, much more so than this time last year. This was reflected in the unprecedented measures of relief which have been adopted by the city authorities. The sum of \$5,000 has been set aside by the city council as an initial sum to start relief work such as land clearing, stone breaking and wood cutting. That is for married men. For single men a camp is to be erected on a site to be cleared for a cemetery. Here single men seeking relief will be given board and shelter, but no money, in return for their labour. This is the first time that relief work for single men has been started in this city.

Civic labourers on street cleaning, etc., have been put on half time. They themselves chose that instead of having their wages cut from \$3 to \$2.50 per 8 hour day. It was expected that a proposed reduction of the \$3 wage would be submitted to plebiscite in January. All civic officials have been reduced in salary. Those \$300 and over per month, 30 per cent.; \$200 to \$300, 25 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 20 per cent.; \$75 to \$100, 15 per cent.; under \$75, 10 per cent. The last two grades affect civic firemen and the police. Aldermanic and mayoral salaries were also reduced. It was stated in the city council at the time these reductions were made that they were absolutely necessary in order that the unusual amount of distress in the city might be in a measure relieved.

A petition signed by 35 owners of boot and shoe stores, asking the city council to enforce early closing of such stores, was presented to the council, but laid aside for lack of the 75 per cent. of signatures of shoe dealers necessary before such action as was requested could be taken.

The parliamentary voters' list for Vancouver district, just revised, contains 32,851 names as against 29,851 in May last.

A considerable amount of agitation was afoot to close all hotel bars at 6 p.m. It has not as yet met with general public support. Among other bodies opposing it was the Trades and Labour Council.

Since the vote was taken which decrees that the State of Washington shall be "dry" after January, at least two large brewing firms from there have announced their intention of bringing their plants to Vancouver. In temperance quarters this was being strongly objected to, while others favoured it as an addition to the industries of the city.

Specifications for the Federal Government elevator to be built here are now available and work is to be commenced early this winter. The value of the contract is round about \$1,000,000. The work has to be completed by Nov.

1, 1915. The elevator will have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels.

The Social Service Council of Vancouver held its annual convention here November 20. Among invited speakers were representative labour men.

Foodstuff prices, with the exception of sugar, were about the same for the same period last year.

Flour has risen 15 cents per 25 lb. bag since the outbreak of war, but bread still remained the same price as before, 80 ounces for 25 cents.

Victoria.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the greater part of the month outside workers were not as steadily employed as during the previous month. The number of employed was somewhat larger than during September and October, partly due to the fact that a number of employees of logging camps, canneries, mines, etc., which have ceased operations for the season, have returned to the city for the winter.

During the month two public meetings were held under the auspices of the general committee on unemployment, which were largely attended. Addresses were delivered by the mayor and some of the aldermen, who stated that more extensive relief works could not be carried on owing to lack of funds. The acting Premier informed the meeting by letter that the Provincial Government was making an investigation into the question of unemployment throughout the province, so that they would be able to deal with the question in a systematic manner.

The Friendly Help Society gave relief to the amount of \$473.75 during October, compared with \$127.50 for the same month last year.

The Victoria Builders' Exchange have notified the various building trades unions interested that the following changes in wages will become effective on the dates named:—

Date of change.	Old rate.	New rate.
Nov. 9, 1914, Painters	\$4.25	\$3.50
Dec. 1, 1914, Carpenters	4.25	3.50
" Plasterers	6.00	5.00
" Plumbers	5.00	4.00
" Plumbers' helpers..	3.50	3.00
Feb. 8, 1915, Bricklayers	6.00	5.00
" Stonemasons	6.00	5.00
" Builders' Labourers.	3.50	2.75

The building trades union affected had taken no action on the matter at the end of the month, but a joint meeting will be called to decide on the action to be taken. The Builders' Exchange stated as their reason for reducing the wages that it would stimulate building, which has been dull for a year or more.

The municipality of Oak Bay has reduced the wages of its civic labourers from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day. Wages of foremen, etc., will be reduced proportionately.

The Provincial Government has notified between 80 and 100 of its temporary employees that their services will not be required after November 30.

The taxpayers of the city paid \$1,459,842 into the city treasury out of a total levy of \$2,174,722 on land, representing 67.12 per cent. of the total, com-

pared with 87 per cent. paid in the same period last year.

The citizens of Victoria and vicinity had subscribed \$131,995 to the Patriotic Fund and \$12,000 to the Belgium Relief Fund up to Oct. 31.

The Genoa Bay lumber mill, a few miles from Victoria, has resumed operations in order to fill some large export orders which have been received.

This year there has been a much larger crop of fruit in the Victoria district than in previous years, and the prices received by the growers have been, on the whole, the lowest for many years. There was a large crop of strawberries. Off a total acreage of about 105 acres, there was an average crop of 325 crates to the acre. There was also a large crop of apples, 30,000 boxes being packed, and the fruit was of extra good quality. The crop of vegetables was only fair, owing to the dry season the yield of potatoes was light.

Employment in most branches of women's work was very slack, with lower wages offering for most all classes of work.

CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Female labour has not been affected in any special manner during the month of November, conditions in general remaining identical with those of last month. Any comparison established between the present month and the corresponding month of 1913 is in favour of the latter.

The retail dry goods trade, however, received a sudden boom owing to the early appearance of winter. This activity was an improvement on the conditions existing in the same trade in November, 1913, as a particularly mild

month had delayed the usual early winter shopping.

Many labourers without work for some time past were employed by the corporation in removing the snow from the city streets, which meant a great deal to many families.

In particular employments women workers have been affected in different ways. Workers in fur have been kept busy, retail clerks also; as mentioned in previous reports, factories doing work for the army have kept their hands well occupied. Nurses complained that work was not up to the usual standard as their services were dispensed with as

soon as possible in cases where, under normal conditions, they would remain until the complete recovery of the patients. This fact has increased the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses and "les Gardes-malades de Ville-Marie."

Teachers have been in the usual demand so far and have not been affected, as other classes of women workers by this crisis.

During this month some city restaurants have been forced to close their doors; several waitresses were employed in each. Stenographers and office girls were said to be those most affected by the scarcity of employment.

Care of the unemployed.—A meeting of Montreal's influential citizens was held under the auspices of the civic authorities for the purpose of forming a committee to consider the means of dealing with the problem of unemployment during the coming winter. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been approved of by the board of control and a decision taken that everything possible will be done to produce work for the unemployed.

Mr. Albert Chevalier, superintendent of the Municipal Assistance Bureau, declares that the class of poor is different from that of other years. Enlisting for the army has diminished the number of those who usually seek the aid of the city in winter. This year the unemployed are, for the most part, men who have been used to fairly regular employment, therefore it is work they need.

The problem of employment for women and girls has been studied and effectively taken in hand by two committees of women who are prominent in all philanthropic movements: one, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, the Emergency Society, the Emergency Bureau, 602 St. Catherine street west. The first week this centre was established, out of 140 applicants a large proportion were stenographers and office girls. Sewing groups have been formed, the members do work for the Red Cross, and are paid an emer-

gency wage. They are drafted away as situations are found for them, others taking their place. The second committee is the one formed by "La Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste," known as "l'Assistance par le Travail," room 14 Dandurand building, corner St. Catherine east and St. Denis streets. French-speaking women and girls out of work are directed towards this bureau, and helped according to their needs and capabilities. A large workroom has been equipped for the purpose. Dormitories have been prepared where lodgings are given to those who through the loss of their situations are unable to continue paying rent for their usual quarters.

Proceedings of women's organizations.—Women's associations in general, religious communities and private groups have multiplied their efforts in working for the Red Cross and in supplying warm clothing for those left destitute in France and Belgium, besides preparing winter garments for the soldiers at the front.

"France-Amérique" and "l'Aide au Drapeau" are two of the most important organizations whose object is to gather in all donations of this kind and forward same to the old countries. Five hundred complete winter outfits have been sent during November, more than one thousand blankets were furnished by one women's branch of the Third Order of St. Francis. The Daughters of the Empire have one of the largest and most active centres of work and distribution.

This work, besides going to a noble cause, is the means of giving occupation to the women and girls employed at the Emergency Bureau and "l'Assistance par le Travail," the making of these garments being given to these centres by private parties.

Local Council of Women.—The annual meeting of the Montreal Local Council of Women took place on November 27; officers were elected for the coming year.

An interesting account of the quinquennial meeting of the International

Council of Women, held in Rome in May, was given by Mrs. M. C. Smillie.

Referring to the motion that the International Council adopted proposing that an appeal should be sent to the next Hague Conference "against the ill-usage of women in time of war," the speaker said it was interesting to note that all the Women's Councils voted in favour of this motion except the German one.

The world's peace celebration took up much of the interest of the International Council, and they received messages from all countries showing sympathy with the idea. The Belgian message said that they had "made every effort to have the children in the schools filled with the feeling of love for their neighbours and the general principles of the brotherhood of all mankind." The German message ran thus: "The work for this cause is obstructed by numerous obstacles at the present time."

The report of the year's work in Mont-real showed the usefulness of the special meeting called at the time war broke out which had permitted much emergency work being done, and resulted in the formation of the various schemes for the aid of sufferers through the war, proposed and carried out by the different societies affiliated with the Local Council.

The report of the milk station under the care of the Local Council showed that there had only been five deaths among the infants cared for. 1,529 visits had been paid, and 9,372 supplies of milk distributed. At a previous meeting of the Local Council the resolution had been adopted in favour of a referendum on the proposed tramways agreement. In taking this step the Women's Council has adopted the same stand with regard to this question as the Board of Trade and the Trades and Labour Council.

"Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—On November 7 the last of the three meetings held annually of the delegates from the federated societies of La Fédération took place.

The formation of the committee of "l'Assistance par le Travail," spoken of above, was submitted to the delegates and was approved of as was also another committee whose associates, while not being active members of any affiliated society, could be called upon in times of emergency to take on special work. It is known as "le Comité des Dames Auxiliaires."

The report showed that since "la Fé-dération" has undertaken the organization of milk stations in the different parishes of the city 20 new depots have begun work.

Business Women's Association.—The course of lectures for women on commercial law, spoken of in September report, began at Laval University on November 5. These have been well attended each week since that date. The association has increased its membership by 50 since October 1.

Catholic Girls' Club.—In view of the high cost of living the committee of management of the Catholic Girls' Club, 311 Mackay street, decided some weeks ago to open a cafeteria. The work was started on November 25, and promises to be a distinct success. This will enable business girls and others in the west end of the city to get the best of food at the lowest possible rates.

Women's aid to Canadian industry.—Several women's organizations were addressed this month by Mrs. Morgan Dean, assistant editor of the Women's Century, the official organ of the National Council of Women, the Housewives' League and the Suffrage Association, etc.

The aim of this paper is to educate the women of this country as to the advantages of buying Canadian-made goods, and thus promote prosperity and help the unemployed. Mrs. Dean pointed out that ninety per cent. of the buyers are women, and if they will buy only goods made in Canada they will do much to aid industry. The speaker expressed herself as follows: "We want women to stand behind the men during this time

of Canada's trial. Canada is a borrowing nation, and now that sources of supply are cut off we must patronize home industries, and thus keep all our money at home. Manufacturers tell us that if we spend our money with them they will be enabled to use the money to produce more and better goods. They will be able to keep their factories going and so help to solve the problem of the unemployed. True patriotism is giving a man the power to help himself."

Garment workers.—The local branch of United Garment Workers of America has joined other labour unions in making an agreement with the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association that a truce of one year will be called in which there shall be no strikes nor lockouts.

Toronto.

It was calculated that there were about 18,000 men and women, boys and girls out of work in the city of Toronto. For this season of the year the state of affairs was considered far more threatening than last winter. Of course the unemployment among the men affects the women, and at the civic employment bureau, which has been open six weeks, the register has reached the total of 9,050.

Eighty-five per cent. of the first 260 who registered reported that they had secured work.

The Toronto-Hamilton highway was employing about 200 men from Toronto, and to give employment to as many men as possible the Commission has adopted the plan of changing one-third of its staff each week. Parks Commissioner Chambers stated that if the city council decided to pass the recommendation of the board of control to provide \$48,000 for additional work in the parks, he will be able to continue the 500 men now working in the parks until the end of March.

The various trades organizations in the city are opening a factory for the manufacturing of toys to provide work for their unemployed members. The

board of control has granted them the use of a hall and the machinery was being installed. No women or girls have been employed, but when it is established in its permanent quarters they will be added to the force.

By the first of December the old General Hospital will be tenanted by one hundred casual poor, which the city expects to have on its hands for the next four months. The total expenditure necessary for equipping the building and running it for that period will be a trifle under six thousand dollars, which sum was approved for that purpose by the board of control recently. As this is a measure directly connected with their work, the Social Service Commission will be asked to manage and operate the new refuge.

Domestic service.—The state of affairs among domestics and women who work out by the day has not changed greatly in the past month. The demand for competent trained domestics was still greater than the supply, except in the case of parlour maids. A month ago not one of a whole room full of applicants would consent to go to the country, and last week Miss Daley sent seventy who were glad of the chance. The Catholic Charities, Salvation Army, and Miss Daley all report scarcity of work by the day. One of the distressing features has been the number of elderly women applying for work who have had to turn out as a last resort. At the bureau of the Women's Patriotic League about 25 women a day have been kept busy in the work room, and by changing the force two or three times a week employment was given a larger number. Seventy seamstresses were provided with work, and many of the office girls were engaging in domestic work and were proving satisfactory on the whole. An appeal was being made to business men in offices and factories to give charity by having their floor washing and rough cleaning done by the women who cannot be recommended because they are almost useless and yet cannot be left to starve. These are the ones who are the

burden to the employment bureaus, and, indeed, to those who hire them.

The blanket factories were busy, some 24 hours a day, Sundays included, using three shifts of eight hours each. The blankets in hand are for the French army, and every mill has received as large an order as it could undertake. This means work and wages for thousands, and in the two mills in Toronto 65,000 blankets were being turned out by December 15. In the whitewear factories business was about the same as last November as far as the employees were concerned. The larger firms were able to keep a full staff at full pay preparing for the January sales, but they find that the very expensive garments have to be copied in cheaper materials to sell readily.

Candy factories were busy on Christmas stock, but this rush was not expected to last long. Carpet and box factories were slack. One has reduced the staff from 150 to 60, and another from 80 to 50. Many girls have gone to their homes in the country, some into domestic employment, and some were learning to live carefully and make half or even quarter pay go as far as full pay.

The knitting mills were still working nights on Government orders and Sundays in some of the departments, while necktie and lace factories were busy two nights a week.

Laundries.—The laundries of the city reported that business has been slack since the early summer. Because of the war they lost customers after the holiday season, and this has been especially hard on the smaller firms. Most of the large firms have been able to keep on their full staff at full pay, though not full time. This means a loss to the company, but here as in most firms the employees were giving better satisfaction because they were keen to hold their positions. The Toronto Canadian Laundrymen, with Mr. Schillinger of the Cottage Laundry as president, have been agitating against the Chinese laundries in the city. The matter is being brought before the public by large advertise-

ments in the daily papers, giving surprising facts and urging the patronage of Canadian laundries. They claim that were it not for the 2,000 Chinese laundries in the city work could be given to 4,000 men and women.

Waitresses.—The Waitresses' Union, planned last spring and postponed indefinitely, was expected to be formed in a month. Besides the campaign prohibiting the employment of white girls in Chinese restaurants, there has been an agitation against Chinese restaurants as well as against Chinese laundries. It was thought that less than ten per cent. of the waitresses in Toronto were out of work.

Stenographers.—Of the 300 stenographers who have been thrown out of work in the last few months, some have gone into domestic work, some home to the country, and others were turning their hand to whatever they could get to tide them over this period of hard time.

Telephone girls.—The traffic manager of the Bell Telephone Company reported no change in the staff. The usual 1,400 were working full time and full pay and were anxious to keep their positions.

Nurses.—The season was a very dull one for trained nurses in the city. Of 500 registered with Miss Ewing, 162 have been waiting weeks for work, and many others have had only short cases. It is especially hard for them, because in waiting for cases they must be always at hand, and that means living expenses which are hard to meet when there is no income.

Business Agent James Watt, of the Tailors' Industrial Union, reported discouraging conditions in the tailoring industry. In most of the shops business was dull and a partial closing down was the rule with many. The result has been a large number of tailors on the unemployed list at a time when every man and woman should be working full time.

The International Garment Workers' Union has 30 per cent. of its membership of over 1,000 employed. The remaining 70 per cent. were working short time, perhaps only two days a week. Mr. Wilansky, their organizer, considered the condition worse than it has ever been, even in the hard winter of 1907. The Ontario Cloak Company and the Canadian Cloak Company have Government orders for soldiers' coats and shirts. These are the first orders of this kind to go to cloak shops which have always confined themselves to women's garments, and they claim that the work is better done because each garment is made throughout by one experienced worker instead of passing through many hands as is the case in the clothing shops. Although the profit on Government orders is small, the cloak companies hope for more of them to keep their people busy. If these do not come they will be very slack till February.

The skirt and dress trade enjoyed a good spring season, and were therefore not so badly off. An improvement in the industry was expected because garments formerly imported from Germany will be manufactured in Canada. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been awaiting an opportunity to organize the 5,000 females employed in this trade in the city of Toronto.

The Jewish trade unions intend organizing a union dining room for unemployed members of the various locals. There is already such a dining room at 106 Grange avenue maintained by the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society. Here meals are served free or for whatever little the people can pay for them, and in cases of need meals are sent to the houses of those who cannot go for them.

Department of Public Health.—In the past month an Italian nurse has been added to the staff of city nurses. She is a graduate of St. Michael's Hospital, although educated in Rome, and her work is among the Italian mothers, who have been a problem to the Canadian nurses. She visits the homes, as do all

the city nurses, giving pre-natal instruction, attends mothers and infants, and by working, advising and instructing, tries to give the babies a fair start in life and improve conditions for those already started.

Literature, formerly sent to mothers of new babies by mail, is now being distributed by hand and the mothers encouraged to read it and practice what they learn about the care and feeding of the baby and the care of the home. There has been more work in November than October for the city nurses, which is partly due to the unemployment among the people with its consequent want.

Winnipeg.

There has been little change in general conditions affecting the women's labour market during November, slight improvement in some lines being offset by the increasing number of families applying at the charities for relief. So urgent has the latter become that the Patriotic Fund will finance a branch office which will be run under the supervision of Mr. J. H. T. Falk, the secretary of the Associated Charities, to deal with such cases of unemployment as are traceable to the war. Viewed from the standpoint of public interest and the increased concern for the welfare of the poorer classes, the situation was more hopeful than a year ago.

One agency reported that there was an increased demand for help for the country hotels, and that as the more practical girls had completed arrangements for their winter's employment, difficulty was found in securing thoroughly competent girls to take the positions offered. This agency reported business considerably brighter. The city free employment bureau found little change as compared with October. The central bureau of work for women has succeeded in sending more girls to out-of-the-city positions than formerly. This work is done very guardedly, the homes to which the girls are sent being

investigated and found desirable before the situations are filled.

There has been no special demand in any line during the month. A noticeable feature, however, was the difficulty of securing employment for the vocationally unqualified. There seems to be an increase of this class of labour, willing to "do anything," but not qualified to follow any single line of work, yet not making any effort to fit themselves for a situation.

Work in stores was somewhat increased. Positions for over fifty stenographers have been found during the month, mostly temporary, however.

Orders for military equipment have increased the hours for some of the garment workers, who have been working overtime.

Telephone operators, milliners and teachers have been busy. Nurses have been busier than last month, and the waiting list was reduced to ninety. Some nurses have left the city. Bookbinders and, especially, tailoresses have been slack.

Wages offered for women in domestic lines were lower. As compared with \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30 offered in January last, few offers over \$18 were being made, though occasional offers of \$20 and \$25 have been made; \$15 seems to be the average offered for a competent general.

While some of the offices have reduced salaries for stenographers as much as twenty per cent., this is by no means general. Wages offered are lower, and for substitute work \$2.50 per day is paid as compared with \$3.00 a year ago. At present wages for stenographers run from \$50 to \$65, with a rare offer of \$70 or even \$18 a week.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation showed no improvement over that of last month. Although the beginning of the Christ-

mas trade has provided employment for a few more women than during last month, the demand for female labour was far below the supply.

An organization formed for the purpose of assisting the unemployed women of the city, and known as the Women's Employment League, was exceedingly active during the past month. The latest report issued by the secretary of the League showed that since the establishment of the registration bureau during the first week of October, some eight hundred and four women have registered their names as seeking employment, their occupations being as follows:—

Stenographers	150
Office assistants	40
Bookkeepers and stenographers.	25
Telephone operators	20
Waitresses	23
Chambermaids	6
Cooks	10
Housekeepers	18
Nursemaids	11
General servants.	197
Tailoresses and garment workers	108
Dressmakers.	14
Laundresses	8
Trained nurses	35
Store clerks	13
Total	804

Out of the above number 106 have been placed in domestic positions, some have accepted the offer of a home in return for light services, some have been assisted financially, and many have been found meals until such time as work could be arranged for them.

On November 1 a large house of 33 rooms was opened by the Women's Employment League as a factory and home where unemployed women could be put to work and live. The plan of the League, to start the manufacture of toys and dolls, etc., was placed before the city council, together with a request for a grant of \$2,000, the money to be used to pay the wages of as many women as possible, each working three days a week, and to receive \$3.50 per week until such time as the goods manufactured by their labour could be sold at Christ-

mas, when there is usually a demand for such goods. The city council granted a sum of \$2,000 (two thousand dollars), and this, together with \$1,500 donated by individuals and organizations of the city, is being used to finance the manufacture of saleable goods by the unemployed women. During the first week the work started, sixty women were given employment, the number being increased week by week, until at the end of the third week one hundred and thirty women were being employed.

An order for 1,200 "carry-alls" and 1,200 "housewives" was obtained by the Women's Employment League for the unemployed women to make, giving work to a number of garment workers who needed it. It was first arranged for a number of women to live in the house, but it was found necessary to take more and more rooms for workrooms, so that the sleeping accommodation is limited to a few. A cafeteria has also been opened on the premises where the workers can get a hot lunch for 15 cents. While doll and toy making is the principal work carried on, arrangements have been made to undertake many branches of work, but every effort was being made to get as many toys as possible ready to be sold before Christmas. A number of women were employed in the making of Christmas puddings and mincemeat for sale.

Considerable interest was being shown in this undertaking of the women's societies of the city, and the women out of work are not in as critical condition as they would have been without the relief work arranged by the Women's Employment League.

To provide work for the other women at present on the list of unemployed the Provincial Government has been asked to provide funds that more work may be started and the women paid wages

until such time as the goods manufactured can be sold.

The various charitable organizations of the city reported heavy demands on their resources, and a large amount of destitution in the city as a result of the great number of men and women out of employment. The report of the relief officer recently appointed, given before a meeting of the representatives of twenty-one societies, called for the purpose of devising ways and means of dealing with the problem of unemployment, shows during the week ending November 26, 607 cases had been reported and assisted. Of this number 300 were single men, the other 307 were families. A sum of \$648.00 had been spent in the relief of these cases, in groceries, coal, rent and clothing.

Although every effort was being made locally to deal with the unemployment problem the situation was becoming critical.

Enquiry into conditions of particular employments show that the supply of domestic help is far beyond the demand, the average wage having fallen to between eight and ten dollars a month.

Dressmakers, tailoresses and garment workers all reported trade as very slack. Stenographers, bookkeepers and office assistants were many of them working for reduced wages, and many were entirely unemployed. Laundry workers, bookbinders and candy makers were not fully occupied, while fifty per cent. of the trained nurses of the city were unemployed.

The dependents of men who have enlisted and gone from Vancouver on active service were being cared for by a committee, who have the administration of a fund specially collected for that purpose, the Women's Patriotic Guild providing clothes for the women and children and caring for them in other ways.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

DURING the month of November the report and minority report were received in the Department from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with certain matters in dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine, Gowganda, Ont., and employees.

Application Received.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on November 5 from the plate printers employed by the American Bank Note Company in Ottawa, to the number of 119, relative to the hours of labour of these employees.

The industry in question not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act compulsorily applied, a Board could only be established by joint consent of the parties concerned. The company's consent was not given. Under these circumstances the Board application was not further proceeded with.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference is made in the November number of the *Labour Gazette* to the re-

ceipt of an application on October 13 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute in which the telephone, electric light, street railway and power house employees of the City of Edmonton were concerned, to the number of 255 directly and 55 indirectly. The dispute related to the question of wages.

Through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, who visited Edmonton for the purpose of assisting in an arrangement of this matter, the Department was advised that an agreement had been reached on November 1 between the city council and its electrical employees.

The application was held in abeyance pending a possible adjustment also of the outstanding differences in so far as the same affected the power house employees. As no arrangement was, however, reached between the city council of Edmonton and its power house employees, a Board was established by the Minister on the employees' request on November 17, Messrs. J. K. Cornwall, of Edmonton, and John B. Pegg, of Winnipeg, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the corporation and of the employees respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and Employees.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and the Gowganda Miners' Union was received in the Department on November 30, bearing the signatures of the chairman, His Honour Judge Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, Ont., and Mr. R. H. James, of Cobalt, Ont.; also a minority report on November 27

bearing the signature of Mr. Robert A. Allen, of Cobalt, Ont., who was the nominee of the employees concerned on the Board.

In the application, which was received on October 8, it was stated that the dispute grew out of a proposed reduction of wages and charges for board, affecting 50 employees directly and 100 indirectly. The Board's attention was also drawn

to the alleged insufficiency of notice given by the company of proposed changes; complaint was likewise made by the employees of alleged discrimination against members of their union and of the existence of improper sanitary conditions and of excessive charges for goods purchased at the company's store.

The Board, in its report, deals with all these various points, and outlines the efforts which were made to secure an amicable adjustment, stating that the majority of the English-speaking employees whom the Board members met, whilst preferring that there should be no reduction in wages, yet expressed their willingness to continue working at the reduced scale rather than to quit work or have the mine closed down. The Board found that the charge of discrimination was not well founded.

In his minority report, Mr. Allen maintained that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been distinctly violated by the company in respect of the notice given of the proposed wage changes, and claimed that the proposed scale would be the lowest paid to miners in the mining camps of the district. He was also of opinion that the charge of discrimination had been established.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the chairman and Mr. R. H. James in this matter is as follows:—

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine (Employer), and the Gowganda Miners' Union (Employees).

HON. T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation appointed herein have the honour to report as follows:—

The Board met at the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine on November 11, and at the village of Gowganda, a distance of four miles from the mine, on November 12, 1914. The employer was represented by Mr. Woodworth, manager of the mine, and Mr. Crowe, the mine captain. The employees were represented by Mr. Hardie, secretary of the Miners' Union, and Mr. Thompson, a member of that body.

The employees, through the union, had taken objection to proposed changes by the company, and a Board of Conciliation was appointed in respect of the following:—

- (1) A change in reckoning the board account whereby employees are to be charged 75c per Sunday for board.
- (2) A technical objection that 30 days' notice had not been given of such proposed change.
- (3) A reduction of 20c per day in the wages of certain employees.
- (4) Excessive charges for goods supplied to employees at the company's store.
- (5) Discrimination against members of the Miners' Union.
- (6) Improper sanitary conditions. (This objection was raised only at the hearing.)

As to number (2) (insufficient notice):

The company gave notice of the proposed extra boarding charge on September 14th, to take effect on the first of the following month. It was urged at the hearing that this notice did not comply with the requirements of the Act. The company's manager thereupon agreed that this change shall not come into effect until after the Board of Conciliation has made its report. The Board is, therefore, unanimous in concluding that the manager's agreement to defer action in this particular, removes all technical objection as to item (2), and it no longer forms a subject of controversy.

As to numbers (1) and (3), (increase in board and reduction in wages) :

It had been the company's custom to include board when fixing the rate of wages. This applied only to men boarded by the company, and not to householders. The company changed this custom by fixing the boarding rate at 75c per man per day, and in all cases affected, by increasing the rate of wages to the same extent. The men complain that by this change they are subjected to an additional charge of 75c per day for board on Sundays and other holidays.

The men also complain (number 3) of the reduction of 20c per day in wages.

The number of men at present affected by such reduction is 23 out of a total of 52. The number of men affected at present by the increased charge for board is 35. Allowing 4 Sundays or holidays per month (the total number of employees remaining at 52) the proposed changes mean a reduction to each man affected by both counts (wages and board) of $32\frac{1}{2}$ c per day. The total change, therefore, amounts to \$119.60 per month reduction in wages, and \$105.00 per month increase in board, being a total monthly loss to the men, and a corresponding gain to the company of \$224.60 per month.

The cost of living at Gowganda is higher than in similar mining districts. Supplies have to be drawn a distance of 27 miles from the nearest railway, at a cost in summer of \$1.25 per 100 lbs., and in winter of about 65 cents per 100 lbs. It was shown that the Hewitt Lake mine at Gowganda (employing about 25 men) pays a higher rate of wages than the Miller Lake O'Brien mine. The men strongly emphasize and the company admit the higher cost of living at Gowganda, but the latter allege that owing to the physical condition of their mine, the present shortage of waterpower, the high cost of fuel, the low price of silver, and the general and unusual dislocation and uncertainties of business conditions, they are com-

pelled to reduce expenses where possible, their only alternative being to close the mine until spring. They state that they prefer to close the mine until spring, and would save money by doing so, but are willing to run the mine with the above reduction, in order to give their men employment during the winter.

As to number (4) (excessive charges for provisions) :—

Complaint is made that the prices charged by the company to householders for certain provisions is unduly high. The company answer that they stock groceries for their own use only, and not for sale; and that they much prefer their married men to purchase groceries elsewhere. There is a good general store at Gowganda, with telephone connections, where goods can be obtained at fair prices, and arrangements made for periodical deliveries. Your Board satisfied themselves as to these facts by visiting the store in question.

As to number (5) (discrimination) :—

An effort was made to show that the company had dismissed certain employees because they were active members of the Miners' Union. This is denied by the company, who state that the Miller Lake mine is an "open" mine, employing both union and non-union men indiscriminately; that no question as to union membership is asked when hiring, and that in fact 80 per cent. of their present employees are members of the union.

As to number (6) (unsanitary conditions) :—

This complaint is that the sleeping rooms of the miners are infected with bed-bugs, a pest which seems to be generally prevalent in the sleeping apartments of mining camps, and is admittedly difficult to remove. After some discussion the manager promised greater vigilance, and that the rooms would be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated.

Our conclusions are as follows :—

The changes in the board and wages account are the real causes of the dis-

pute. Every effort was made to bring about an agreement; but we were invariably met, on the one hand, by the affirmed inability of the company from sheer force of circumstances beyond their control to avoid the reduction, and on the other by the apparent fear of the Gowganda union to consent to any reduction, chiefly lest it establish a precedent which might be used as a means of reducing wages in other mining districts.

The attitude of the union in thus striving to its utmost not only to maintain the present scale of wages, but to increase the same whenever possible, is not unreasonable from an employees' standpoint as a matter of general policy. It must not be lost sight of, however, that general rules must sometimes give way to special circumstances. In this instance very special circumstances, both local and general in character, have been shown. Had such special circumstances not been shown, we should have recommended that the rate of wages be allowed to remain at the former scale; but in view of all the conditions now obtaining, in our opinion, the men would be well advised to accept the proposed reduction until the return of normal conditions; after which the full rate should be restored.

Two of the members of the Board took occasion to interview a majority of the men affected by the reduction in wages, and to impress upon them the desirability of an agreement. Some of the men, largely unskilled, are foreigners, imperfectly acquainted with the English language, which increased the difficulty of coming to an understanding. The majority of the English speaking employees, while of course preferring that there should be no reduction in wages, yet expressed their willingness to continue working at the reduced scale rather than quit work, or have the mine close.

With regard to the prices charged for certain provisions at the company's

store, we suggest that unnecessary complaint would be avoided if the company adopt one of two courses, viz.: to conform to prices at which similar goods can be delivered from Gowganda, or to discontinue the sale of that class of goods altogether.

The complaint as to discrimination does not appear to be well founded, and we believe that both sides now consider it to have been completely explained away.

While regretting our inability to adjust the main point of difference between the parties, viz.: the reduction in wages, we feel satisfied that our efforts have not been without result. Both employer and employees have been brought closer together by learning that the motives of each other are not so bad as they were made to appear, through the distorting atmosphere of threatened conflict. The employees have been shown that the action of the employer has been due to economic pressure brought to bear from the outside, by the general difficulties which at present beset all business; and from the inside, by special difficulties of a local, and, we hope, temporary nature.

Therefore, our conclusions rest, not upon artificial considerations set up to afford either side any undue advantage, but upon the action of a natural and well known law of business, which decides that high wages shall prevail when trade is good; and that low wages shall prevail when trade is bad. We found the representatives of the employees reasonable men well informed of their own position; and we believe that these views have already been, or ultimately will be, shared by them; and, consequently, that a strike is highly improbable.

(Sgd.) R. H. JAMES,
Member.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR MAHAFFY,
Chairman.

Bracebridge, Ont., Nov. 17, 1914.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. Robt. A. Allen is as follows:—

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine, Gowganda, Ont., re a proposed reduction in wages, etc.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Hon. Sir,—

Being unable to agree with the findings of the Board appointed to investigate the difference between the Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and its employees, I, the undersigned member of the Board, submit the following as a minority report.

In my opinion the report of the Board does not take into sufficient consideration the evidence submitted during the investigation. In the fact that the matter of the company in breaking the Act on more than one occasion was passed over as trivial; no mention being made that the proposed wage is the lowest paid to a miner in this part of Northern Ontario; the cost of living and the manner in which the company's store was run being too lightly regarded. The question of discrimination was undoubtedly proved, and admitted by the company; and last that myself as a member of the Board representing the employees was not considered when the employees concerned were individually interviewed.

Taking the items as they appear in the Board's report in due order, and for convenience of comparison, I will deal with the evidence submitted to the Board as it appeals to my judgment.

The first thing brought to the notice of the Board was that the company had made no reply to the charges according to (Sec. 19) of the Act, and that the

registrar had not forwarded a copy on to the chairman (Sec. 22), which states that ". . . Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board . . . and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents." The Miners' Union complied with the Act, and the company failing to do so made the case hard to present by the employees' representative, the chairman having no statement by the company, and the latter therefore continually diverging from the point in question.

Item 1 and 2.

The notice posted on Sept. 14 was not produced by the company. The second notice posted on Sept. 24 reads as follows:—

NOTICE.

Regarding previous notice dated Sept. 14, about charge for board, for example:—

Men now getting \$2.00 per day and board will get \$2.75 per day and be charged 75 cents per day for board. This applies to all other rates.

MILLER LAKE O'BRIEN MINE,

K. D. WOODWORTH,
Manager.

Sept. 24, 1914.

Another instance of the company disregarding the law by not giving the necessary thirty days' notice.

Item No. 3.

Notice posted up regarding the reduction in wages read as follows:—

NOTICE.

Owing to the unsettled financial conditions due to the present war a general change in rate of wages will be made.

Notice is hereby given that the following rate of wages will take effect thirty days from this date:—

Drill runners	\$3.30
Drill helpers	2.80
Muckers	2.55
Surface	\$2.30 and 2.55

Other rates on application. Board will be charged at the rate of 75 cents per day.

MILLER LAKE O'BRIEN MINE,

K. D. WOODWORTH,
Manager.

Sept. 24, 1914.

And reads exactly as if every man working at the mine would be reduced, and was misleading. At this stage of the investigation the company's manager produced Exhibit "A," showing number of men affected and the amount. This statement showed that only 23 men were affected by the reduction in wages, although they had previously employed from 125 to 150 men at the mine.

The company again violated the Act in hiring new men at the reduced scale after the application of the Board had been applied for; the chairman pointed out what the company were liable for in not concurring with the Act, and yet in the Board's report breaking the Act is counted as only technical.

The company declare that in lowering the scale of wages they were adjusting to the average wage paid in Cobalt, and in comparing the scales produced at the investigation I find that cagemen will be paid 25 cents less than the Cobalt rate, while the board is from 5 to 10 cents less in Cobalt at a number of the mines, and this with the cost of living higher in the Gowganda district by 20 per cent.

Here I wish to point out that if the proposed scale goes into effect, it will be the lowest wage paid to a miner in the northern mining camps. Witness Exhibit "B," Cobalt scale, and "C," Porcupine scale.

The Porcupine scale was awarded by the Board of Conciliation which sat in Porcupine September, 1912, (see sixth report of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907), and is the same scale as is being paid to-day by the Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre and others employing approximately 3,000 men, also recommended by the Board of Conciliation at Loraine, Feb., 1911. (See *Labour Gazette*, Vol. 11, No. 9, page 982.) Several other mining companies pay higher than this scale. Taking the lowest scale at Porcupine it is 25 cents more per day than the proposed scale at the Miller Lake O'Brien.

The other mine working in Gowganda, the Hewitt Lake Mining Company, employing 25 men, (see scale, Exhibit D), you will note is at present paying \$1.07 more per day to the miners than the proposed scales; comparing the two scales the Miller Lake O'Brien and the Hewitt mine, the mucker or unskilled labourer at the Hewitt Lake mine will receive 32½ cents more per day than the machine runner at the O'Brien mine. As to the cost of drawing supplies. it will now be the winter rate of 65 cents instead of \$1.25 as before per 100 lbs., which is to the company's profit.

Item 4.

In the Board's report it is not stated that the company has a general store, and after this store was opened up a notice appeared regarding trespassers being prosecuted. The following are a few of the prices that I have copied from the company's price list, and from the store:—

At Gowganda.	Store at Gowganda.	Mine Store.
Flour	\$4.50 to \$5.00 per bag.	\$6.00 one price.
Sugar, white	8.00 " "	9.00
Sugar, brown	7.75 " "	8.25
Potatoes	2.50 " "	3.00
Wood, per cord, in town	3.50 " " at mine.	5.30

It is strange why the married men would pay from ten to twenty per cent. higher for their groceries than they could buy them for in town, after the manager stating that he would prefer to not sell groceries, that he could use them for the camp.

Item 5.

As to discrimination, it was pointed out and admitted that all men that had previously acted on committees to settle grievances, and avoid trouble, were eventually discharged.

Item 6. Improper sanitary conditions.

I am pleased to concur in at least one of the Board's recommendations *re* sanitary conditions, which shows again a lack of enforcement on behalf of the company of the Provincial Health Laws, which by the way is general in the northern part of Ontario.

As to the employees accepting the reduction until the return of normal conditions, this is very indefinite, as we have no assurance from the company's manager that he will restore the original scale.

Therefore my conclusions are as follows:—

In summing up, the majority report of the Board states that had such special circumstances not been shown, namely, "circumstances local and general in character, also the physical condition of the mine at present," we should have recommended that the rate of wages be allowed to remain at the former scale.

Let us analyze these special conditions.

1st. Physical condition of the mine.

It was brought out in the evidence and not denied by the company's manager, that there was a large tonnage of ore broken on hand in the stopes, and also several rich veins.

2nd. As to local conditions.

Owing to the installation of a new power plant, at considerable expense, "which by the way came out of the profits of the mine," but at present is unsatisfactory, but may be in the near

future, is in my opinion not sufficient argument to warrant the present reduction.

3rd. As to general conditions: relating to present low price of silver a reduction in price from 55 cents to 48 cents per ounce.

It is generally conceded that the approximate cost of production is on an average from 13 cents to 16 cents per ounce, therefore silver at present 48 cents still leaves a large margin of profit to the company. Therefore, I submit that according to the evidence submitted by the employees that even the former scale was the lowest ever paid in the Gowganda camp, and the cost of living was proven to be, and admitted by the Board 20 per cent. higher than in other camps, the above conclusions alone goes to show that there is no argument for a reduction.

I wish to point out that the chairman and company's representative took unfair advantage of the employees' representative on the Board, in interviewing the men individually, after the Board's work was supposed to be through, and the chairman in possession of a written statement of my conclusions, as the report says, "to impress upon them the desirability of an agreement"—(questions asked being): would you not prefer the reduction than to have the mine closed and lose your job? The chairman stating that he preferred not to see the men affected "en masse" because they would again have a spokesman, this in my opinion is not British fair play, and does not conform with the intent of the Act.

My conclusions are that the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act has failed to be of any benefit to the miners of Northern Ontario.

Dated at Cobalt, Ont., this twenty-sixth day of Nov., 1914.

(Sgd.) ROBT. A. ALLEN,
Representing the Employees.

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

EXHIBIT "A."

Exhibit "A," showing the old rate and the new rate at the Miller Lake O'Brien mine, also the number of men affected by the reduction in wages.

Engineer.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
1 Engineer	\$4.35	\$4.25 12 hrs.
1 Blacksmith	4.25	4.05
1 Blacksmith Helper	3.25	3.05
2 Teamsters	3.00	55.00 per month.
3 Piston Drill Runners	3.50	3.30
3 Piston Drill Helpers	3.00	2.80
2 Deckmen	2.75	2.55
1 Cageman	2.75	2.55
5 Muckers	2.75	2.55
1 Helper (general underground)	3.00	2.80

Men hired after Board had been applied for:—

3 General Surfacemen	2.55
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These men were hired at the new rate. Board a 75c per day.

EXHIBIT "B."

Exhibit "B," showing the Cobalt mine manager's scale, which is the minimum wage paid in Cobalt.

Piston Drill Runners	\$3.25	
Piston Drill Helpers	2.75	
Muckers	2.50	
Deckman	2.50	
Cageman	2.50	
Surfacemen	2.50	
Engineers	3.50	9 hrs.
Blacksmith	3.50	
Blacksmith Helpers	2.75	

Charges for board are 60c, 65c and 70c per day.

EXHIBIT "C."

Exhibit "C" (1) showing the Porcupine scale as fixed by the Board of Conciliation that sat at Porcupine Sept., 1912, and is being paid at present at the Hollinger mine, McIntyre mine, Dome mine and other companies at Porcupine, employing over 3,000 men. This is the minimum wage paid in Porcupine.

(2) showing scale of wages paid the Dome Lake mine, Miracle mine, Ray mine and Foley and O'Brien mine. In comparing these scales it will be seen that the latter companies pay a higher wage.

EXHIBIT "C" (1).		EXHIBIT "C" (2).
Drill Runners	\$3.50	\$4.00
Drill Helpers	3.00	3.50
Muckers	2.75	3.25
Blacksmith	4.25	4.50
Blacksmith Helpers	2.97	3.50
Engineers	4.25	4.50
Teamsters	2.75	65.00 per month.
Cagemen	3.00	3.00
Deckman	3.00	3.00
Surfacemen	2.50	2.75

Board and lodging 75c per day.

EXHIBIT "D."

Exhibit "D," showing scale of wages paid by the Hewitt Lake mine, Gowganda.

Drill Runners	\$3.50
Drill Helpers	3.00
Muckers	2.75
Deckman	2.75
Engineers	100.00 per month.
Blacksmith	3.75
Blacksmith Helpers	2.50
Teamsters	2.50
Surfacemen	2.50

These wages include board in all cases.

(Sgd.) R. A. ALLEN.

COAL MINES DISPUTES QUIETLY SETTLED.

Differences at Four Mines in Crow's Nest Area Adjusted by Permanent Committee under Chairmanship of Judge Winter, of Calgary.

SEVERAL decisions have been recently rendered by the Permanent Board of Conciliation established in November, 1911, as between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, U.M.W.A. It will be remembered that the Permanent Committee in question consists of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association on the one hand, and the President of the district union, U.M.W.A., on the other hand. Mr. W. F. McNeill has been for some years, and is at present, Commissioner for the Western Coal Operators' Association, and Mr. W. L. Phillips is the present President of District Union No. 18. The terms of the agreement under which the Permanent Board was constituted require that an independent chairman shall be, if possible, appointed by agreement, and if appointment by joint agreement is impossible, then the appointment is to be made by the Minister of Labour. The Minister of Labour has several times been requested to appoint a chairman and has complied with this request. The agreement in question, it may be noted, was reached at the conclusion of a prolonged strike on the part of the employees of the various coal mines re-

presented in the Western Coal Operators' Association. The agreement expires March 31, 1915. The Permanent Committee rendering the decisions, information as to which has been lately received, was composed as follows: W. F. McNeill, Commissioner, Western Coal Operators' Association, Calgary, Alta.; W. L. Phillips, President District Union No. 18, U.M.W.A., and the Honourable Mr. Justice Winter, Calgary. Judge Winter, it may be remarked, was appointed by joint agreement between Messrs. McNeill and Phillips, and not by the Minister of Labour.

The decisions dealt with were four in number, being, briefly stated, as follows:—

1. Concerning the application of the minimum wage clause in the case of Carbondale mine, a property controlled by the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, Limited.

2. A complaint of discrimination in the case of Bellevue mines, controlled by the Western Canadian Collieries.

3. A complaint as to screening at Kipp mine, controlled by the Cana-

dian Coal and Coke Company, Limited.

4. A question arising out of new work at Bankhead mines.

The decisions are dated at Calgary, October 31, 1914. The text of the several decisions is as follows:—

**MCGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL AND
COKE COMPANY, LIMITED, re
CARBONDALE MINE.**

Minimum Wage Clause.

The dispute in this case arises between the miners and the company under the following circumstances. The employees engaged as coal miners while passing through an abnormal condition of the seam failed to make the minimum wage for sixteen shifts out of thirty-eight; twenty-two shifts being worked before striking a fault. In respect of those twenty-two shifts the earnings of the men amounted to \$6.00 per day per man, the remaining shifts were worked after or while passing through the abnormal condition. The approximate wage earned during the latter period was \$1.30 per man per shift, and although previously to striking the abnormal condition the men were making twice the minimum wage, they contend that they should be entitled to receive, for the period when they were working under abnormal conditions, the minimum wage, and that an average should not be taken for the whole period during which they were working. A similar question arose in the year 1908, which was raised by the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd. At that time the existing agreement provided that,—

“any miner failing to receive the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, owing to an abnormal condition in his working place, shall be paid by the com-

pany a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum.”

A joint committee of the association and men consisting of Messrs. Hurd, Stockett and McNeill, representing the association, and Messrs. Sherman, Galvin and Macdonald representing the men, found and decided that where a miner worked in an abnormal place during a portion of the month and in a normal place during the balance of the month, it was the intention of the minimum wage clause that the minimum rate should be paid for the time worked in the abnormal place, but if the miner received above the minimum rate in one place during the month he was not to have that portion of the month made up during which he had failed to earn the minimum wage.

Under this decision the various companies and their employees have been working up to the present time, and it is understood that the present question is the first one that has been raised since the finding was made. At the time it was made the wages were paid once a month, and although the existing agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, contemplates payment of wages monthly, we decide inasmuch as the law in Alberta provides for the payment of the men twice a month, that the average wage should be struck also twice a month in Alberta.

This arrangement while carrying out the spirit of the agreement will not contravene its provisions.

We decide therefore under the circumstances above stated that the minimum wage should not be paid to the men during the time that they were passing through the abnormal conditions, but that an average should be struck on each pay day and if such average does not amount to the minimum wage owing to abnormal conditions, it will, of course,

ave to be made up to the minimum age.

Dated at Calgary this thirty-first day of October, 1914.

W. ROLAND WINTER, *Chairman.*

W. F. McNEILL, *Commissioner,*
Western Coal Operators' Assn.

Dmc. Coll. Hardie (witness).

WESTERN CANADIAN COLLIER-
IES *re* BELLEVUE MINES.

Complaint of Discrimination.

The dispute submitted to the committee is whether discrimination was exercised by the company in removing two men employed as fan men. These two men were not discharged, but were removed from their employment and given other employment at the mine, the latter employment being more remunerative to them than their employment as fan men. It is not suggested that the fan men were replaced by non-union men, but it is contended for the men that they should not be liable to removal from work on which they are engaged to other work at the mine, without reason being assigned.

This matter is not one of "discrimination" at all, but is one relating to the "management" of the mine and is covered by the provision of the agreement of November 17, 1911, made between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, which expressly provides, in the clearest terms, that the "management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company and that the U.M.W. of America shall not abridge that right."

In view of the circumstances and of the provisions above quoted we find that there was no "discrimination" exercised by the company and that they were fully within their rights in changing the

occupation of the fan men without being bound to assign a reason for such charge.

Dated at Calgary this thirty-first day of October, 1914.

W. ROLAND WINTER, *Chairman.*

W. F. McNEILL, *Commissioner,*
Western Coal Operators' Assn.

Dmc. Coll. Hardie (witness).

CANADIAN COAL AND COKE COM-
PANY, LIMITED, *re* KIPP MINE.

Complaint as to Screening.

The complaint arises under the following circumstances. In the agreement relating to this mine it is clear from that document that the miners are to be paid on a "screened coal" basis. When a screen was first made use of, it appears that the coal to be screened had to pass through a chute leading to the screen, and it was found that owing to the angle of the chute and the screen the coal passed over the screen so rapidly and with such force as to break up the coal, thus filling the weigh-pan with a considerable amount of waste, which was not marketable. To obviate this loss to the company, cleats were put in the chute so as to retard the rapidity and force of the passage of the coal into the weigh-pan. There is no reason in our opinion why the company should not make use of the cleats, particularly as they have not altered the standard gauge of the screen nor affected its operating in the same way as other screens in other mines where screens are used.

Our decision, therefore, is that the company have not violated the agreement by the action complained of.

Dated at Calgary this thirty-first day of October, 1914.

W. ROLAND WINTER, *Chairman.*

W. F. McNEILL, *Commissioner,*
Western Coal Operators' Assn.

Dmc. Coll. Hardie (witness).

BANKHEAD MINES, NEW YORK. Counter Gangway—

The application for a scale of contract prices is made by the general superintendent of the company in pursuance of the provisions under the head of "New Work" in the agreement to the effect that such prices are to be governed by existing prices in the same mine or some other mine in the neighbourhood. It appears that there are no mines of the same character in the neighbourhood to assist the committee in coming to a decision.

The seam most resembling Seam No. 0000 is No. 0 Seam of the Bankhead mine. Under the circumstances the undersigned members of the committee have fixed the scale annexed hereto, as most analogous to the prices prevailing in No. 0 Seam, but which are generally higher than those of that or any other seam in the neighbourhood.

Dated at Calgary this thirty-first day of October, 1914.

W. ROLAND WINTER, *Chairman.*

W. F. McNEILL, *Commissioner,*
Western Coal Operators' Assn.

Dmc. Coll. Hardie (witness).

Specifications—Bankhead Mines
No. 0000.

Gangway—

Single timber lagged, 8 feet high, 12 feet wide at level of rail, including timbering, handling of coal, digging ditch, laying track; rock or refuse to be gobbled or leaded separately, \$13.50 per lineal yard.

10 feet wide, inside timber and height of seam, \$3.50 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged.

Chutes—

(Between Main and Counter Gangways). 10 feet wide and height of means, \$3.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of chute, brattice, ladder-way and laying of sheet iron.

Breasts—

(Up pitch). 20 feet wide by height of seam, \$6.00 per lineal yard, including timbering, building of brattice and chute, ladder-way and laying sheet iron. The coal to be put into chute and slack and refuse to be gobbled and the coal forked if required.

Cross-cuts—

(Between Breasts). 10 feet wide inside of timber by height of seam, \$3.00 per lineal yard, including single timber lagged; slack and refuse to be gobbled if required.

Pillars—

(40 feet wide), \$6.67 per lineal yard, including timbering, building chute, and taking up old chute in breast. The coal to be put into chute and slack and refuse to be gobbled. The coal to be forked if required.

The above prices are based on the seam being 3½ feet to be paid for proportionately, except in main gangways.

W. ROLAND WINTER, *Chairman.*

Dmc. Coll. Hardie (witness).

BRITISH TRADES UNIONS AND THE WAR.

THE General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain has issued a manifesto to its members and to its affiliations in Europe and America upon the war in Europe. The document states that in Germany and Austria, and also in the neutral States of Europe and America, persistent attempts are being made to misrepresent the attitude of the British labour movement towards the Government, and towards the crisis through which Europe is passing; that conclusions have been drawn which cannot be justified by facts, and which do not represent the real opinion of the British working-class movement. Under these circumstances the General Federation of Trade Unions, which represents and is to a great extent interested in the financial stability of 1,006,904 trade unionists, states that it must remove all doubt concerning its own position and intention.

The manifesto, whilst stating that the Federation has always been on the side of international as well as industrial peace, and without going into an analysis and discussion of the causes of and responsibility for the war, points out that in the opinion of millions of trade unionists the responsibility for the war does not rest upon the policy or conduct of Great Britain.

It is pointed out, also, that not less imperative than the problems of national defence are those problems which affect the political and economic life of the

State during the war, and in this connection attention is drawn to the prompt and effective measures taken by the Government in assuming control of the railways, in fixing maximum food prices, and in other ways, and it is urged that the lessons learned in this regard in the hour of danger must not be lost but improved upon with a return to the easier conditions obtaining in times of peace.

In regard to relief measures it is pointed out that works of relief should be works of utility; that nothing so discourages men as to find that their work is without intrinsic value. Attention is also called to the need for an adequate compensation to soldiers both on active service and for those discharged and wounded, and for the treatment of dependents of those killed in action or as the result of sickness in the discharge of their duty.

The manifesto concludes with the statement that the Federation does not overlook its obligations to the workers in other lands, and that with the destruction of the Prussian militarist caste international friendships and efforts may be renewed, but that for the moment the whole duty of the Federation lies at home.

The manifesto is signed by some fifteen officers representing as many different trades unions, who compose the management committee of the General Federation.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

AT the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, begun at Halifax February 19, 1914, and prorogued June 10, 1914, some 190 different Acts were passed, a number of which have a direct interest to labour. Among these may be mentioned Acts dealing with such subjects as the inspection of steam boilers, employers' liability, the regulation of coal mines, mechanics' liens, workmen's compensation and other questions having either a direct or indirect bearing on industry and labour.

Inspection of Steam Boilers.

An Act respecting the Inspection of Steam Boilers¹ provides for the inspection of steam boilers used for generating steam for heating and power purposes, and all attachments in connection therewith, save such boilers as may be in use in a private residence, apartment house, office building, church, hotel or public building used exclusively for heating purposes and provided with a device for limiting pressure; portable boilers rated at 25 horse power or under; or boilers used exclusively for horticultural or agricultural purposes, and railway locomotives. Regulations may be prescribed by the Governor-in-Council respecting the material and specifications connected with boiler construction. Provision is also made for the appointment of inspectors and the employment of boiler insurance companies to make inspections, whose certificate may be accepted in lieu of **certificates by inspectors** appointed under the Act. No person directly or indirectly interested in the manufacture or sale of steam boilers or steam machinery may be an inspector, and full power is given inspectors to enter upon any lands or buildings for the purposes of inspection, anyone obstructing or interfering with such inspector in the course

of his duties being subject to a penalty not exceeding \$50. Inspectors are also empowered to examine persons under oath in regard to matters pertaining to the construction, alteration, or repair of a steam boiler or its removal from any place in which it has been constructed, altered or repaired.

Every steam boiler in the province must be inspected at least once in each year, though in cases where an inspector is satisfied that a boiler has not been in operation since the date of the previous inspection and is in good condition as when inspected, the inspector may issue a new inspection certificate without inspecting the boiler, and may remit the usual fee for inspection, which is put at \$5. Inspectors are required to stamp a number upon every boiler inspected. Every owner who operates or causes to be operated any boiler, without being in possession of an inspector's certificate, is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200, though it is provided that any owner of a boiler which has not been inspected within a year, who has notified an inspector or the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, whose duty it is to administer the Act, by properly addressed and prepaid registered letter, of his intention to operate such boiler, may operate the same until an inspection is made, without being guilty of an offence under the Act.

Special Inspections.

In addition to the annual inspection, the inspector is required to examine at any time, when, in his opinion, such examination may be necessary, any steam boiler which may be reported to him to be unsafe, and to notify the owner or person using such boiler of any defects or repairs necessary to be made to render the same safe. Any boiler declared unsafe by an inspector shall not be used until such repairs as ordered by the in-

¹Chap. 2, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

Inspector have been made and the certificate required duly issued, the penalty provided for failure to comply with this provision being \$50. Inspectors are required to keep a true record of all boilers inspected by them and all repairs ordered; of all steam boilers condemned by them as unsafe, and of all accidents to boilers by explosions or otherwise which come to their knowledge.

Boiler Explosions.

On the occurrence of an explosion of any steam boiler, it is required that notice thereof shall be sent at once by telegraph to the Commissioner by the owner or by some person acting on his behalf, stating the precise locality, as well as the number of persons killed or injured, and after such an explosion no part or parts of the boiler may be removed or their positions altered without the written permission of an inspector, except to rescue persons injured, or to remove the bodies of persons killed. Violation of this section is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. Provision is also made for a full investigation of any explosion on receipt of a report regarding the same by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

Other Provisions.

Other provisions provide for notification of the Commissioner in cases where boilers are sold or exchanged, the cancellation of certificates for cause, and for the report by the Chief Inspector to the Commissioner of all inspections and of accidents and casualties throughout the year. The specifications provided for in the Act are stated not to apply to a new boiler in the possession of a manufacturer or dealer on July 1, 1914, nor a boiler under construction on that date, nor a second-hand boiler, unless the same is rebuilt or extensively altered after that date.

Workmen's Compensation.

An Act respecting the Laws Relating to the Liability of Employers to make Compensation to their Employees for Injuries Received in the Course of their Employment,² gives power to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a commission of three or more members, whose duty it shall be to examine into and report as to the laws in force in the Province of Nova Scotia relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment; to examine into and report on the societies exempted from the operation of Chapter 3, Acts of 1910, and the terms and conditions under which such societies should continue to be so exempted or otherwise, and to submit to draft bill in accordance with such report.

The societies referred to as exempted from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1910 are those existing at certain collieries in the province at which miners' relief societies have been established, among which may be mentioned the Dominion Coal Company, the Acadia Coal Company, the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, and the Sydney & Louisburg Railway Company, Limited.

Railway Legislation.

Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of 1900, "The Nova Scotia Railway Act," is amended³ by adding to Section 235, which relates to appliances for communication and for stopping trains, the following sub-section:—

"Every railway company shall, before December 31, 1917, equip all rolling stock with couplers which couple automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going in between the ends of the cars.

²Chap. 50, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

³Chap. 31, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

"Any railway company which fails to comply with the provisions of the last preceding sub-section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars for each and every failure to comply therewith."

Another section is also added to Section 253 of the original Act relating to the packing of frogs and safety appliances, by which it is provided that all companies operating steam locomotives, except for yard service, shall, on or before December 21, 1917, equip such locomotives as may be in use with ash pans that can be dumped or emptied without the necessity of any employee going under such locomotives except in cases of emergency, but this is held not to apply to any locomotives employed about any railway yard, wharf, pier or mine, provided a sufficient number of ash pits are provided by the company for the purpose of cleaning ash pans in cases of such locomotives so used for yard service. The section, also, does not apply to roads used solely or mainly for lumbering purposes. Further sections provide that after the date mentioned it shall be unlawful for any such company to use any such locomotive not equipped as above mentioned, penalty for non-compliance being fixed at one hundred dollars for each and every such violation. Ash pits must also be provided in all yards for the purpose of cleaning out fires in all engines used for yard service, and any company failing to provide the same shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars.

The Governor-in-Council is empowered to make regulations providing for the testing and inspecting of the locomotive boilers used on railways, and may appoint an officer therefor and fix fees to be paid by the railway company, and such regulations may cover all such matters as may be deemed proper to secure a uniform standard of strength, safety and efficiency in the inspection and operation of such locomotive boilers. Any company violating any provision of such regulations shall be liable to a

penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every violation.

Mechanics' Liens.

The law relating to Mechanics' Lien is amended by repealing that section in the original and amending Acts relating to jurisdiction and procedure, by which it was required that a statement of claim filed in the office of the clerk of the court should be verified by an affidavit in a form shown in a schedule attached to the Act. The present law dispenses with the need for an affidavit, and strikes out the form of schedule formerly required to be followed in making the affidavit.

Coal Mines Regulation.

A number of amendments are made to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1908 and amending Acts.⁴ That part of the law relating to the establishment of boards of examiners for the purpose of recommending certificates of competency to managers, underground managers and overmen, is changed by repealing a former section, which required as members of an examining board two mechanical engineers holding first-class certificates of competency, and by the addition of sections providing that no person shall be entitled to a certificate of competency as a manager, underground manager, or overman who is not a British subject of the full age of 21 years, and has not had at least four years' experience underground in a coal mine, one year of which must have been at the working face; that every candidate for a certificate of competency as a manager must be the holder of a certificate of competency as an underground manager, and have served one year at a working face and one year as an overman or examiner.

⁴Chap. 46, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

Certificated Workmen.

That part of the original law relating to certificated workmen which provides that no person not employed as a miner in a mine previous to the 11th day of March, 1898, shall be permitted to cut, mine, bore, blow, sheer, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery, or otherwise, unless he has been employed in some capacity in a mine for the period of one year, and holds a certificate to that effect from a board of examiners of workmen, is amended by leaving out the word "sheer" and adding the words, "And unless he is accompanied by some person entitled to be given charge of a working face." That part of the Act defining who may be given charge of a "working face" is changed by leaving out a clause which provided for this position being filled by a person who had "been employed in a mine in some capacity for a period of one year." The present law provides that no person shall be given charge of a "working face" in a mine who does not hold (a) a certificate of service as a miner; or (b) a certificate of competency as a miner granted by a Board of Examiners of Workmen; and (c) unless such person has been employed in a mine for at least one year as a miner.

Payment of Wages.

Section 22 of the original Act dealing with questions of payment of wages, the measurement and weighing of mineral, etc., has added to it a section providing that the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines may make rules prescribing the procedure to be observed in the appointment by the persons employed in the mine, of a person to act in the adjustment of questions arising out of payment for wages, or in cases where they have been unable to agree upon the appointment of such a person, or have failed to make an appointment.

Defective Mines.

That part of Section 43 of the original Act which deals with defective mines

and the procedure to be followed, and defines the duties of the owner, agent or manager of a mine after being given notice by an inspector to and providing for arbitration of objections put forth by any owner, agent, or manager, remedy defects complained of, is amended by the addition of a clause which provides that such owner, agent or manager neglecting to comply with the provisions of the Act shall not only be guilty of an offence, as mentioned in the original Act, but shall be "liable to a penalty of at least eighty dollars for each and every day he fails to comply with the requisition of the notice, or with the award, and the notice and the award shall be deemed to be written notice of the offence."

Timbering.

Rule 31 of Section 46, relating to the support of coal in working places, which in the original Act provided only for the support by sprags or wooden props of coal during the operating of holing or under-cutting, is repealed and a new section substituted, which provides that in every coal mine, unless otherwise directed by the Inspector, the coal and the roof in every working place, during the operation of boring, holing or under-cutting shall be safely supported by sprags, or wooden props, or other support, and any person failing to comply with this provision shall be guilty of an offence against the Act, and may, in addition to other penalties, have his certificate, if the holder of one, temporarily suspended or cancelled.

Sections are also added providing that a sufficient supply of timber or other material suitable for supports shall at all times be kept at suitable and convenient places; that it shall be the duty of every underground manager, overman and mine examiner to see that these provisions are strictly carried out, and that it shall be the duty of the Deputy Inspector for the district to forthwith report to the Commissioner the name of all persons holding certificates who are

convicted of any offence under the provisions of this rule.

Employees to receive Information re Act.

Section 51 of the original Act, which provided that employees of mines, upon application, and those employed for the first time, should be provided with a copy of the Act, is amended by providing for the supplying to employees of "a prescribed abstract of the Act, or of such parts of the same as are deemed necessary," and a section is added that copies of said abstract shall be supplied free of charge to the owner, agent or manager of any mine who applies for the same.

Section 58 of the old Act is amended by changing the penalty provided against every person other than an agent, owner, manager, underground manager, or overman guilty of an offence against the Act, from not less than one and not more than eight dollars, as in the old measure, to not less than five, or more than twenty-five dollars.

Stationary Engineers.

A number of changes are made in that part of the Act which deals with stationary engineers. Where the old Act provided for the granting of certificates of competency by a Board of Examiners to stationary engineers, the new Act adds the words "and licenses to firemen," and provision is made for the signing of certificates by the Commissioner, after being countersigned by some member of the Board of Examiners. The composition, also, of the Board of Examiners is changed by including with the Inspector of Mines "not more than four other qualified persons" to compose the Board, whereas in the old measure the Board was to consist of the Inspector of Mines and "such persons representing the managers of mines and the engineers, and such qualified persons, not connected with mining, as the Governor-in-Council determines."

Provisions in the old Act for the establishment of local boards of examiners and their conduct are repealed in the new measure. The essentials for examination for a certificate or license under the Act remain almost the same as in the old measure, with the necessary changes to cover the inclusion of licenses to firemen. In filling up an application form the old measure required the applicant to state the nature of his employment for five years previous to the date of application; the new measure requires the information for three years. In the old measure, also, the section which provides for the furnishing of satisfactory certificates as to service, sobriety and general good character, contained the words "or he shall be already the holder of a certificate of competency." These words are dropped in the new measure. A new section is added providing that all applications for examination shall be made to the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines at his office in Halifax at least ten days before the date fixed for the holding of said examination.

That section of the old Act relating to the granting of licenses to firemen which provided that "every person who has served for not less than one year as fireman shall be entitled to receive from the Board of Examiners a license as fireman under the like conditions as to age and character as in the case of engineers" is changed by striking out all words after "fireman" and substituting the following: "at a steam boiler, and who satisfies at least one member of the Board of Examiners after an oral examination that the applicant has a sufficient knowledge of boilers to have charge of them, shall, upon satisfying the Board as to age and character, be entitled to receive from the Board of Examiners a license as a fireman."

The Act also ratifies and confirms all certificates of service and of competency and of licenses to firemen granted before the coming into force of the new measure.

Street Railways.

Chapter 11 of the Statutes of 1911, respecting Street Railway Companies, as amended by Chapter 52, Acts of 1913, is changed by making fuller provision for air brake equipment and seating for motormen.⁵ On and after March 1, 1915, all cars 30 feet or more in length must be equipped with efficient air brakes and with suitable seating arrangements for the use of the motormen, while operating such cars. It is provided, however, that the Board may specify districts in which the seats may not be used by motormen.

That part of the old Act which provided that no motorman could be employed unless instructed for fourteen days is changed by providing that this instruction may be within or without the province, and that the instruction may be given by inspectors as well as by motormen or conductors.

The Mines Act.

The Mines Act of 1911 is amended in a few particulars, having to do chiefly with questions involving the leasing of mineral lands.⁶ Amendments are made giving fuller powers to the Government to take possession of mineral lands under lease in order to ensure the payment of royalties, or to maintain mining properties unimpaired and generally as an asset of the province. The Government's power of lien also is extended to include not only the lease or leases and the workings, plant and other property in connection therewith, but also the areas held by lessees. That part of the old Act which provides for the reservation as a barrier of a space of ten yards in width immediately within and along each of the boundary lines of the land covered by any lease, is amended by the addition of a provision that the Inspector of Mines may, at any time, direct that the width of the barrier may be increased, and may also direct the reservation of barriers within the bound-

dary lines covered by a lease. Penalty is provided, also, for non-compliance.

Slight changes are made in the section of the old Act relating to the returns to be sent to the Commissioner. In the old measure it was provided that the return should cover the number of persons "ordinarily" employed in or about every mine. The amending Act drops the word "ordinarily," and in addition to providing that returns may be in the form prescribed by the schedule attached to the Act provides that returns may be sent in such other form as the Commissioner may prescribe.

Mutual Sick Benefit Society.

Another Act⁷ provides for the incorporation of the Amherst Pianos Mutual Sick Benefit Society, which is composed of a number of the employees of "Amherst Pianos, Limited." Powers are given to the society to provide benefits to its members, allowances of money to members when, by reason of illness, they are unable to follow their regular employment and are deprived of their usual wages or salary; to provide disability and old age pensions, and generally to do those things permitted to other societies of a similar nature. The affairs of the society are to be controlled by a Board of Directors, not exceeding seven and not less than three, and the officers of the society are to consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Other Measures.

Amongst a number of other measures passed, which, while not bearing directly on labour, may be deemed to have an indirect bearing and interest to labour, may be mentioned the following: An Act for the Encouragement of Dairying,⁸ which authorises the expenditure of several thousand dollars by the Nova Scotian Government to assist the establishment of creameries and in spreading a knowledge of good dairying; an Act

⁵Chap. 58, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

⁶Chap. 57, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

⁷Chap. 185, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

⁸Chap. 3, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

to Encourage the Incorporation of Farmers' Co-operative Societies⁹, having for their purpose the purchase of manures and artificial fertilizers, the obtaining of pure feeding stuffs and seeds, and the securing of the best markets for the sale of the products of the farm; an Act respecting the Development of Water Powers within the province¹⁰, under which the Governor-in-Council may appoint a Water Power Commission, whose duties shall be to gather information as to what waters in the province are capable of development for power purposes and the measures necessary to facilitate such development. An Act to Consolidate and Amend Acts relating to Motor Vehicles¹¹ deals with the operation of motor vehicles on highways, and pre-

scribes regulations regarding chauffeurs. The powers of municipalities to make by-laws or regulations respecting motor vehicles are also defined. Chap. 97 of the Revised Statutes of 1900, dealing with the regulation and inspection of lumber, fuel and other merchandise is amended¹² by providing as an alternative to the marking of bread, the enclosing of bread in a marked wrapper. An Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Acts of 1913, entitled "An Act Respecting the Oyster Fisheries in Nova Scotia,"¹³ defines the manner in which notice of any application for a lease of oyster beds or bottoms is to be given to the owners of or residents upon the lands in front of such oyster bottoms, and attaches to the Act a schedule form to be followed in giving such notice.

⁹Chap. 4, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

¹⁰Chap. 8, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

¹¹Chap. 43, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

¹²Chap. 30, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

¹³Chap. 70, N. S. Statutes, 1914.

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT CALGARY.

FOLLOWING the adjournment of the second annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held in Calgary, October 12, the executive committee of the Federation interviewed the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of the Province, at Edmonton regarding the proposed legislative programme of the Federation, which included, amongst other things, the question of unemployment. The committee also interviewed the Provincial Minister of Public Works, and later the whole cabinet on October 22. At this meeting the members of the cabinet agreed to be officially represented at a meeting to be convened by the Alberta Federation of Labour, should the meeting be composed of civic and Federal representatives. This meeting was arranged for November 6, and notices were sent out to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, to the mayors of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and to officers of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Representatives were present from the Alberta Federation of Labour, the Government of Alberta, and from the cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. District 18 of the United Mine Workers was also represented. Mr. Alex. Ross, President of the Federation, presided. He recited the events which led up to the calling of the meeting, and pointed out the seriousness of the unemployed situation.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, western fair wage officer of the Dominion Department of Labour, explained that he was at the meeting with a view to learning what was possible from its proceedings, as to labour conditions generally, and to report them to his Department.

The mayors of the various cities represented at the meeting set forth conditions in regard to unemployment as these existed in their respective cities and the means available for providing work and relieving distress.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the Provincial Government, dealt with the

question from the Government's point of view, and pointed out that owing to crop failures in some parts of the province the Provincial Government was obliged to devote its energies to this phase of the problem, and mentioned what had been done to relieve conditions in this regard. He suggested that, perhaps, the organization of some kind of a central bureau, to get in touch with those parts of the province where conditions were not so bad, might result in the placing of many unemployed with farmers, who, while probably not in a position to pay wages, would give a comfortable home and board in return for farm work.

The secretary-treasurer of the Federation, Mr. Alfred Farmilo, stated that it had been his duty to gather statistics with regard to unemployment, and pointed out, in this connection, the situation in various localities. He also agreed with the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Mitchell with regard to some central bureau for the purpose of better distribution.

At the afternoon session of the convention the chairman called upon the Hon. Mr. Loughheed to give an address, which would assist the meeting to understand the attitude of the Dominion Government, and to aid in drafting resolutions. Mr. Loughheed pointed out the numerous ways in which the Dominion Government had shown its sense of the heavy responsibilities falling on it by reason of the war. The matter of unemployment touched the provinces more closely, but the Dominion Government was watching closely all that was being done and the various necessities that might arise. Mr. Loughheed also explained the measures which had been taken by the Dominion Government in regard to aliens and in respect to notes and bonds of municipalities and the provinces. The Dominion Government, he felt sure, would only be too glad to co-operate in any plans which was feasible or practicable.

A number of resolutions were passed by the meeting, amongst which may be mentioned a resolution suggesting to the Dominion Government that immediate steps be taken to proceed with the proposed Old Man River division irrigation project, which would involve an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000, and would provide employment for a large amount of unskilled labour; a resolution requesting the Federal and Provincial Governments to investigate the importation of coal to Canada, with a view to directing the trade to the mines of western Canada, and a resolution recommending to the Dominion and Provincial authorities the providing of a fund to be placed in the hands of the executive of the various cities of the province to be used for the specific purpose of relief during the coming winter.

It was resolved, also, that the conference request the Dominion and Provincial Governments to take up the matter of employing men for the purpose of cutting trees on Crown lands. Another resolution provided that in the opinion of the meeting the Dominion Government should take such steps as would result in the acquirement of lands in sufficient area with the object of applying labour in the production of foodstuffs, the same to be at the disposal of the Government. It was recommended that as the high price of food was also a serious question, the Dominion Government should take steps to determine and control the prices of foodstuffs. Another resolution stated that in the opinion of the meeting the plan adopted by the British Government in utilizing labour organizations was a distribution of public funds to destitute members was one that could be safely adopted by civic, Dominion and Provincial authorities.

With each of the various resolutions was coupled a clause providing for the forwarding of copies of the resolutions to the various members of the Provincial and Dominion Governments concerned.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON HILLCREST MINE DISASTER.

THE report of His Honour Judge Carpenter, the commissioner appointed to enquire into the cause and effect of the explosion in the mine of the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, which occurred on June 19 last, has been issued by the Provincial Government. The commissioner states that the hearing of evidence was begun on July 2 and continued until July 11. All the evidence available was taken, and an inspection of that part of the mine where the explosion was supposed to have occurred was made by the commissioner.

The explosion occurred, according to the evidence taken at the enquiry, at about 9.30 o'clock in the morning of June 19, 1914. At the time of the explosion there were 235 employees of the company in the mine; of these 189 perished, the only ones saved being those in the northerly portion of the mine, where the effect of the explosion was but slightly felt.

Possible Causes.

After pointing out that the scope of the enquiry was, by the terms of the commission, to determine, as far as possible, the cause and effect of the disaster, the report reviews the various possible causes of the explosion. In general it is pointed out that all mine explosions originate with the ignition of gas, except in the case of what is known as a "blown-out" shot, although a blown-out shot, it is pointed out, may, of course, result in ignition of gas. As regards the possibility of the Hillcrest explosion having originated by a blown-out shot, the report points out that upon the testimony of all the witnesses this cause could be eliminated in the enquiry. The probabilities were also against a defective safety lamp being the origin of the explosion, though this possibility, it is stated, could not be

eliminated. The lighting of a match also was a cause which could not be eliminated. It is a contravention of the Mines Act for men to take matches, pipes or tobacco into a mine of this character, and the management of the mine have the right to search the men for such articles before they go down into the mine, but whether such a search was made in this case the report states there was no evidence. No conclusion could be arrived at in regard to a fall of rock, which, in some instances, has been known to cause sparks and explosions. The report also eliminates as a cause of ignition the possible sparking of electric wires or motors, as the evidence went to show that wires were properly insulated and other electric appliances in good order.

Ventilation of Mine.

The question of the ventilation of the mine is dealt with pretty fully in the report. There is always, it is stated, a certain amount of gas being generated from the coal in a mine of this description, particularly at the working faces, and it is through the proper ventilation of the mine and a proper direction of the air currents that this gas is carried off. The exact details of the ventilation system of this mine were known only to the mine manager and the overman, and both of these officers were among the victims of the disaster. It is pointed out that under the provisions of the Alberta Mines Act the mine operators are not required to keep in their offices a plan of the ventilation system of the mine, and while the report states that the production of a plan of the ventilation system as is required to be kept under the provisions of the British Coal Mines Act would have been more satisfactory, the evidence of the examiners who, at the enquiry, traced the various

air currents upon a plan of the mine, was considered to present a fairly accurate idea of its ventilation system.

Ventilation Districts or Splits.

The report points out that by the Mines Act it is provided that every mine shall be divided into districts, or splits, of not more than 70 men in each district, and each district shall be supplied with a separate current of fresh air, and in this connection it is stated there was a very considerable difference of opinion as to the definition of the word "split." The commissioner finds that at least the intention of the Alberta Act was that the term district, or split, should have the same meaning as the term "ventilation district" in the British Coal Mines Act, and the commissioner finds that even assuming there were two district splits in No. 2 mine, where the accident occurred, it still seemed there were considerably more men employed in these workings than the Act sanctioned. It is regretted, in this connection, that the reports kept by the company do not give very definite information as to the number of men employed in the various parts of the mine, and while the commissioner accepts as quite conceivable the explanation that the men, with the exception of the miners, are often moved from one part of the mine to another, he points out that without more definite track being kept of the whereabouts of the men than was apparently done in this case, it is difficult to see how the section of the Mines Act limiting the number of men in each district or split can be observed.

Number of Men in Mine.

With regard to the number of men employed in the mine at the time of the disaster, the commissioner finds it impossible to fix exactly the number, but in this case finds that upon the whole it appeared that while the Act appeared to have been violated so far as employing more men than 70 in a district or

split, it was probable there was a sufficient volume of air in this portion of the mine to allow the requisite amount per man, as is required by the Act, and he finds that the evidence does not warrant any finding that the non-compliance of the Act in this regard contributed to the explosion. The commissioner also, while stating that it may be taken for granted that both the ventilating fans were properly working up to the time of the accident, suggested that closer oversight should have been kept upon the steam-driven fan when its stoppage might cut off the entire ventilation of one portion of the mine, and points out that the attachment of an automatic indicator to the fan would avoid any such danger. It is further pointed out that while the system of ventilation in some details was open to criticism, the general opinion was that the ventilation was good so far as particular working places were concerned, and there was apparently no complaint whatever by the men in that regard, and summing up the various conditions, the commissioner finds that the evidence does not warrant him in attributing the cause of the explosion to any faulty ventilation of the mine.

Inflammable Gas and Dust.

In regard to the question of inflammable gas, the commissioner finds there does not seem to be anything in the evidence in regard to the presence of gas in the mine that issued assist in leading to any conclusion as to the cause of the disaster, nor to lead to condemnation of the general system of ventilation then in use in the mine.

One of the great sources of danger in a mine, it is pointed out, lies in the presence of dust, provided that dust is of a sufficiently explosive or inflammable nature, the really dangerous dust being the fine palpable dust that clings to the roof and walls and timbers used throughout the mine. This may, if of a sufficiently explosive character, be ignited by a blown-out shot, or by con-

tact with a flame of sufficiently high temperature. In the course of an explosion it generates its own gas, and will rapidly spread through a mine where there is sufficient dust to feed the explosion, but the dust, if sufficiently wet, loses, for the time being, its explosive character. In regard to the character of the dust in the Hillcrest mine, the commissioner states that both counsel for the mine owners and the miners at the enquiry agreed that he should avail himself of the result of the tests made by the United States Bureau of Mines as to the explosibility of samples of dust taken from the Hillcrest mine, and these tests, it is stated, show that the dust in this mine is of a fairly highly explosive character, and would ignite by a blown-out shot, or by an ignited pocket of gas. The commissioner states, also, that the general supposition of practically all the witnesses at the enquiry was that the dust was of this character, and that the evidence had all been given based on this supposition, which had been confirmed by the tests. The commissioner finds that the evidence was not such as to show that the company had any reason to believe that there was a dangerous quantity of dust in this mine, but points out that such an explosion as occurred on June 19 would undoubtedly increase this dust, and recommends that means should be adopted by the company to eliminate, as far as possible, the danger from this dust by removing it, as far as practicable, from the mine, or adopting any precautions that could be adopted to prevent the spreading of a dust explosion should it occur. Attention is directed, also, in this connection, to the necessity of great care being exercised in regard to shot-firing in the mine, and the commissioner considers it questionable whether shot-firing should not be entirely eliminated from this mine until the conditions in regard to dust are very

much improved from what they were at the time of the enquiry.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

Apart from the matters already dealt with, the commissioner states there does not appear to be anything in connection with the management of the mine, nor in the care taken by the company in its operations that could have led or contributed in any way to the disaster. The initial cause of the explosion, he states, does not appear to be ascertainable. The expert witnesses, it is pointed out, all were of the opinion that there was a gas explosion, augmented by the ignition of dust, and that dust played a considerable part, if not the greatest part, in the explosion. The findings of a very considerable amount of coke coal dust was one of the facts that was relied upon by those who advanced this latter theory, and in view of the result of the tests of the dust the commissioner thinks this view the most reasonable one to adopt. "The only conclusion, therefore, that I can arrive at," states the commissioner, "as a result of the whole evidence adduced at the enquiry is that the disaster was caused by an explosion of gas, the origin and seat of which is unascertainable, this explosion being augmented by the ignition of dust throughout the mine."

In conclusion, the commissioner recommends that, as in the British Coal Mines Act, provisions should be inserted in the Alberta Act requiring operators to keep a plan of the ventilation system of the mine in their office. It is recommended, also, having in view the difference of opinion existing in regard to the definition of a district or split, that a definition of the term should be inserted in the Alberta Act, so that no difference of opinion can possibly, or at least reasonably, arise.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

ON November 3, representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, met in conference at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, for the primary purpose of discussing ways and means for increasing Canadian production, and for the secondary purpose of bringing about, if possible, a larger measure of co-operation between agricultural and manufacturing interests. At the conclusion of the conference, which lasted three days, a statement was prepared by the different bodies represented setting forth the conclusions unanimously reached by the Conference, and of the reasons upon which these conclusions were based.

As the memorandum deals with questions of vital interest, not only to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country, but to all classes in Canada, the Department has thought it well to give the statement such publicity as may be obtained through its publication in the *Labour Gazette*, and the full text of the document is accordingly reproduced herewith.

An Agricultural Policy for Canada.

Memorandum jointly concurred in by representatives of agricultural and manufacturing interests, meeting in conference in Winnipeg.

On Tuesday, November 3, 1914, representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association met in conference at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, for the primary purpose of discussing ways and means for increasing Canadian production, and for the secondary

purpose of bringing about, if possible, a larger measure of co-operation between agricultural and manufacturing interests. The statement which follows sets forth the conclusions unanimously reached by the Conference after three days' deliberation, together with a brief résumé of the principal reasons upon which those conclusions were based.

This meeting, comprised of representatives from Canada's two greatest industries—agriculture and manufacturing—deems it expedient to issue the following statement as a record of the conclusions to which it has been led as the result of its deliberations.

The thought uppermost in the minds of us all, the issue transcending all else in importance, is the war. Upon that we have but one opinion to express, one determination to record—the Empire must win, the Empire shall win!

We recognize, of course, that success may not be easy of attainment. We recognize that it will call for conscientious effort, for real sacrifices, both national and individual, and on behalf of our respective industries we pledge ourselves that those efforts shall be put forth, that those sacrifices shall be suffered, ere we will submit to the triumph of tyranny and injustice.

As the struggle proceeds it is becoming more and more apparent that it will be a struggle of resources. We must not close our eyes to the possibility that even the last shilling may turn the tide as between defeat and victory. Such being the case, it is no more than Canada's duty, and the duty of all her citizens, to utilize to the utmost the bountiful resources with which we have been blessed. We rejoice in the fact that we have contributed, and will continue to contri-

bute, men, but we rejoice still more in the fact that it lies within our power to feed and in other ways to minister to the wants of those who are fighting the Empire's battles. The responsibility of increasing our production rests heavily upon us, and to that problem our best energies must necessarily be directed.

But in turning with grateful hearts to the performance of this duty we have no desire to make a virtue of necessity. Apart altogether from the exigencies of the war, a substantial increase of our production, on a sound economic basis, is not only a desirable but an essential step at the present stage of our development. In the majority of our undertakings, whether national, provincial, municipal or private, our policy for years past has been to build for the future. In this process of building we have been inspired by an unbounded confidence in the future of our country. Nothing that has happened, nothing that will happen, can ever disturb that confidence or show it to have been unjustified. We recognize the fact, however, that we have financed our undertakings very largely on borrowed capital, upon which interests charges have been rapidly accumulating. We also recognize the fact that for years the balance of trade has been steadily against us. The obligations thus incurred have heretofore been partially met by increased borrowings, but the time has now arrived when we must endeavour to meet them, not by incurring new and larger obligations, not by striving for that fictitious wealth which finds its basis in speculation, but by devoting our energies to the creation of that real wealth which comes from profitable production.

The problem before us naturally lends itself to consideration under two heads, according as we seek to turn our resources and our capabilities to immediate account, or according as we endeavour to provide ourselves with a broad, comprehensive plan for the full and symmetrical development of all our

resources, looking to the future to bring us our best rewards.

Immediate results are, of course, a desideratum, providing they are profitable results—not otherwise. If it were merely a question of increasing our production without regard to economic gain or economic loss, our problem might resolve itself into the bringing of a larger area of land under cultivation. That we could do without delay. But would it necessarily profit us?

The cultivation of any land is of benefit to a nation only as those who perform that labour are able to thrive, are able to achieve not simply an existence, but a measure of independence. They thrive when, under normal conditions, they are able to sell their crop at a price substantially in advance of their cost of producing it. They exist so long as there is any margin between the price they realize and their cost of production. They cease to be an asset and become a liability to the country when, under normal conditions, the price their crop brings is less than what it has cost them to produce it.

The bringing of larger areas under cultivation would be a step in the direction of increasing our wealth, only provided those who would engage in this work were able to farm the land at a profit to themselves. Moreover, that profit would need to rest on a stable basis, would be assured for the normal times that will be resumed when the war is over. Any "back-to-the-land" movement that has for its object the taking of temporary profits made possible by the present era of high prices must be followed by a reaction as soon as the opportunity for unusual profits disappears. The net result to Canada of such a movement would seem to be questionable unless those who were recruited to its ranks were men of experience and ascertained competency in agricultural methods. Evidence is not lacking that many who have spent their lives in agriculture are failing to receive a fair

return for their labour, due to the prevalence of conditions which should be, and can be, but which have not yet been rectified. Such being the case, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to concentrate our efforts towards the formulation of a plan that will provide a solid and permanent foundation for agricultural prosperity, rather than run any risk of settling a larger number of people in an occupation that they may soon find unprofitable, or at least unattractive.

In our opinion, however, there are results, possible of immediate attainment, towards which we should strive. Without attempting in any way to deal exhaustively with this aspect of the problem, we would point out two things only for the purpose of illustration.

In portions of our western provinces to-day there are thousands of immature hogs, whose owners have lost, or largely lost, the crops that were to have provided the feed needed to prepare those hogs for market. Local prices for feed have advanced to a point where it will not pay to purchase it. Unless something is done, and done at once, a valuable asset will be lost to Canada at the very time when other parts of the country, where feed is more plentiful, are complaining of a shortage of hogs. The obvious solution of bringing feed to the hogs, or hogs to the feed, is inoperative because of freight rates and the lack of a proper system of distribution. What is to be done?

In the Province of Ontario to-day there are thousands of barrels of first-class apples that may never be harvested, because, it is alleged, it will not pay the farmers to pick them. Yet the Canadian west is crying out for apples it would be glad to buy in carloads at prices that should be remunerative to the producer. Again it may be pertinently asked, cannot something be done?

A complete survey of the situation would disclose many instances pointing to a threatened extinguishment of agri-

cultural assets which under proper organization might easily be conserved. The minimizing of economic waste should be the particular care of our Governments. Especially at a time like the present, when all our resources should be utilized to the fullest extent in strengthening us for the world struggle in which we are engaged, should such problems be given close and careful study by those who could provide the necessary relief. We gladly record our appreciation of what has been done in this direction, both by our Federal and our Provincial authorities, but we would most strongly urge that they immediately co-operate in redoubled efforts to conserve and to bring to early fruition, in all parts of the Dominion, any potential asset which an exhaustive survey of the field may show to be in need of assistance.

Dealing with the question of a permanent policy, we are unanimously of the opinion that something should, something must, be done to make life upon the farm more attractive in all its aspects. If, as is generally admitted, agriculture lies at the very foundation of our national prosperity, it should be our duty, no less than our privilege, as Canadians, to see that those who make this occupation their life work are surrounded by conditions that will make for their material welfare, their social happiness, and the proper education of their children.

The vista of possibilities comprised in these few words is enormous. Obviously, in the scope of a brief statement such as this, it will be impossible to do more than indicate a few of the points which a broad-based constructive policy of agricultural aid should embrace.

First, and perhaps foremost, there is a pressing need for more technical instruction, not so much that kind of instruction which a farmer can obtain only by going to an agricultural school or to an agricultural college; not so much that kind of instruction that is given

from the platform at meetings of farmers' institutes or of grain growers, but the kind of practical instruction that is brought to the farmer on his own farm,, the kind of instruction that will result, for example, in the growing of two blades of grass where but one grew before. To provide such instruction that will in all cases be adapted to the peculiar needs of each community, will call for thorough organization and liberal expenditures of money.

Next, there is an urgent need for improved methods of distributions, both of the supplies which enter into the everyday requirements upon the farm and of the produce which the farmer has prepared for market. Agriculture must necessarily lose whatever attraction it possesses if the tendency is for materials of all kinds to advance in price side by side with a diminishing return for the product of farm labour. The decadence which agriculture has suffered in certain districts can, we believe, be shown to have been due very largely to this cause. It should not be difficult to devise a remedy. A good deal has already been done by the farmers themselves; a great deal more remains to be done. Thorough organization, the application of modern business methods, and the widespread extension of the parcel post system would speedily effect a revolution in Canadian agriculture. The call is for able and public-spirited men to study the situation, to prepare the plan and to put it into operation.

Another of the needs is for better and cheaper transportation from the farm to the ultimate market. Embraced under this heading is the problem of good roads, the problem of shipping and receiving facilities, the problem of rail rates and the problem of water rates. To arrive at an intelligent understanding of any of these would call for weeks of careful study; to devise and to apply the proper remedy would be a matter perhaps of years. Again the question

arises: Who is to do it, and how is it to be financed?

In this connection it is but fitting that we should acknowledge with gratefulness the generous spirit with which the railroad companies have responded to appeals for relief in specific instances. With their help many a difficult situation has been successfully tided over, and we trust that friendly co-operation may long continue to characterize the relations of farming and transportation interests.

Cheaper money, or easier credit, is another requisite, if agriculture, particularly in Western Canada, is to afford a return commensurate with the labour that is spent upon it. Very frequently the reason that more advantage is not taken of the opportunities which agriculture presents is, not that the farmer is not alive to those opportunities, but that he lacks the means and is unable to obtain the credit necessary to profit by them. It would also appear desirable to modify the present practice of insisting that payments shall fall due immediately after the harvesting of a crop, for it frequently compels sacrifices which the farmer can ill afford. Neither of these reforms is likely to be accomplished by individual effort. Some improvement might be effected through organized effort. A great deal of much-needed relief could be afforded through the intervention of some properly constituted authority clothed with the necessary power.

To whatever extent the tariff is responsible for the handicaps under which the farmer has to labour, it should be carefully studied with a view to its rectification. If the lack of educational facilities in rural communities is a factor in depopulating our farms, these facilities should be provided wherever possible and as conveniently as possible.

In brief, we return to the broad ground from which we set out,—that life upon the farm in all its aspects must be made more attractive.

The deliberations of a meeting such as this would be incomplete if they did not result in something more than a definition of a few of the underlying weaknesses that stand in the way of our proper agricultural development. These weaknesses must be more fully studied, and some machinery must be provided for their correction. The whole future of Canada, her attainment of the destiny which we believe awaits her as one of the first nations of the world, not only suggests but demands that her citizens as a whole apply themselves to this all-important problem.

We therefore place ourselves firmly on record as of the opinion that these and all other matters affecting the agricultural interests of Canada, particularly production, transportation, distribution, markets and finance, be made forthwith the subject of a searching investigation by a committee or board to be appointed, in accordance with the best British practice, with the least possible delay by the Federal Government, that committee or board to be comprised of non-partisan men of outstanding ability, broad experience, high ideals and unquestioned probity, for the purpose, first, of thoroughly acquainting themselves with the needs which exist; second, of evolving and submitting to the Government in time for report to the approaching session of the Parliament of Canada a plan calculated to meet those needs, and, third, of putting that plan when approved or amended into execution, with power to act in matters of urgent need with Government approval only.

Anticipating favourable action herein, we pledge ourselves, jointly and individually, to facilitate the work of the committee or board to the best of our ability, and we are empowering and instructing Messrs. Maharg, Henders, Tregillus, Sherrard and Cantley to strike committees for the fuller investigation

of these matters on our own account, these committees to report to a future conference of agricultural, manufacturing, financial and transportation interests, to meet on the call of our chairman, Mr. Henderson.

On behalf of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association—

R. C. HENDERS, *President.*

J. S. WOOD, *Vice-President.*

R. McKENZIE, *Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture.*

T. A. CRERAR, *President, Grain Growers' Grain Company.*

G. F. CHIPMAN, *Editor, Grain Growers' Guide.*

W. H. ENGLISH.

FRANK SIMPSON.

R. J. AVISON.

R. M. WILSON.

On behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta—

W. J. TREGILLUS, *President.*

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, *Secretary.*

RICE SHEPPARD.

E. J. FREAM.

On behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—

J. A. MAHARG, *President, Canadian Council of Agriculture.*

F. W. GREEN, *Hon. Secretary.*

J. B. MUSSELMAN, *Secretary.*

A. G. HAWKES.

JOHN F. REID.

CHAS. A. DUNNING, *Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.*

On behalf of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—

- E. G. HENDERSON, *President.*
- J. H. SHERRARD, *Vice-President.*
- THOS. CANTLEY.
- T. R. DEACON, *Mayor of Winnipeg.*
- H. BRUCE GORDON.
- G. M. MURRAY, *Secretary.*
- G. F. C. POUSSETTE, *Asst. Secretary.*

Later in the month a deputation of grain growers and manufacturers waited upon the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and presented the recommendations contained in the statement issued. The Premier congratulated the two organizations on getting together, and assured early consideration of their request.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

November, 1914.....	138.2
October, 1914.....	139.0
November, 1913.....	135.8

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number continued to decline during November in spite of further advances in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products and Miscellaneous Foods. Animals and Meats,

Textiles, Hides and Leathers, Metals, Building Materials, and Sundries, showed declines.

As compared with the same month last year, the chief increases appeared in Grains and Fodder, Miscellaneous Groceries, Hides, Leathers, - Boots and Shoes, and Drugs and Chemicals. Important decreases appeared in Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Metals, Fuel, Building Materials.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for November, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1914, OCTOBER, 1914, AND NOVEMBER, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	180.4	166.6	143.1
" Western.....	4	167.1	157.0	115.8
Fodder.....	5	176.6	175.1	155.8
All.....	15	175.1	166.9	139.9
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	215.4	222.9	202.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	163.9	175.4	177.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	148.1	148.9	137.4
Poultry.....	2	179.5	225.0	186.5
All.....	17	181.6	196.8	180.1
III. Dairy products.....	9	175.4	165.0	172.9
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.3	151.3	143.6
Fresh fish.....	3	163.0	164.5	165.5
All.....	9	155.2	155.7	150.9
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	80.0	77.1	160.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	84.9	81.1	95.6
Dried fruits.....	4	114.1	125.1	115.9
Fresh vegetables.....	3	132.3	135.4	154.0
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	101.2	95.9
All.....	17	111.1	108.4	126.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	144.1	144.1	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	122.2	118.9	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	131.4	120.5	108.2
Condiments.....	5	109.7	121.8	97.6
All.....	25	130.7	129.9	112.4
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	148.2	147.3	136.6
Cottons.....	4	125.0	127.5	150.5
Silks.....	3	87.3	90.3	99.4
Jutes.....	2	197.5	235.4	243.7
Flax products.....	4	119.8	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	104.6	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	129.1	135.8	136.9
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	203.2	211.6	187.7
Leather.....	4	154.4	157.6	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	173.2	177.4	165.8
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.1	99.	101.4
Other metals.....	13	125.1	128.5	130.0
Implements.....	10	108.5	106.9	105.6
All.....	34	111.8	112.3	113.5
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	119.0	119.7	130.4
Lighting.....	4	92.6	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	108.4	108.9	115.1
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	179.6	181.9	184.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	105.7	109.5	113.4
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	139.4	142.8	142.0
All.....	48	137.1	140.3	142.4
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	138.2	138.2	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	76.6	76.6	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.4	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	130.0	130.0	128.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	139.3	139.3	111.1
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Furs.....	4	\$208.6	\$208.6	247.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	137.4	136.8	134.6
Sundries.....	7	104.0	107.7	111.2
All.....	17	140.4	141.7	151.6
All commodities.....	264*	138.2	139.0	135.8

*Eight commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. †Revised. \$Nominal.

More detailed information as to the price movement during November is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat rose from \$1.15 to \$1.20, but fluctuated at lower levels from time to time, on account of large receipts, reports of an increased crop in United States, the weakness of foreign demand, and rumors of peace. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.05-1.08 to \$1.10-1.13. Western barley advanced from 68c to 70c as a result of the good demand, but afterwards declined 1c. Ontario barley rose from 63-66c to 66-69c, but later eased off to 65-67c. Western oats rose from 54³/₄c to 57³/₄, but declined to 52³/₄c. Ontario oats rose from 45-47c to 49-51c. American corn had risen to 82¹/₂c, but declined to 70c. Flaxseed was up from \$1.05 to \$1.30, receipts being small. Peas rose from \$1.15-1.25 to \$1.60-1.70. Rye advanced from 84-86c to 92-95c, a good demand having sprung up.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle declined from \$6.00-6.50 to \$5.75-6.00, but firmed slightly afterwards. Best butchers, at Toronto, rose from \$8.25-9.25, but fell to \$8.50. Demand was reported lighter. The embargo in United States on imports of cattle from Canada, owing to the foot and mouth disease, held up some shipments until it was removed, and tended to lower the market. Dressed beef dropped 50c per cwt., hind-quarters being down to \$13.00-14.00, and forequarters down to \$10.50-11.50. Veal also dropped from \$13.00-16.00 to \$12.00-15.00. Hogs rose from \$6.90 to \$7.45, but declined to \$7.15. Dressed hogs declined to \$10.00-10.50, but rose to \$10.25-11.00. Bacon declined from 20-21c to 19-20c, and medium ham from 19¹/₂-20c to 17-18c. Barrelled pork declined to \$29.00. Lard fell ³/₄c, but later advanced. Sheep and mutton were steady, but dressed lamb rose from \$13.50-14.00 to \$14.00-15.00. Chicken and fowl were down to 12-13c at Montreal, and turkeys were down to 16-18c.

Dairy products.—Butter was steady at Montreal, but advanced 1c at Toronto. Cheese was steady. Eggs were steeply upward, fresh eggs rising at Montreal from 35-37c to 48-50c, and at Toronto from 36-38c to 40-45c. Storage eggs at Toronto advanced 1c, rising to 29-30c. Milk advanced at Winnipeg from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per cwt., the same level as a year ago.

Fish.—The market for dried fish continued quiet on the east coast, and supplies were ample. The demand and also prices for supplies for the Italian trade, however, improved on account of the reported shortage in the Newfoundland catch. The West Indies and Brazilian markets showed little improvement. The demand for pickled fish was reported good, except for spring mackerel. Lake trout was in good supply at Toronto, and declined 1c.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early winter apples were quoted at \$1.50-2.75 as compared with \$3.50-5.00 last year. Demand, however, was reported very good. Lemons were slightly lower. California and navel oranges came on the market at \$3.25 to \$3.75, the same price level as in 1913. Evaporated apples declined from 7-8c to 6-6¹/₂c. Currants fell from 10c to 8-8¹/₂c. Beans were down to \$2.95-3.00. Onions, however, were upward. Potatoes declined to 60-65c at Toronto, but later advanced 10c, when the embargo on imports into United States from Canada was removed.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The flour market continued steady, the higher prices for wheat causing firmness. Tea advanced 3c to 4c at London, supplies having become somewhat short and few shipments having arrived for some time. Santos coffee fell from 24-26c to 22c-25c. Sugar had risen to \$7.11 at Toronto, but declined 30c. Maple sugar advanced to 9-10c. Cream of tartar declined to 40c per lb.

Textiles.—Many lines of woollen goods advanced on account of dearer wool and greater costs for insurance, exchange, dyestuffs, etc. Beaver cloth advanced 5c per lb. Raw cotton was down to 7c per lb., lack of strong demand and reports of a record crop in United States being the causes. Prints were firm on account of the high market for dyes. Raw silk was downward. Jute and hessians declined considerably, new shipments being quoted at lower prices.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Beef hides were $\frac{1}{2}$ c upward, but calfskins were easier and horsehides declined 25-50c. Tallow also declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Some lines of leather were quoted lower, but some lines of boots were upward, as supplies of heavy leather were reported hard to obtain and to be advancing in price.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron declined 25c and steel billets 50c. Brass and spelter were lower by $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Tin, however, advanced 1c per lb. Silver continued to decline and was 1c per oz. lower than in October. Quicksilver fell \$10.00 per flask. Anvils and vices rose 1c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Demand for all kinds of coal was reported slow. Connellsville coke declined 5c per ton at the ovens. On the Pacific coast prices of coal tended lower and some grades were reported to be sold cheaper.

Building materials.—The lumber trade continued quiet, building operations being very light and the manufacturing demand greatly reduced. Birch and soft maple declined \$2.00 per M. Bricks were down to \$9.50 per M.

at Toronto. Hinges declined 20c per dozen. Sash cord was 1c lower. Soil pipe declined \$2.00 per lb., but lead pipe rose 5 per cent. Copper wire declined to 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Putty fell from \$2.75 to \$2.60 per cwt. Linseed oil declined 7c. Rosin declined to \$5.00 per bbl. for grade "G" at Toronto, the price being 20 per cent. lower at Savannah. Turpentine fell 2c per gallon. Glue advanced £10 per ton in England, and some grades in Canada rose 2c per lb.

House furnishings.—The market for furnishings continued dull.

Drugs and chemicals.—Copperas was upward in price.

Miscellaneous.—The market for furs was still unsettled with no basis for quotations. Malt advanced from 95c to \$1.00 per bushel. Canadian hops declined to 17-19c and B. C. hops to 21c. English hops were quoted at 1c and 2c lower than in the previous month. The Canadian crop of Virginia raw leaf was sold for 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 30c per lb., as compared with 16c to 35c in 1913. Rope declined from 16c to 14c per lb. Raw rubber declined 3c, falling to 49-50c. Laundry starch declined from 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 6c.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0527	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	58.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125b.	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.0
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	82.4	8.6566	58.9	.....
August.....	137.7	122.6	87.9	(g) 8.7087	64.9	.....
September.....	140.7	126.4	89.3	9.7572	68.6	.....
October.....	139.0	124.2	.....	9.2416	62.9	.....
November.....	138.2	.....	.....	8.8620	63.1	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(g.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Economist*, London, November 7, 1914, reports:—

The movements mainly responsible for the declines are the slumps in textiles and minerals. Cotton has again fallen sharply. . . . However, a Manchester correspondent announces a decided improvement in the demand for cotton yarns. In the wool market quotations are somewhat patchy. The West Riding of Yorkshire is very active, but this activity is due almost entirely to orders for the army or navy, so that while there is a scramble for special varieties, some leading descriptions are in little request. . . . Silk has declined this month. The second class showing a fall in prices is minerals. Here the drop is accounted for by the minor metals—copper, tin, and lead—which, as we prophesied a month ago, have again fallen off in price. . . . We find cereals and meat still advancing slightly. Wheat and flour are a trifle lower, as is also mutton. Beef and pork have hardened a little, but the chief movement in the group is a very smart rise in rice. Under the heading "Other Foodstuffs," coffee and sugar are a little lower; tea remains steady, in spite of the ravages of the "Emden." Butter has not changed. . . . Rubber and seeds have both declined, but there is a further large advance in indigo, of which the supplies are rapidly becoming exhausted. On the whole, it is most satisfactory that after three months of European war there should be so little change in our index number of representative commodity prices. Contributing to the general result there are, of course, some unwelcome features. Foodstuffs, for instance, are more costly, and the slump in cotton prices betokens the dislocation of a great industry. But the advance in the cost of living is far less than might have been expected, and even in the cotton trade there are now signs of a decided improvement. . . .

Bradstreet's, New York, November 14, 1914, reports:—

Five factors stand out prominently in the matter of price trends. In the first place, the effects of the war scare have well-nigh spent their force, and while certain commodities are subject to sudden changes, the situation as to imported supplies is certainly easier. Secondly, the purchasing power of the people has been curtailed as the result of widespread idleness, and this fact is reflected in the slowness of distributive trade to attain seasonal proportions. Thirdly, depression in cotton throughout the south results in extraordinarily low prices, which phase of affairs makes for reduced prices on some manufactured textiles, although southern developments are now improving. Fourthly, the iron and steel industry exhibits clear evidence of weakness and light profits. Fifthly, cereal crop producing regions are favoured with exceptionally high prices, and, in consequence, principally because of heavy exports, price trends in that respect run counter to the general movement, which is downward. . . . On June 1 last prices, speaking of them collectively, and as measured by our index number, struck the lowest point touched in thirty-five months, and at this juncture it is interesting to note that the current level is but 2.7 per cent. above the previous steep dip exhibited by the price curve. At the same time the index number for November 1 is the lowest registered for any corresponding date since 1908.

Dun's index number showed a slight rise in prices in the United States, standing at 124.340 on November 1, as compared with 123.531 on October 1, and 123.902 on November 1, 1913. The groups, Breadstuffs, Dairy and Garden Products, showed increases, but slight decreases appeared in Meat, Other Food, Clothing, Metals and Miscellaneous.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the continued lower tendency in meats. Eggs rose and potatoes declined with the advance of the season. Sugar rose again in many cities, following the last advance in wholesale prices, but began to decline in several localities. Evaporated apples were lower, supplies being large, while beans and rice showed lower tendencies.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak declined at Sydney, N.S.; at Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que.; at Ottawa, Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Guelph, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont.; at Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alta., and at Victoria, B.C. Medium shoulder roast was lower at Moncton, N.B.; Sherbrooke, St. John's, Montreal and Hull, Que.; at Ottawa, Orillia, Guelph, Toronto, Chatham and Windsor, Ont.; and at Edmonton, Alta., but advanced at Lethbridge, Alta. It was reported in some localities that high prices for feed were responsible for the heavy supplies of cattle coming on the market. A falling off in consumption was also reported.

Veal.—The price of veal declined at Montreal and Hull, Que.; at Ottawa, Orillia, St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., but rose at Sorel and St. John's, Que.; at Belleville, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	23	18	..	18	20	21	23	6-20	20	..	35	10	30	33	20	..	1½	5½	4½	5
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	20	22	7-15	20	35	33	8	30	35	20	20	3	4½	4	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	35	32	7	28	35	20	20	1½	5½	4	5
4— Halifax.....	25	20	12	18	18	17	25	10	17	50	35	9	30	35	..	18	1½	4½	3½	5
5— Truro.....	20	15	10	15	18	18	24	10	20	35	33	7	28	32	20	..	1½	4½	4-4½	4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	20	24	5	18	28	25	7	26	30	20	18	2	4	3½	3½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	14	..	20	20	18	26	7-18	18	35	30	7	30	35	..	20	1½	5½	4	4
8— St. John.....	25	16	12	20	20	18	25	5-6	20	45	32	8	33	36	24	20	1½	5½	4	4
9— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7	18	35	30	8	33	35	20	18	2	4	4	5
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	18	18	28	8-16	20	33	28	8	28	35	25	20	2	4½	4½	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	18-20	16	16	18	18	18	20	8	23	40	30	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	4	5
12—Three Rivers...	20	15	10	18	18	18	25	8-25	20	35	36	9	30	32	20	20	2-4	4½	3½	5
13— Sherbrooke....	18	14	16	18	15	18	23	8-15	20	35	..	7	30	35	..	20	1	5	3½	5
14— Sorel.....	23	16	25	20	18	18	27	10	20	40	30	8	26	30	20	18	6	3½	3½	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	20	15	12	18	15	15	27	10-15	18	40	..	7	..	31	..	20	6	3½	3½	5
16— St. John's....	22	16	18	20	16	16	22	15	18	40	35	8	31	33	28	20	3	3	3½	5½
17— Montreal.....	20-26	15	12½	..	16	18	24	8-20	20	45	..	10	29	33	20	18	1½	4½	4	5½
18— Hull.....	16-18	12½	12½	20	15	18	23	10	18	35	30	8	28	32	20	18	1½	7½	4	6

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 59.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7	7	12	12	9	8	25-60	79	45	.90	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00 — 1
7	7	13	13	8	7½	35	35	35	.75	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	30	12.00	8.00 — 2
7	6	15	14	8½	8	40	40	40	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00 — 3
6	8	..	..	7½	6½	30	60	40	.75	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.50	22	20.00	12.00 — 4
6	7	10	13	7½	7½	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	20	18.00	12.00 — 15.00
																	20.00	15.00
5	6	16	14	7½	7	35	..	40	.90	15	10-12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00 — 8.00
												7.50					7.00	7.00
7	6	..	..	8½	7½	40	40	45	.75	10	12	*7.75	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00 — 7
												8.50						
7	7	..	14	8	7½	40	50	40	1.05	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 — 8
														5.00				
6	6	12	10	8	8	35	..	45	.65	10	10	8.75	5.75	..	4.00	20	12.50	8.00 — 9
			15														14.00	10.00
6	6	14	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 10
5-6	7	13	12	8	6	35-40	35-40	50	.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	18.00	..... — 11
													5.00	7.00	5.50		20.00	
6	6	12	15	8	7½	30-60	25-50	30-40	.75	15	8	7.00	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00 — 12
6	7½	16	12-15	8	7	40	40	40	.75	10	9	7.75	6.50	7.00	5.00	17	14.00	12.00 — 13
5	6	10	12	8	7½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	8.00	5.25	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	6.00 — 14
6-8	6	12	13	8	7½	30-60	30-60	40	.75	10	10	8.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	11.00	9.00 — 15
														8.00	6.50		13.00	10.00
7	7	15	15	8	7	40-50	45	45	.65	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	10.00	6.00 — 16
																	12.00	10.00
6½	5	15	15	8	8	30-40	50	30-40	.85	15	8	8.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00 — 17
																	18.00	13.00
6	6	10	10	8	7	45	40	40	.85	10	8	8.25	4.00	5.50	4.00	30	18.00	13.00 — 18
									.90			8.75					15.00	

*Scotch anthracite \$8.50, American \$7.75 per ton.

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19—Ottawa.....	28	16	17	18	18	18	25	8	18	50	35	8	30	35	22	20	3-1½	4	3½	5
20—Brockville....	22	18	15	20	16	22	24	10	15	35	34	8	30	35	20	20	1½	3½	3½	5
21—Kingston.....	23	20	18	20	21½	17	22	12½	17	40	35	8	34	38	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22—Belleville....	22	16	18	15	16	..	28	..	18	38	30	7	33	33	20	18	3	3½	3½	4½
23—Peterborough.	22	16	18	16	20	18	25	16	18	40	38	7	30	32	20	18	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	28	18	17	18	18	..	25	12	20	35	33	8	28	35	20	20	2½	3½	3½	4½
25—Toronto.....	20	12	15	18	18	14	20	15	16	45	30	10	28	32	22	20	3	4½	3½	3½
26—Niagara Falls.	25	14	16	20	20	16	22	25	50	50	..	8	30	35	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
27—St. Catharines.	26	17	21	21	17	15	23	18	17	40	30	8	33	32	22	20	3	4	3½	4½
28—Hamilton.....	25	18	23	23	20	20	23	15	18	45	50	8	30	32	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
29—Brantford.....	25	18	20	24	20	25	30	18	20	40	32	7	32	33	22	20	1½	3½	3½	5
30—Guelph.....	25	17	20	17	21	17	22	17	18	40	32	7	30	31	25	20	3	4	3½	5
31—Berlin.....	23	20	20	18	22	18	25	15	18	35	30	8	30	32	20	18	1½	4	3½	5
32—Woodstock...	25	16	18	22	25	20	25	10	18	34	..	7	32	34	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
33—Stratford.....	25	18	16	20	22	18	29	15	16	38	..	7	26	28	22	20	1½	4	3½	4
34—London.....	25	18	20	20	18	20	26	20	18	38	33	7	30	33	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
35—St. Thomas....	25	18	16	..	20	..	26	18	18	35	..	7	..	35	20	18	1½	4	3½	4
36—Chatham.....	23	18	20	20	20	17	22	10	17	35	..	8	30	31	22	22	1½	4	3½	5
37—Windsor.....	24	20	22	20	20	18	23	15	18	35	..	10	35	37	24	20	1½	4	3½	5
38—Owen Sound..	25	16	18	18	16	17	22	..	17	32	..	7	28	30	20	18	1½	4	3½	4½
39—Cobalt.....	25	18	18	25	22	18	23	15	18	40	33	12½	..	33	20	16	3	4	3½	5
40—Sault Ste Marie	18	20	20	20	20	20	24	12½	17	43	38	10	28	35	25	20	1½	5½	4	5
41—Port Arthur...	23	15	22	25	25	18	30	15	20	45	35	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4
42—Fort William.	28	15	22	25	25	18	30	15	20	45	35	12	30	35	20	20	1½	5½	3½	4½
Manitoba—																				
43—Winnipeg.....	27	20	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	35	30	10	25	32	23	20	1	5	3½	5
44—Brandon.....	25	18	18	22	18	..	30	12	20	40	30	16	33	35	..	22	1½	4	3½	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45—Regina.....	35	20	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	40	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	4	4½
46—Prince Albert.	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	15	18	35	25	10	25	35	25	25	2	3½	3½	5
47—Moosejaw.....	25	18	18	18	18	20	20	18	18	35	..	11	30	35	25	..	1	5	3½	4½
48—Saskatoon.....	30	20	20	25	20	20	30	18	20	40	35	10	28	10	..	25	1½	4½	4	5
Alberta—																				
49—Medicine Hat.	28	15	25	23	20	20	28	18	16	50	40	10	25	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	6½
50—Calgary.....	23	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	45	30	10	..	35	22½	22½	1½	4½	3½	4½
51—Edmonton....	21	13	20	21	18	20	26	12½	17	35	30	8½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	4½	5
52—Lethbridge....	25	20	25	25	20	..	30	15	15	50	..	10	30	35	25	25	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
53—Nelson.....	28	20	16	25	25	22	28	15	25	75	40	15	35	45	20	20	1	6½	4½	5
54—New Westminster	25	20	25	25	25	20	35	15	16	60	45	10	..	40	30	25	1	6½	4	6½
55—Vancouver....	22	15	22	25	18	18	31	10	14	65	40	10	25	37½	28	25	1½	5	4	6
56—Victoria.....	22	15	25	25	22	18	27	10	16	70	35	11	35	40	25	20	1	6½	3½	7
57—Nanaimo.....	27	23	25	28	25	20	27	15	15	60	40	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	4	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1914.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wk'ngm'ns' quarter).		
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences	
5 7 10 6	6 8 8	6 12½	12½ 12½	8 8½	7½ 7½	40 40	30 35	45 45	.85 .90	12½ 9	8 8	8.25 7.60	6.50 5.00 5.75 5.50	7.00 6.00	4.50 5.00	25 20	24.00 15.00	17.00 11.00	-19 -20
5 10 7	8 7 7	12½ 10	12½ 10	7½ 7½	6½ 6½	35 30	35 40	40 40	.75 .70 .60	10 10 8	8 8	7.75 7.50 7.25	5.50 7.75 6.00	7.00 6.50 6.75	5.00 3.50 4.50	15 20 15	14.00 12.00 10.00	12.00 10.00 8.00	-21 -22 -23
6 5	7 7	14 15	14 15	7½ 7½	6½ 6½	30 40	38 40	30 50	.65 .75 1.00	10 13½	8 7	7.75 6.75	5.50 5.00	9.00 f	6.00 f	18 20	18.00 15.00	15.00 12.00	-25 -26
6-7	8	12	13	7½ 7½	7½ 7½	35 40	30 25	25 28	.90 .80	10 10	7 8	7.25 7.75 7.25	4.75 5.00 6.00	..... ..... 9.00	..... 7.00 7.00	19 20	16.00 17.00	14.00 13.00	-27 -28
5 6 6	5½ 5	12 12½	13 12½	7½ 8½	7½ 7½	40 50	46 50	35 50	.80 .75 .60	10 8	8 8	7.25 7.75 7.50	5.00 6.00 5.50	9.00 7.00 8.50	7.00 5.00 5.50	18 20 18	17.00 14.00 13.00	13.00 10.00 10.00	-29 -30 -30
6 10 7	7 5	5 8	15 12½	8½ 8½	7½ 7½	35 60	35 45	25 45	.75 .80	10 10	8 10	8.00 7.00 7.25	6.00 5.00	8.50 8.50	5.50 4.00 6.00	22 18	15.00 12.00	10.00 8.00	-31 -32
8 7	7	12½	12½	7½ 8½	5½ 7½	35 35	35 45	40 45	.60 .75	10 10	10 8	7.50 7.75	6.00 6.50	8.50 8.50	7.00 7.00	20 18	14.00 15.00	8.00 12.00	-33 -34
5 6	5	12½	12½	7½ 7½	6½ 7½	30 30	30 40	30 40	.75 .90	10 10	8 10	7.50 7.75	6.00 5.50	6.50 f	..... i 1.25	18 18	13.00 25.00	8.00 12.00	-35 -36
8 5	7	12½	12½	6½ 8½	6½ 7½	40 40	40 50	40 50	.90 .70	10 10	10 10	8.25 7.75	5.00 5.00	8.00 7.00	5.00 3.50	18 15	20.00 13.00	15.00 10.00	-37 -38
5	8	13	13	8 7½	35 35	35 40	35 40	40 90	.90	10	10	9.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	25	25.00	15.00	-39
7 5	9 5	12½ 15	12½ 15	9½ 7½	8½ 6½	30 35	30 35	30 50	.90 1.00	10 10	10 10	8.25 8.50	6.00 6.00	4.50 5.00	3.50 3.50	25 25	14.00 15.00	12.00 12.00	-40 -41
5	5	15	12½	7½ 7½	7½ 7½	35 35	35 50	35 50	1.10	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.00	3.50	25	25.00	20.00	-42
8½ 8½	5 8½	12 12½	12 12½	8½ 7½	7½ 7½	35 35	35 35	35 40	1.40 1.50	15 15	8 12½	10.50 11.50	8.00 9.00	h 7.00 h 7.50	6.00 5.50	25 25	25.00 18.00	20.00 12.00	-43 -44
10 8½	8 6	15 15	15 12½	10 9½	8½ 9½	50 40	40 40	40 40	1.90 1.65	20 10	10 8	13.25 13.50	9.00 10.50	10.00 h 5.00	9.00 4.50	30 30	35.00 20.00	20.00 15.00	-45 -46
7 10	5 10	15 12½	15 12½	10 9½	8½ 8½	40 40	40 40	40 45	1.50 1.80	15 20	15 15	13.50 13.00	8.00 9.00	h 8.00 h 7.25	8.00 6.25	30 30	25.00 20.00	15.00 12.00	-47 -48
8	8	12½	12½	10 9½	8½ 8½	40 40	40 40	30 45	1.65	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	23.00	15.00	-49
6½	8	13	12½	8 8	35 35	35 40	35 40	35 40	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.25 6.75	5.00 5.50	4.00 4.50	35	25.00 35.00	15.00 25.00	-50
7 8½	6 10	15 15	12½ 15	8 8½	7½ 8½	40 40	40 50	40 50	1.10 1.40	15 20	12½ 15	..... .....	e 3.75 e 1.75	..... .....	4.00	30 35	30.00 15.00	20.00 10.00	-51 -52
8½	8½	16	12½	8½ 8	7½ 8	50 40	45 40	30-60 40	2.00 .90 1.00	35 20	12½ 10	12.50	8.75 7.00 9.00	..... ..... 7.50	6.50 6.00 3.00 3.50	40 30	20.00 18.00	15.00 15.00	-53 -54 -55
6	6	13	10	7½ 7½	6½ 7	25 50	40 40	25 40	1.00 1.15	10 15	10 10	..... 12.50	7.50 6.00	..... 6.00	3.00 6.00	30 40	18.00 22.00	15.00 12.00	-56 -57
8	8	15	12½	8 8	7½ 7½	40 40	40 40	45	1.50	20	12½	.....	6.50 4.50	.....	.....	30	20.00 15.00	12.00 15.00	-57

§ Delivery extra.

¶ Millwood, mixed hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord.

g. In British Columbia a bag of potatoes usually weighs 100 lbs.

e. Lignite.

h. Tamarac, jack pine, poplar, etc.

f. Natural gas.

Mutton was lower in price at Ottawa, Brockville, Belleville, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Guelph, London and Windsor, Ont., and at Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alta. The price was higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Pork.—The price of fresh pork was reported lower in twenty-two of the cities, and salt pork prices were also reported down in ten cities.

Bacon was reported lower in price in fourteen cities and higher in four.

Fish prices were lower at Moncton and Newcastle, N.B.; at Orillia, Ont.; at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alta., but were higher at Halifax, N.S.

Lard was quoted lower in fifteen of the cities and higher in one.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced in forty-six of the cities. Packed eggs likewise advanced in sixteen cities, but declined at Cobalt, Ont.

Milk.—The price of milk advanced at Kingston from 7c to 8c per quart.

Butter.—Dairy butter was quoted higher in eleven cities, but lower in one. At London, Ont., the price rose 1c, but later on declined to the former level. Creamery butter rose in seven cities and declined in three.

Cheese.—Old cheese advanced at St. John's, Que.; at Brantford and Guelph, Ont.; at Prince Albert and Moose Jaw, Sask. New cheese was up at St. John's, Que.; at Orillia, Ont.; at Brandon, Man.; at Prince Albert, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price was lower at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C.

Bread.—The price of bread was higher at Hull, Que., the three-pound loaf rising from 11c to 12c.

Flour was higher at Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; at St. John's, Que., and at

Nanaimo, B.C. The price was lower at Newcastle, N.B.; at Sorel, Que.; at St. Catharines, London and Windsor, Ont.; at Medicine Hat, Alta.; at New Westminster and Victoria, B.C.

Rolled oats.—The price of rolled oats declined at Newcastle, N.B.; Toronto, St. Thomas and Fort William, Ont.; at Moose Jaw, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rice advanced at Amherst, N.S.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.; at Stratford, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but declined at St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont.; at Lethbridge, Alta., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Beans were higher at St. John's, Que.; at Belleville, St. Catharines, Berlin, Stratford and London, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., but were lower at St. John and Fredericton, N.B.; at Three Rivers, Que.; at Ottawa, Toronto, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont.; at New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Evaporated apples.—The price was higher at Montreal, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., but was down at Fredericton, N.B.; Brockville, Orillia, Berlin and Fort William, Ont.; at Brandon, Man.; at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Calgary, Alta. Large supplies were reported to be coming on the market.

Prunes advanced in price at Montreal, Que., and at Stratford, Ont., but were lower at London, Ont.; at Brandon, Man.; at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Victoria, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar advanced slightly in twenty-seven localities, and declined in ten. Yellow sugar similarly advanced in thirty-one cities, declining in seven. Advances in the wholesale prices were reported as causes of these increases.

Tea.—Black tea was steady. Green tea advanced at Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Brockville, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Coffee declined at St. John, N.B., and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Potatoes.—The price of potatoes dropped in twenty-one cities, but rose in nine. At Toronto the price declined, but later advanced.

Vinegar declined 1c per quart at Vancouver, B.C.

Starch was higher in price at Brandon, Man. At Vancouver, B.C., the price declined from 9c to 8c per lb. early in the month, but later advanced to 10c.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Peterborough, Ont. The price of bituminous coal advanced at Newcastle, N.B., and at Brockville, Ont., but declined at Edmonton, Alta., and at Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Wood.—Hard wood advanced at Moncton, N.B., and at Guelph, Ont., but declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Soft wood advanced at Newcastle, N.B., and at Belleville, Ont., but declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.; at Brandon, Man., and at Victoria, B.C.

Coal oil was higher in price at Brandon, Man., but declined at Newcastle, N.B.; at Windsor, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals.—Rates were lower at Amherst, N.S.; Hull, Que.; at Brockville, Toronto, Berlin and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; at Winnipeg, Man., and at Medicine Hat and Calgary, Alta.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

EXTENSION TO SOUTHWEST BREAKWATER,
GODERICH, ONT.

Extension to southwest breakwater, Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Birmingham, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1914. Schedule of prices

Fair Wages Schedule:

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	30c. p. hour, 10 hours p. day
" mixing concrete....	30c. " 10 " "
" laying concrete....	30c. " 10 " "
" stonecrushers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	25c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	30c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Dredge captain.....	\$100 per month and board.
" engineer.....	80 " " "
" fireman.....	45 " " "
Deckhands.....	40 " " "
Tug captain.....	70 " " "
" engineer.....	70 " " "
" fireman.....	45 " " "
Scowman.....	35 " " "
Cook.....	50 " " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. p. hour, 10 hours p. day
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	45c. " 10 " "

THIRD CLASS DETENTION BUILDING, GROSSE ISLE, QUE.

TEMPORARY WOODEN FREIGHT SHED, ST. JOHN WEST, N.B.

Third class detention building, Grosse Isle, Que. Name of contractor, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 3, 1914. Amount of contract, \$45,848.

Temporary wooden freight shed, St. John West, N.B. Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, October 29, 1914. Contract price: actual cost of works plus 15 per cent.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Carpenters.....	\$2.50 per day of 10	hours.
Stonecutters.....	3.60	" 8 "
Bricklayers.....	4.00	" 10 "
Masons.....	3.50	" 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	2.50	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.00	" 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00	" 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.00	" 10 "
Electricians.....	2.25	" 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.00	" 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.75	" 10 "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	3.00	" 10 "
Driver with two horses and cart.....	5.00	" 10 "

PUBLIC BUILDING, BURFORD, ONT.

Public building, Burford, Ont. Name of contractor, P. H. Secord & Sons, Ltd., Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1914. Amount of contract, \$18,211.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:	
Stonecutters.....	50c. p. hour	9 hours p. day
Masons.....	50c.	" 9 "
Bricklayers.....	50c.	" 9 "
Plasterers.....	45c.	" 9 "
Carpenters.....	35c.	" 9 "
Painters and glaziers.....	27½c.	" 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	40c.	" 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c.	" 10 "
Electrical workers.....	30c.	" 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	25c.	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c.	" 10 "
Driver, one horse and cart.....	30c.	" 10 "
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	45c.	" 10 "

Fair Wages Clause.

(5.) The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

DREDGING, LITTLE DETROIT, ONT.

Dredging, Little Detroit, Ont. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 5, 1914. Contract price: Class "A," \$3 per cubic yard (*in situ*).

DREDGING, BRUCE MINES, ONT.

Dredging, Bruce Mines, Ont. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1914. Contract price: Class "B," 15½ cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DREDGING, PORT HOPE, ONT.

Dredging, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, The Canadian Dredging Co.,

Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1914. Contract price: 24 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

*The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

ADDITION TO PUBLIC BUILDING, ALMONTE, ONT.

Addition to public building, Almonte, Ont. Name of contractor, G. Bradford, Almonte, Ont., and H. V. Serson, Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,332.

INTERIOR FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ST. LAURENT, QUE.

Interior fittings in post office, St. Laurent, Que. Name of contractor, P. E. Bourassa, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 27, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,754.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, SHELBURNE, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Shelburne, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Co., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1914. Amount of contract, \$957.

RENEWAL OF BOILERS AT DRY DOCK, LAUZON, QUE.

Renewal of boilers at dry dock, Lauzon, Que. Name of contractor, E. Leonard & Sons, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, November 4, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,299.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Bracebridge, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,250.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ORILLIA, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Orillia, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,793.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Carleton Place, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 11, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,125.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, QUE.

Fittings in post office, Ste. Gabriel de Brandon, Que. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 18, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,031.

INTERIOR FITTINGS FOR POST OFFICE, STEELTON, ONT.

Interior fittings for post office, Steelton, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, No-

*This proviso was inserted in each of the three immediately preceding dredging contracts.

vember 21, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,095.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, INGERSOLL, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Ingersoll, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Office & Fixture Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, November 21, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,480.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

Fittings in post office, Summerside, P.E.I. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,273.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BUILDING, GREENWOOD, B.C.

Fittings in post office, customs and inland revenue building, Greenwood, B.C. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, November 26, 1914. Amount of contract, \$1,877.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Fittings in post office, Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractor, W. J. Trick Company, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,273.

* This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life and property or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the thirteen immediately preceding contracts.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of November, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work.

Erection of four steel railway bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, and, in each case, the removal of the present superstructure, viz: River Philip Bridge, Missiquash Bridge, Palmer's Pond Bridge and Calhoun River Bridge. Date of contract, November 20, 1914. Consideration, schedule rates. Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario.

General Clauses.

Erection of twelve steel railway bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway and the removal of the present superstructure in each case, except in the case of Regent Street Bridge, viz: Dartmouth Road Bridge, Beaver River Bridge, Rawdon River ridge, Wellington Canal Bridge, Carson's (McCall's) Bridge, McDermid's Bridge, Lydia Brook No. 6 Bridge, Lydia Brook No. 4 Bridge, Stewart's Brook Bridge, Bennett's Bridge, Dorchester Subway and Regent Street Bridge. Date of contract, November 20, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Maritime Bridge Company, Limited, of

New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou and Province of Nova Scotia.

General Clauses.

Erection of fourteen steel railway bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, and, in each case, the removal of the present superstructure, viz: Church Road Bridge, Bridge 2¼ m. W. St. Romuald, St. Nicholas Bridge, St. Apollinaire Bridge, Bridge at Mileage 696.1 from Halifax, Laurier Bridge, Bridge at Mileage 706.8 from Halifax, Bridge at Mileage 707.5 from Halifax, Riviere du Chene Bridge, Bras d'Esmond Bridge, Little River du Chene Bridge, Gentilly River Bridge, River Shibouette Bridge and Folleigh Bridge. Date of contract, November 20, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal and Province of Quebec.

*General Clauses.***Department of Marine and Fisheries.**

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of November, 1914, together with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A WOODEN LIGHTHOUSE AND DWELLING
(COMBINED) AT DIPPER HARBOUR,
BAY OF FUNDY, ST. JOHN, N.B.

A wooden lighthouse and dwelling
(combined) at Dipper Harbour, Bay of

Fundy, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, David Mawhinney, carpenter, of Mace's Bay, St. John, N.B. Amount of contract, \$2,450. Date of contract, October 14, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:		
Carpenters.....	\$3.00	per day	of 10 hours.
Masons.....	4.00	"	10 "
Painters.....	2.50	"	10 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"	10 "
Labourers.....	1.50	"	10 "

TWO WOODEN RANGE LIGHT TOWERS AT L'ORIGINAL, ON THE OTTAWA RIVER, PRESCOTT COUNTY, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Two wooden range light towers at L'Original, on the Ottawa River, Prescott County, in the Province of Ontario. Name of contractor, William Larocque, contractor, Hawkesbury Post Office, County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario. Amount of contract, \$1,900. Date of contract, October 31, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:		
Excavators.....	20c.	p hour,	10. hours p. day
Concrete workers.....	20c.	"	10 " "
Carpenters.....	35c.	"	10 " "
Joiners.....	35c.	"	10 " "
Blacksmiths.....	30c.	"	10 " "
Painters.....	25c.	"	10 " "
Labourers.....	20c.	"	10 " "

Post Office Department.

During the month of October, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 467 57
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	124 20
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,660 18
Making and repairing post office scales.....	566 75
Supplying new mail bags.....	2,921 45
Repairing mail bags.....	4,652 75
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	14,517 10
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	50 90
Making and supplying street letter boxes and Railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing street letter boxes, parcel receptacles, portable letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	2,283 00
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	1,432 59

TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

ONE new dispute was reported to the Department for the month of November, that of plasterers at Winnipeg, in which 53 employees were affected. The number of new disputes was the same as in the preceding month and as during November, 1913.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during October.

Number and magnitude.—During November six strikes were reported in existence, two less than the preceding month and six less than during the corre-

sponding month of 1913. Six firms and 208 employees were involved in these disputes, and one firm and 53 employees in the new dispute of the month. During October, 1914, 233 employees were involved in trade disputes; during November, 1913, the number was 3,987.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during November was approximately 4,344 working days, as compared with a loss of 6,335 days in October, 1914, and 68,091 during November, 1913.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Building	1	53
Total	1	53

Localities affected by new disputes.—The only new dispute of the month took place in Manitoba.

Cause of new dispute.—The new dispute of the month arose out of the question as to whether or not plasterers were capable of doing certain special work.

Results of disputes.—One of the six disputes in existence during the month of November was terminated by it being admitted that plasterers were capable of doing certain special work.

Disputes beginning before October.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence were machinists at Amherst, moulders at Smith's Falls and Owen Sound, sheet metal workers at Toronto, and brewery workers at Montreal.

According to reports received in the Department during the month no change took place in the situation of any of the above strikes. The question of union jurisdiction as between carpenters and sheet metal workers, the original cause of the strike of sheet metal workers at Toronto, was referred to the recent American Federation of Labour Convention, and by that body to a sub-committee which has yet to report.

Disputes beginning during October.

The only new dispute of the month took place at Winnipeg, one firm and 53 employees being affected.

Plasterers, Winnipeg.—On November 3, 1914, a dispute occurred in the establishment of Messrs. Carter, Halls & Aldinger of Winnipeg. The dispute arose out of the question as to whether or not the plasterers were capable of doing certain special work. The dispute lasted only three days when, through the intervention of the Minister of Public Works, a settlement was brought about. It was decided that the plasterers were capable of doing certain special work. Twenty-eight employees were directly concerned in this dispute and twenty-five indirectly.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 135.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Result.	
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE NOVEMBER.											
<i>Metal</i> :— Machinists	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at the end of the month.
Moulders	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 11	.....	" "
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Jurisdictional—between carpenters and sheet metal workers	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	" "
Moulders	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	" "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i> :— Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of union.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	.....	" "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING NOVEMBER.

Building :- Plasterers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dispute as to whether plasterers were capable of doing certain special work.....	1	28	25	Nov. 3 Nov.	6	Plasterers were declared capable of doing the work.
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*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 81 workpeople were killed and 229 injured during the month of November. The record for October was 59 killed and 219 injured, while the record for November, 1913, was 170 killed and 539 injured. Comparing the record for November with that of October, it is found that there were 22 more killed and ten more injured

during November; and a comparison with November, 1913, shows there to have been 89 less killed and 310 less injured this year than last year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS
OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	11	4	15
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	4	2	6
Mining.....	10	18	28
Railway construction.....		1	1
Building Trades.....	5	15	20
Metal Trades.....	3	42	45
Woodworking Trades.....	1	8	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....		2	2
Clothing.....			
Textiles.....	1	3	4
Food and Tobacco preparation.....		1	1
Leather.....	1		1
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	16	58	74
Electric Railway Service.....	1		1
Navigation.....	12	19	31
Miscellaneous.....	2	19	21
Public Employees.....	1	12	13
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	4	14	18
Unskilled Labour.....	9	11	20
Total.....	81	229	310

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer	Cobourg, Ont.	Nov. 10	1	Fell from a wagon.
"	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 4	1	Drowned; wagon overturned into a pond.
"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" —	1	Horses ran away.
"	Kingston, Ont.	" 23	2	Wagon struck by a train.
"	Rogersville, N.B.	" 9	2	" " " " " "
"	St. Philippe, Que.	" 12	1	Colt he was leading ran away.
"	St. Edouard de Lotbinière, Que.	" 24	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Grand View, B.C.	" 5	1	Crushed by overturned load of lumber
"	Brownsville, Ont.	" 22	1	Vehicle struck by a train.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Sawmill employee....	Beaver Brook, N.S.	" 24	1	Mangled by machinery.
"	Indiantown, N.B.	" 23	1	" " " "
Lumberman	Big River, Sask.	" 9	1	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Gambier Island, B.C.	" —	1	" " " " " "
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miners	Timmins, Ont.	" 6	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
"	South Porcupine, Ont.	" 14	1	Caught in pulley of mine machinery.
"	South Lorraine, Ont.	" 21	2	Fell down mine shaft.
"	Thetford Mines, Ont.	" 24	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
"	Bankhead, Alta.	" 25	2	Buried in cave-in of mine.
"	Blairmore, Alta.	" 20	2	Run over by mine cars.
"	Glace Bay (No. 2 Col.)	" 19	1	Fall of coal.
"	Sudbury, Ont.	" 26	1	Drilled in explosive.
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
Carpenter	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Fell from scaffold.
"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 11	1	Fell from a building.
Roofer	Quebec, Que.	" 11	1	Fell from roof.
Painter	Fort Erie, Ont.	" 10	1	Electrocuted.
Labourer	Winnipeg, Man.	" 26	1	By a fall.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Lineman	West Lorne, Ont.	" 4	1	Struck by a train.
Dredgemen	St. John, N.B. (Courtney Bay).	" 13	2	Drowned; boat capsized.
<i>Woodworking Trades:—</i>				
Carbuilder	Sarnia, Ont.	" 6	1	Fell from a ladder.
<i>Textile:—</i>				
Knitting mill employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 25	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Leather:—</i>				
Tannery employee....	London, Ont.	" 11	1	Crushed by machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Engineer.....	Hope, B.C.....	Nov. 2	1	Deraiment as result of a rock slide.
Fireman.....	".....	" 2	2	" " " " " "
".....	Newmarket, Ont.....	" 5	1	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	" " " " " "
".....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 11	1	" " " " " "
".....	Tiffin, Ont.....	" 19	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Sutherland, Sask.....	" 5	1	Run over by a train.
".....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Run over by cars.
".....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 6	1	Crushed between engine and car.
".....	Murray Hill, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 20	1	Run over by cars.
".....	Fitzgerald, B.C.....	" 26	1	Deraiment of train.
Yardman.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 8	1	Run over by cars.
Wiper.....	Rose Lake, B.C.....	" 7	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Watchman.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 8	1	Struck by a train.
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Electrician.....	Stony Mountain, Man.....	" 8	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Captain and three sailors.....	Digby, N.S.....	" 23	4	Drowned; vessel foundered in a gale.
Engineer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	1	Drowned; fell from gang plank.
Sailor.....	".....	" 2	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
".....	Advocate Harbour, N.S.....	" 13	4	Drowned; vessel foundered during gale.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	1	Fell into hold of steamer.
Bargehand.....	Longueuil, Que.....	" 5	1	Fell into hold of barge.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>				
<i>Transport:—</i>				
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Run over by a motor truck.
Stableman.....	".....	" 30	1	Asphyxiated by coke gas.
<i>Public and Civil</i>				
<i>Employees:—</i>				
Turnkey.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 29	1	Murdered by escaping prisoners.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades:—</i>				
Match factory emp....	Drummondville, Que.....	" 13	1	Explosion of chemicals.
Powder works emp....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 3	2	Explosion in mixing house.
Night watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	1	By a fall from a scaffold.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Labourers.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	2	Cave-in of a sewer.
".....	Wingham, Ont.....	" 16	1	" " " " " "
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	1	Crushed by falling timber.
".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 4	1	Explosion of a boiler.
".....	Port Weller, Ont.....	" 19	1	Falling dump car.
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 2	1	Struck by falling derrick boom.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	By a fall.
".....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from oil tank.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES													
	Falls	Contact with shop & farm machinery, saws, etc.	Felling earth, rock, trees, and other material	Struck by flying material	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles	Collision of vehicle and street cars	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses	Burned by molten metal	Falling from locomotives and cars	Run over by cars and locomotives	Crushed by and between cars	Collision of cars and locomotives	Derailment	Scalded by steam
Agriculture...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumbering .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹
Mining.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Railway Construction.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Building Trades.....	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Trades.....	9	8	9	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	15
Woodworking Trades.....	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Printing and Allied Trades.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Textile.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Steam Railway Service	5	2	12	1	...	...	...	1	7	4	3	4	4	5
Navigation.....	10	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	7	4	3	4	4	5
Miscellaneous Transport.....	...	...	3	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 ⁴
Public and Civic Employees.....	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 ⁷
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ⁸
Unskilled Labour.....	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6 ⁹
Total.....	36	29	49	6	5	10	8	7	7	5	3	4	5	5
														4
														6
														40
														229

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

¹*Agriculture.*—A farmer was injured when his wagon was struck by a train.²*Mining.*—Three miners were injured by the premature explosion of dynamite; two were injured by mine cars; and one was injured by a pick.³*Building Trades.*—A carpenter was injured by stepping on a nail; two labourers were injured when coil of wire rebounded.⁴*Metal Trades.*—A metal worker was injured by a tool; another was cut by wire; one was struck by a locomotive; and a shipbuilder was injured by the capsizing of a dredge.⁵*Food, and Tobacco Preparation.*—A butcher was severely gashed with a knife he was using.⁶*Steam Railway Service.*—Two employees were struck by a locomotive; one had his ankle sprained during switching operations; one strained himself while lifting heavy material; one was struck by object in passing same; one was injured by brake on car; one was injured in gear of handcar; one was injured by lever of swing bridge; one was cut by glass; one had his eye burned by a cinder.⁷*Navigation.*—A deckhand was injured by a winch; another was crushed between capstan and hawser; and a longshoreman was run over by a truck.⁸*Miscellaneous Transport.*—A driver was injured when his wagon was struck by a train.⁹*Public and Civic Employees.*—Two firemen were overcome by smoke; one was cut by glass; a jailor was assaulted by a prisoner; a street-cleaner was injured when he was struck by a motor vehicle; a constable was injured while stopping a runaway horse.¹⁰*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A factory hand was injured by a tool; one was overcome by smoke; one was injured by the explosion of chemicals, and one was burned by the ignition of gas.¹¹*Unskilled Labour.*—A labourer was struck by a swinging bucket of cement.

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	1166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	581
June.....	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July.....	397	350	1178	1720	1241	1405	66	202
August.....	322	259	757	1231	831	1059	91	101
September.....	362	221	436	840	800	974	133	116
October.....	644	317	885	1150	813	1097	52	71
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3420	2326	8557	11939	9525	10242	746	1740

Net decrease for ten months, 3,999.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	28	102	77	1	208
“ Quebec.....	8	18	26	.....	52
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	8	7	.....	16
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
“ Manitoba.....	97	19	7	1	124
“ Saskatchewan.....	3	34	12	.....	49
“ Alberta.....	.....	.....	27	1	28
“ British Columbia.....	.....	1	2	1	4
Persons who had previous entry.....	64	154	149	4	371
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	4	1	1	.....	6
Americans.....	37	131	151	6	325
English.....	96	128	103	17	344
Scotch.....	39	36	21	7	103
Irish.....	13	14	16	1	44
French.....	8	6	8	.....	22
Belgians.....	6	.....	1	.....	7
Swiss.....	4	3	3	.....	10
Italians.....	.....	4	9	2	15
Roumanians.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Syrians.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Germans.....	8	13	17	.....	38
Austro-Hungarians.....	131	91	54	1	277
Hollanders.....	4	.....	5	.....	16
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	5	6	.....	11
Icelanders.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Swedes.....	20	23	34	5	82
Norwegians.....	6	34	26	.....	66
Russians.....	55	38	45	2	140
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hindoes.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
West African.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian Hebrews.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Greeks.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Montenegrins.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	644	885	813	133	2,944

Number of souls represented by above entries 5,541.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	October, 1914.		October, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	2	325.63	1	646.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	12	1,501.70	4	563.99
British Columbia sales.....	3	49.64	4	163.70
Homesteads.....	2,463	417,366.756	2,457	428,914.21
License of occupation.....			4	546.96
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00	1	320.00
Mining lands sales.....			7	853.907
Mineral rights.....			3	
North West half-breed grants.....	1	40.20	4	574.50
Parish sales.....	1	125.00		
Pre-emption sales.....	78	12,396.33	23	3,681.29
Purchased homesteads.....	22	3,519.00	45	7,165.05
Quit claim, special grants (661.70 acres).....	8			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	3	2,724.97		
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	10	24,816.67	2	149.30
Canadian Pacific Railway Grants.....	3	16.58	7	922.69
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....			2	19.98
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	11	2,245.10	14	10,881.50
Sales.....	61	2,574.876	36	3,594.18
School lands sales.....	20	2,530.86	36	2,237.69
Special grants.....	16	151.01	13	190.14
Yukon Territory.....	2	102.96	4	95.98
Total.....	2,717	470,807.89	2,667	461,015.02

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH OCTOBER, 1913.

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			109	148				
Brandon.....	8	2						
Calgary.....					99	134		
Dauphin.....	205	85						
Edmonton.....					476	581		
Estevan.....			10	2				
Grand Prairie.....					64	64		
Humboldt.....			118	79				
Kamloops.....							27	62
Lethbridge.....					10	29		
Maple Creek.....			44	181				
Medicine Hat.....					29	86		
Moose Jaw.....			90	152				
New Westminster.....							16	9
Peace River.....					57	94		
Prince Albert.....			234	124				
Regina.....			23	27				
Red Deer.....					78	109		
Revelstoke.....							9	
Saskatoon.....			100	109				
Swift Current.....			22	153				
Weyburn.....			45	57				
Winnipeg.....	431	230						
Yorkton.....			90	118				
Total.....	644	317	885	1,150	813	1,097	52	71

Number of entries for October, 1913..... 2635

Number of entries for October, 1914..... 2394

Net decrease for October, 1914..... 241

BUILDING PERMITS DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

	NOVEMBER, 1914.	NOVEMBER, 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	
Sydney.....	3,000	13,000	(-) 10,000
Halifax.....	20,865	45,385	(-) 24,520
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	20,950	29,050	(-) 8,100
Moncton.....	8,350	6,300	(+) 2,050
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	76,155	39,510	(+) 36,645
Three Rivers.....	1,100	14,750	(-) 13,650
Maisonneuve.....	99,000	336,900	(-) 237,900
Montreal.....	364,710	4,293,746	(-) 3,929,036
Outremont.....	23,000	143,000	(-) 120,000
Westmount.....	4,170	141,670	(-) 137,500
Lachine.....	8,115	29,210	(-) 21,095
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	84,495	138,650	(-) 54,155
Brockville.....	7,030	20	(-) 7,010
Kingston.....	4,829	16,054	(-) 11,225
Belleville.....	Nil.	15,600	(-) 15,600
Peterborough.....	2,135	29,504	(-) 27,369
Toronto.....	738,073	1,342,225	(-) 604,152
St. Catharines.....	28,245	54,935	(-) 26,690
Welland.....	7,488	77,402	(-) 69,914
Hamilton.....	709,770	223,550	(+) 486,220
Brantford.....	7,225	16,645	(-) 9,420
Galt.....	6,700	64,625	(-) 57,925
Preston.....	2,080	8,225	(-) 6,145
Guelph.....	14,525	8,911	(+) 5,614
Berlin.....	18,900	37,462	(-) 18,562
Woodstock.....	7,675	525	(+) 7,150
Stratford.....	2,995	3,000	(-) 5
London.....	50,705	83,995	(-) 33,290
St. Thomas.....	19,971	23,725	(-) 3,750
Chatham.....	4,450	21,230	(-) 16,880
Windsor.....	32,700	88,075	(-) 55,375
Owen Sound.....	4,850	10,250	(-) 5,400
North Bay.....	31,885	10,400	(+) 21,485
Sudbury.....	1,350	15,150	(-) 13,800
Port Arthur.....	31,400	39,635	(-) 8,235
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	260,900	490,950	(-) 230,050
St. Boniface.....	1,830	39,230	(-) 37,400
Brandon.....	3,750	19,820	(-) 16,070
Dauphin.....	Nil.	2,090	(-) 2,090
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	18,700	51,050	(-) 32,350
Moose Jaw.....	9,200	34,600	(-) 25,400
Weyburn.....	4,700	11,750	(-) 7,050
Prince Albert.....	40,000	18,300	(+) 21,700
Swift Current.....	Nil.	9,680	(-) 9,680
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	10,420	92,002	(-) 81,582
Edmonton.....	39,200	286,950	(-) 247,750
Red Deer.....	600	4,100	(-) 3,500
Lethbridge.....	3,025	14,190	(-) 11,165
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	850	2,885	(-) 2,035
Kelowna.....	1,800	12,935	(-) 11,135
Kamloops.....	2,600	9,660	(-) 7,060
New Westminster.....	9,275	14,610	(-) 5,335
Vancouver.....	1,584,475	300,565	(+) 1,283,910
North Vancouver.....	4,840	10,225	(-) 5,385
Victoria.....	19,135	194,390	(-) 175,255
Oak Bay.....	Nil.	24,150	(-) 24,150

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of November, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Commission of Conservation.

Fifth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada. Ottawa: 1914. Pages, 297.

THE Fifth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada contains a report of the proceedings of the fifth annual meeting, held in Ottawa on January 20-21, 1914, and a summary of the work done under the several committees of the Commission during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. The papers and addresses delivered at the annual meeting cover a wide variety of subjects, having reference among other matters to forestry, birds and animals, water power, town planning, public health and housing, and agriculture. The volume contains thirty-six illustrations, many of which depict characteristic Canadian scenery, such as waterfalls, etc.

Inland Revenues.

Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1914. Part I—Excise. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 208. Price, 15 cents. Part II—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity. Pages, 60.

The Report on Inland Revenues shows that during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, the receipts amounted to \$21,488,867, an increase of \$17,525 over the previous year. The revenue derived from spirits declined from \$9,474,142 in 1913 to \$9,038,028 in 1914. There was also a decline in the revenue from cigars from \$602,269 to \$588,935, and in the revenue from methylated spirits from \$118,077 to \$116,208. Notwithstanding the decreased revenue from spirits, the quantity produced during the last fiscal year was 6,972,583 proof

gallons, as compared with 6,458,452 gallons in the previous fiscal year.

The report on the inspection of weights and measures, gas and electricity, shows a total revenue of \$113,705.30 collected during the year for the inspection of weights and measures, as against \$100,696.52 collected during the previous twelve months, and a total expenditure of \$144,987.97, compared with \$131,344.71 in the previous year. The revenue from gas and electricity inspections amounted to \$143,386.40, and the expenditure to \$113,041.76.

The Dairying Industry.

Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 120.

The Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner deals with dairying, fruit, extension of markets and cold storage. It is stated that while the census of Canada shows an increase of only seven per cent. in the total number of cows during the decade from 1901 to 1911, the production of milk increased 43 per cent. This is accounted for by an improvement in the quality of the stock. In 1900 the average yield of milk was 2,850 pounds per cow, but in 1910 the average yield had risen to 3,805 pounds. The total value of milk and its products in 1910 was \$109,339,894, as compared with \$66,470,953 in 1900. This rate of increase would give a total production of about \$123,000,000 in 1913. The increase in the number of milch cows is confined to the four western provinces, the most rapid growth being in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the dairy production increased from \$1,276,050 in 1900 to \$15,421,758 in 1910. There has been a falling off in cheese production as a result of milk being diverted to milk condensing, milk powder factories and creameries, and of the increased demand for

milk and cream in the growing towns and cities.

In 1903-4 the export of dairy products amounted to over 40 per cent. of the value of the total production, but in 1913 less than 20 per cent. was exported, the increase in home consumption amounting to 30 per cent. per capita. It is stated that the removal of the United States duty on milk and cream, and the reduction of the duty on butter from 6 to 2½ cents per pound and on cheese from 6 cents per pound to 20 per cent. ad valorem, has not affected the shipments of dairy products to the United States to any very great extent, as there was a great slump in prices in the United States dairy markets a few months after the new tariff came into effect.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Eighth Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to December 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 588.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board contains an account of the work done during the year 1913. There were 653 formal applications made to the Board, most of which were heard and disposed of. These included 139 applications involving debentures of a total value of \$2,992,013.58, fourteen assessment appeals, nine applications from municipalities for extension of territory, and 213 applications for approval of plans under "The City and Suburbs Plans Act." With a view to minimize the dangers to which the public is exposed through street traffic, the members of the Board called a meeting of representatives of various organizations interested in this question, and as a result of this meeting the Ontario Safety League was organized on September 17, 1913.

An appendix to the Report contains a summary of returns by railways under the jurisdiction of the Board, a summary of reports of accidents, and an abstract of proceedings of the Board.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 439.

During the year 1913 there were registered in the Province of Ontario 64,516 births compared with 58,870 in 1912, and 34,317 deaths, compared with 32,150 in the previous year. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 24.0 births and 12.7 deaths, as against 22.4 births and 12.4 deaths in 1912. The number of illegitimate births was 1,394, or 138 more than the previous year, being 21.6 per 1,000 births, compared with 21.3 for 1912. The number of marriages registered was 26,998, or 10.0 per 1,000 population. This is a decrease of 1,847 as compared with the previous year, which is largely due to an amendment of the Marriage Act, requiring a fifteen day residence of one of the parties in the proposed place of marriage.

There were 7,596 deaths of infants under one year of age, showing a rate of 117.7 per 1,000 births, compared with 110.3 in the preceding year. An analysis of the causes of these deaths shows a large number were preventable, and were due largely to negligence, ignorance and carelessness on the part of the mothers. The Provincial Board of Health is making strenuous efforts each year to lessen the infantile death-rate by means of health exhibits, popular lectures, and the distribution of literature on this subject.

ALBERTA REPORTS.

Public Works.

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta, 1913. Edmonton: Government Printer, 1914. Pages, 255.

The Report of the Department of Public Works of Alberta for 1913 shows progress in development work in that Province. During the year 26 steel bridges and 316 wooden bridges were constructed, and 98 were repaired. Eleven new ferries were built, making

60 ferries in the Province at the end of 1913, compared with 49 at the end of 1912. The output of coal mines in Alberta increased from 3,446,349 tons in 1912 to 4,306,346 in 1913. There were 45 new mines opened and 72 abandoned during the year. Many of the latter, however, were only temporarily closed down while awaiting better transportation. There are now 289 coal mines in operation in the Province.

Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, 1913. Edmonton: Government Printer, 1914. Pages, 260.

According to the Report of the Department of Agriculture of Alberta for 1913 there has recently been a remarkable change in the general character of farm work in that Province. A succession of unfavourable seasons has led many of the farmers to undertake mixed farming in preference to the growing of wheat exclusively. The number of hogs raised has increased enormously, and the high prices obtained has rendered hog raising a most profitable line. There has been a still greater development of the poultry business, with the result that dealers did not require to import the usual amount of dressed poultry, and the supply of winter eggs was so great that a surplus of stored eggs had to be shipped east.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Workmen's Compensation.

Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1913. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1914. Pages, 63. Price, 6d.

The Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, cover seven great groups of industries, namely, mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbours and docks, constructional works, and shipping. In these industries the num-

ber of employers included in the returns was 138,685, and the number of employees coming within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act was more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions, of whom $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions came under the heading "factories." During 1913 compensation was paid in these industries in 3,748 cases of death and in 476,920 cases of disablement. The average payment in cases of death was £159, and in case of disablement £5 16s. The annual charge for compensation averaged 8s. 11d. per person employed, ranging from an average of 5s. in factories to 24s. 3d. in mines. In the coal mining industry the charge was about 1.09d. per ton of coal raised. The total amount of compensation paid under the Act was £3,361,650. Adding the costs of management, commission, legal and medical expenses, it was estimated that the total charge borne by the seven industries could not have been less than £5,000,000. These figures include cases of industrial diseases, twenty-five of which come under the Act. Compensation was paid in 27 cases of death from disease, and in 8,233 cases of disablement. There has been a steady decline in the number of cases taken into court under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, from 604 in 1907 to 171 in 1913.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Report on Strikes and Lockouts and on Conciliation Boards in the United Kingdom in 1913, with comparative statistics. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1914. Pages, 282. Price, 1s. 3d.

The year 1913 was the third of a series in which a considerable number of important trade disputes occurred in the United Kingdom. There were reported in that year 1,497 disputes involving 688,925 workpeople. The great majority of these disputes, however, were of short duration and affected a comparatively small number of workpeople. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes in 1913 was 5.6 per cent. of the total estimated industrial population, and the aggregate duration of disputes was equivalent to the loss of about one day per worker in the year, if spread

over the whole industrial population. In recent years a large and increasing proportion of disputes have been settled by compromise. Nearly all are settled by methods of conciliation or mediation, or by direct negotiations between the parties, relatively few being settled by arbitration. The principal work of Boards of Conciliation, however, is the prevention, and not the settlement of disputes. In the iron and steel trades, and in the tinplate industry, the machinery for avoiding disputes is so effective that strikes and lockouts are comparatively unimportant. In 1913 the number of Boards and Standing Joint Committees that considered and settled cases was the highest recorded by the Department. It is stated that during the first seven months of the present year the time lost through trade disputes was even greater than in 1913, but since the beginning of the war most of the outstanding differences have been settled.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Report of the Work of the Public Archives for the year 1913.

Thirteenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions to March 31, 1914.

Department of the Interior. Water Power Branch. Report on Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, seasons 1911-12-13. By M. C. Hendry, B.A.Sc.

Ontario. — Annual Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province of Ontario, 1913.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1913. Part I.—Agricultural Statistics. Part II.—Chattel Mortgages.

Ontario Highway Legislation. Compiled under the direction of the Com-

missioner of Highways, and appended to his Annual Report on Highway Improvement, 1914.

Great Britain.—Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1913, with comparative tables for the years 1909 to 1913.

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1899 to 1913.

Australia.—Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Shipping and Oversea Migration of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1913.

Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1913.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Commonwealth Demography, 1913, and previous years.

United States.—Thirtieth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton, Woollen and Silk Industries, 1907 to 1913. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 150.

Wages and Hours of Labour in the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States, 1907 to 1913. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 151.

Wages and Hours of Labour in the Lumber, Millwork and Furniture Industries, 1907 to 1913. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 153.

Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe, Hosiery and Underwear Industries, 1907 to 1913.

Sweden.—Livsmedels-och Bostadspriiser I Sverige, under åren 1910-1912.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Plaintiff Sued for Wages after Dismissal.

A SUIT was brought to recover \$1,500, of which \$1,000 was alleged to be due as salary and \$500 as commission. The plaintiff had entered into an agreement with the defendants whereby he was to receive for his services \$2,000 as salary, as well as a minimum commission of \$500 from the defendants. The contract was dated from May 7, 1913, and was to run for one year, but the plaintiff was dismissed from his employment during December, 1913. He had been paid a six months' salary, but brought suit to recover wages for the balance of the term of his contract. The Court held that as the plaintiff had treated the contract as rescinded, and had sued for wages, he was only entitled to recover the amount due for the work he had actually done, and gave a verdict accordingly. (*Gregory v. Williams.*)

QUEBEC CASE.

The Industrial Accident Act.—Lumbering is not an agricultural, but an industrial and manufacturing operation.—Damages for death of a logger.

The Court of Review, sitting in the City of Quebec, has rendered a decision to the effect that lumbering is really in the nature of an industrial and manufacturing operation, and is consequently subject to the Quebec Industrial Accidents Act.

One Lavoie, a logger, returning to the camp on a dark and rainy night, after his day's work, came to a river 35 feet wide, where the bridge had been carried

away by the high water during the day. "Searchers" sent from the camp, having seen him, threw a tree across the river so as to form a bridge, as is customary under such circumstances. Lavoie attempted to cross, but the tree broke down and Lavoie was carried away by the swift current and drowned. His widow took an action against the lumber company by which he was employed, claiming \$3,025 damages for his death. The lower Court dismissed the action on the following grounds: (1) Because the accident occurred through the gross carelessness of the deceased; (2) because the accident did not occur in the course of or resulting from his work; and (3) because the victim of the accident was not, on account of his work, a workman subject to the Industrial Accidents Act.

The evidence submitted showed that all the customary precautions had been taken to take Lavoie safely across the river, and that neither he nor the "searchers" were at fault on that account. As to the second point, the Court held that the time occupied by an employee in returning to the camp after his day's work, instead of sleeping in the woods, was part of his work within the meaning of the Act, as the lumber company, as usual, was providing a camp where all its employees were fed and housed for the night. As to the third point, the Court held that, although some parts of the lumbering industry, such as cutting down and hauling the trees are in the nature of an agricultural operation, logging and sawing, or preparing the lumber for use change the nature of the operation, which then becomes industrial and manufacturing. Such was the case in Lavoie's case, and the accident of which he was the victim was one to which the Industrial Accidents Act applied. The deceased workman's widow was conse-

quently entitled to an indemnity in a sum equal to four times his average yearly earnings. Judgment was, therefore, entered for \$2,000 damages and \$25.00 for funeral expenses, and the company sentenced to pay said sum with interest and all costs. (*Tremblay v. Baie Saint-Paul Lumber Company.*)

ONTARIO CASE.

Negligence.—Death of Workman.

Judge Latchford gave judgment recently regarding the death of a workman, who, for two and one-half years, had been a labourer on the city pay roll, and who, on May 9, 1914, was placing pipes in a sewer on one of the avenues, which he had helped to dig, when the tunnel collapsed and buried him beneath a large mass of sand and earth.

Action had been brought by the widow of the deceased on behalf of herself and her three children. They asked for damages to amount of \$5,000. The judge held that the death of the deceased was caused by negligence on the part of the City of Toronto, and that this negligence consisted in lack of proper supervision. On this ground the judge awarded the widow \$1,000 and the children \$1,500. (*Iacona v. City of Toronto.*)

MANITOBA CASES.

Negligence.—Injury to Servant of Contractor.—Liability of Railway Company.

An appeal from the judgment of Judge Metcalfe, who withdrew a case from the jury and granted a non-suit in an action for damages for injuries received through the alleged negligence of the defendants, was heard in the Manitoba Court of Appeal.

The plaintiff was, at the time of the accident, in the employ of a contractor who had undertaken to do the work for the defendants, and the injury was

caused while he was performing his duties in that employment. The plaintiff was engaged in loading stone on a stone boat to be used in the building of a rock fill, which his employer had contracted to construct for the defendants. The rocks were blasted out of a quarry at the top of a bank of a river and thrown down the steep face of the bank. A rope operated by an engine was used to move the heavy pieces of rock. In pulling a heavy piece of rock on the boat by means of the rope and engine another piece of rock was disturbed, and, rolling down the slope, came in contact with the plaintiff, who was working at the bottom. The contract under which the work was to be performed provided that the contractor should furnish all his labour, material and tools, and that he should follow and observe the instructions of the defendant's engineer, "whose authority was to be paramount in and about the construction of the said work."

It was held, from the evidence given, that the defendants were not liable for the negligence of the contractor or his servants, since, by the terms of the contract, the said defendants had control only over the construction of the work, and not over the prior operations of procuring and taking out material for use in the said work. Judgment was given that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. (*Romaniuk v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

Master and Servant.—Death of Servant.

An action was brought by plaintiff to recover damages for the death of her husband, who was killed while in the employ of the defendant company. The deceased was a locomotive engineer, and on the day of the accident was in charge of an engine drawing a freight train westerly between Graham and Reddit. There is what is called in the evidence a "sink hole" at a point in the road bed between these two stations. When the engine on which the deceased was working at the time of the accident was ap-

proaching this spot, the front, or pony, trucks of the engine left the rails. The engine continued on the road bed until it had passed over the depression, and then fell over on the side of the embankment. The deceased was pinned between the engine and the tender and killed.

The case was heard at the Spring Assizes of the present year, when a verdict was rendered in favour of the plaintiff for \$3,500 and costs. The defendant company appealed against this decision, and the appeal court allowed the appeal, setting the verdict of the jury aside and deciding in favour of the defendant company. (*Lewis v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Negligence. — Motor Car Collision. — Emergency.—Evidence.

Action was brought in the Yale County Court of British Columbia by plaintiff to recover damages for injury to his automobile arising through a collision with defendant's car on the Fairview-Penticton road, on June 26, 1913.

The plaintiff alleges that just before coming to a sharp turn in the road he caught a glimpse of the defendant's car coming to meet him at a speed of from 20 to 25 miles. Plaintiff said that he was travelling westward at only some

six or eight miles per hour on the left side of the road, when he saw the defendant turn his steering wheel sharply to the defendant's right hand, being the wrong side for the defendant to take, at a distance of some 140 feet away. The plaintiff, who had his wife and two little children and maid in his car, there being, as he alleged, no room for the cars to pass near the fence on the plaintiff's left side of the road, and fearing that a head-on collision was inevitable, thereupon turned his car with the throttle wide open sharply across the road to the wrong side of the road and cleared the metalled portion of the road by some four feet, when he was run into by the defendant's car, the defendant, as plaintiff claims, having subsequently turned his car also sharply to his left.

The judge determined, from the evidence given, that judgment should be rendered in favour of the defendant and the action dismissed with costs, as he inferred from the evidence given by the plaintiff and his wife, and also from the defendant, that the plaintiff, on account of being accompanied by his wife and little children, became unduly alarmed, and changed his course in the road. The defendant was an experienced chauffeur, running a stage coach over this road twice a day for some four months.

The action was accordingly dismissed with costs. (*McGregor v. Loudon.*)

THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

JANUARY, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
DECEMBER, 1914.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL labour conditions were but slightly improved from last month, and the number of unemployed increased in those parts of the Dominion where snow and wintry weather put a stop to outside operations. The closing of navigation also had the effect of throwing out of work a number of ship labourers and longshoremen at the various ports affected on the Great Lakes, along the St. Lawrence and at some points on the Atlantic. The taking on of extra employees by some mercantile establishments and by post offices in the larger cities, and an increase in passenger and freight traffic consequent upon the Christmas season assisted to some extent in relieving unemployment, though the amount of work afforded in this way had little appreciable effect on the large numbers out of work. Snow shovelling in a number of localities gave some employment. In some parts of the Maritime provinces conditions were reported good and about the normal of other years, but elsewhere there was a marked falling off in industrial conditions as compared with last year.

The feeding of stock, marketing of produce and cutting of wood was about all that was being done in the way of agricultural operations. Markets were usually well attended and prices fair. Meat products, owing to the high price of feed, came on the market freely and sold at low prices in most localities. The

fishing industry was fair. The smelt and lobster season commenced during the month, but catches for the most part were small. Tom-cods were also taken in fairly large quantities. Lumbering operations were carried on with fair activity, a good depth of snow in New Brunswick and Quebec assisting logging and yarding operations. In the coal mines conditions continued quiet. There was a fair output in the Nova Scotia mines, but conditions in the west were very slack. Metal mining also, while fairly active in the Cobalt district, was comparatively quiet in British Columbia, though toward the end of the month an improvement was noted. Manufacturing showed a slight improvement over the previous month, war orders continuing to account for the bulk of activity. Domestic trade showed marked improvement owing to the Christmas season. Purchases, however, were not as heavy as in other years, and there was a marked falling off in total receipts.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices fell slightly during December, standing at 137.3 as compared with 138.2 in November and 137.1 in December, 1913. The chief decline occurred in Raw Furs, but Animals and Meats were also downward and Textiles and Drugs and Chemicals averaged slightly lower. Some important increases appeared in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fish, Mis-

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

cellaneous Groceries, Hides and Leathers, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was little in the way of interruptions to industry through strikes and lockouts. But one strike occurred during the month, and this affected a comparatively small number of men and lasted only a week.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of December, 1914, the following may be mentioned:—

New Brunswick.—Globe laundry at Campbellton, loss \$6,000; premises of the Hillsborough Woodworking Company and a skating rink at Hillsborough, loss \$8,000.

Quebec.—Portion of the village of Brownsburg. The following fires occurred at Montreal: Fraser-Nordheimer business block, loss \$200,000; premises of the St. Louis Syndicate, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing store, loss \$3,000; premises occupied by the H.B.B. Cloak and other factories, loss \$4,000; the La Salle Academy, loss \$300,000; P. Malike's dry goods store, loss \$2,000; Lavoie Hall, loss \$20,000; Merchants' awning factory, loss \$10,000; Levine Bros., gentlemen's furnishings' factory, loss \$10,000; Canada Clothing Company's factory; City Coal Company's stables; Swift Copland Company building. At Quebec: the premises of the National Store Door Company and an adjoining confectionery store, loss \$4,000; Thibault's carriage factory. The Grand Trunk Railway depot at Richmond; Chalfoux agricultural implement factory at St. Hyacinthe.

Ontario.—Premises of Mr. Feldman, furrier, at Berlin, loss \$10,000; J. B. Jardine's general store at Carleton Place, loss \$3,000; Thompson block at Caledonia, loss; the Krausman House at Elora, J. J. Nevison's harness shop, F. C. Chambers' planing mill; Robson implement store and F. C. Taylor's hardware store at Fenelon Falls; poultry house of Gunns, Ltd., at Harriston; brickmaking plant of Mr. Cooper, loss \$15,000, and Summers' Mountain Theatre, loss \$18,000, at Hamilton; the King Edward Hotel at Idlerton; machinery warehouse at Kincardine; confectionery store of R. H. Toye and the office of the Donnelly Wrecking and Salvage Company, also Savage & Wightman's paint and wall-paper establishment, loss \$3,000, at Kingston; Grand Trunk Railway Company's freight shed at London, loss \$30,000; also the grand stand at the Exhibition Grounds, loss \$7,000; Horn Bros.' woollen mill at Lindsay, loss \$200,000; Glasgow's shoe store and another store at Niagara Falls, loss \$6,000. The following fires occurred at Ottawa: business block occupied by Ketchum & Company, sporting goods, Medford Apartments, Cadillac Hotel and Capital Auto Specialty Company, total loss \$75,000; J. B. Senecal's gent's furnishing store, loss \$3,000; building occupied by H. H. Adams, tailor; McFarlane's foundry and the British American Dyeing Company, loss \$4,000; the Grand Trunk Railway round-house at Port Hope; City Hall at Sarnia, loss \$15,000; Masonic block at St. Catharines, occupied by McVeal

Bros., housefurnishing store, loss \$30,000; Maxwell dry goods store at St. Thomas, loss \$20,000; Wilton Court apartment house at Toronto, loss \$7,000; pulp mill at Thorold, loss \$15,000; J. Flett's hardware store at Wiarton, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Gents' furnishing store at Winnipeg, loss \$5,000.

Saskatchewan.—F. Woodhull's drug store at Asquith, loss \$4,000; plant of the International Harvester Company at Estevan burned as the result of an explosion of gasoline; portion of the town of Shaunavon, loss \$65,000.

Alberta.—Chisholm's harness and saddlery shop at Athabasca, loss \$2,000; Lyceum Theatre and Northern hardware store at Edmonton, loss \$30,000; premises of the Macleod Milling Company and elevator with 20,000 bushels of grain, loss \$35,000; Medicine Hat Planing Mills at Medicine Hat, loss \$10,000.

British Columbia.—Chamberlain's jewellery store and W. H. Robertson's tailoring establishment at New Westminster; Revelstoke Hotel steam laundry, loss \$2,600; the Gore and McGregor building at South Fort George, loss \$3,000; Popham's biscuit factory at Victoria, loss \$4,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A number of changes in wages, all in the nature of decreases, went into effect during the month. At Three Rivers, Que., on December 15, a cut of 15 per cent. was made in the wages of employees of the Wabasso Cotton Company, between 500 and 600 employees being affected. Upon the opening of the Massey-Harris Company's factory at Brantford on December 1, employees to the number of 500 accepted a reduction of ten per cent. of all wages and prices paid before the factory was shut down. At Ottawa the hours of labour of 300 labourers employed on civic sewers were reduced from nine to seven per day, which meant a decrease in earnings of \$3.00 per week. At Victoria, B.C., about 150 carpenters were affected by a change in wages from \$4.25 to \$3.50 per day; painters, decorators and paperhangers to the number of 75 had wages reduced from \$4.25 to \$3.50 per day; rates for plasterers were also lowered from \$6.00 to \$5.00 per day, about 50 employees being affected; wages of plasterers' labourers were reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 per day, 30 men being affected. The foregoing changes were put into effect by the Victoria Builders' Exchange and by the proprietors of shops affected. On December 1, the Pacific Coast Coal Com-

pany put into effect a ten per cent.; reduction in the wages of coal workers to the number of 300.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during December in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Farm work was mostly limited to the cutting of fuel, care of stock and marketing of produce. Good prices were received for most products, although the throwing on the market of large quantities of hogs and poultry had the effect of lowering prices. The high price of feed and relatively low prices for market stock resulted in very heavy marketing throughout Canada, and the Department of Agriculture in a special bulletin drew attention to the necessity of stock raisers exercising caution in this respect and particularly to take care to conserve the breeding stock. The selling of milch cows was expected to affect the milk supply in some localities.

The sugar beet crop in Ontario was a heavy one, and owing to the advance in sugar beet growers in the Chatham district received 50 cents a ton in advance of contract prices. The total amount of sugar, beet growers in the Chatham district was over 70,000 tons, and some \$50,000 was paid out to the beet growers.

In the Moose Jaw district horses running out were doing exceptionally well, there being sufficient snow to provide moisture and grass being easily obtained. Some difficulty was experienced with cattle, water being scarce, and cattle not doing well on snow. Water in many districts was being drawn several miles. In the Prince Albert district there was a noticeable increase reported in the de-

mand for farm help, although wages were low.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture issued during the month a press notice calling attention to a recent bulletin entitled "Swine," which it is stated is a valuable publication to all engaged in raising hogs. Any farmer desiring a copy of the bulletin may obtain one by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

During the month the United States Government raised the embargo which had been in force against Canadian potatoes for some time. Potatoes, however, are to be admitted only through the ports of Boston and New York where inspectors are maintained.

The city of Port Arthur has expended the sum of \$5,000 in clearing up city land. It was decided this land should be leased out in blocks of from one to five acres for market gardens at a nominal rent.

The Ontario Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show held from the fifth to the tenth of the month at Guelph was a marked success both in the number and quality of exhibits. A record also was made in point of attendance.

In the Saskatoon district there was a movement to import corn from the United States to replace the oats shortage, and a quantity of corn from this source was brought in, those who were able to buy feed claiming that a saving was effected in this way.

A number of gatherings of dairymen, agriculturists and poultry men took place in various localities throughout the month; in some places also short courses in agriculture were given by Provincial Departments of Agriculture and agricultural colleges.

Fishing.

Fishing during the month was fair. On the New Brunswick coast it was reported that smelt fishing was somewhat of a failure, though large numbers of tom-cod were taken. The season for this fish was commencing at Three Rivers

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Active	Active		Active		Active	Quiet	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair				Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Active			V quiet	Fair
5—Westville.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....								Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet
10—St. John.....	Fair	Fair						V quiet	V quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair		Active	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
12—Montreal.....								V quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Fair		Fair				Active	V quiet	V quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....								Quiet	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Bellefleur.....								Quiet	Quiet
20—Berlin.....	Fair							Quiet	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
23—Chatham.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	Fair
24—Cobalt.....	Fair					Active		Quiet	Quiet
25—Guelph.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
26—Hamilton.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Quiet						V quiet	Fair
28—London.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
30—Orillia.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
31—Ottawa.....	Fair			Active			Active	V quiet	V quiet
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair		Active					V quiet	V quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....								V quiet	V quiet
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....									
36—Stratford.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
37—St. Catharines.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
39—Toronto.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
40—Windsor.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
41—Woodstock.....	Fair							Fair	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Fair						Active	V quiet	V quiet
43—Winnipeg.....	V quiet			Quiet			V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
46—Regina.....									
47—Saskatoon.....								V quiet	V quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Fair						Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Fair				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
51—Medicine Hat.....	Fair							Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet
53—Nelson.....								V quiet	V quiet
54—New Westminster.....									
55—Prince Rupert.....	Fair								
56—Vancouver.....	Fair							V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria.....	Fair			Quiet			Active	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition is quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electricians & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Weavers
1— Fair	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	.....
2— Fair	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....
3— Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....
5— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
7— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
8— Active	v active	v active	.....	Active	Quiet	v active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
9— Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
10— Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	v active	v active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
11— Active	Active	v active	.....	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12— v quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	v quiet	Quiet	v active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....
13— Quiet	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....	v active	v active	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
14— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
15— v active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	v active	v active	.....
16— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
17— Quiet	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
18— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....
19— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	v active	v active	v active	.....	.....	.....
20— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	Fair	Fair	v quiet	.....	v active	.....
21— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....
22— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23— Quiet	Active	v active	.....	v quiet	v quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	.....
24—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Active
26— v quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
27— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....
28— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	v active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
29— Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
31— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	v quiet	Quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....
32— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
33— Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	v active	.....
34— Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....
35—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36— Active	Active	v active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	v active	.....	v active	Active	Active	.....
37— Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38— Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	v active	.....
39— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
40— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
41— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
42— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
44— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
48— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
49— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....
50— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	.....	v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....
51— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
52— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— v quiet	v quiet	v quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
54—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT I

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Amherst.....	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	V active				Active
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet		
4—Truro.....	Fair	Fair		V active	V active				Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Fredericton.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	V active	V active		Active	V active				Fair
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active				
10—St. John.....	Active			Active	Active	Quiet			
Quebec—									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
14—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		
15—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active			Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active
17—St. Johns and Ierville	Fair	Fair		V active	V active				
18—Three Rivers.....	V active	V active	Fair	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
Ontario—									
19—Belleville.....				V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet		
20—Berlin.....	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet		Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
23—Chatham.....	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		
24—Cobalt.....				Quiet	Fair				
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		V active
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
28—London.....	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet		V active	V active
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair	Fair							
30—Orillia.....	Quiet	Fair		Active	Active		Active	Active	V active
31—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	V active	V active
32—Owen Sound.....	Quiet	Fair		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	V quiet			V active
34—Prt Arthur & Fort William	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
35—Sault Ste Marie.....									
36—Stratford.....	Active			Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Fair			V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		
39—Toronto.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet			
40—Windsor.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		
41—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
Manitoba—									
42—Brandon.....				Fair	Fair	Active	Active		
43—Winnipeg.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Saskatchewan—									
44—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet				
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
46—Regina.....									
47—Saskatoon.....		Active		Active	Active				
Alberta—									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
51—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
British Columbia—									
52—Nanaimo.....						Fair			
53—Nelson.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
54—New Westminster.....									
55—Prince Rupert.....									
56—Vancouver.....									
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employes	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechanical										
1— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
2— Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair
4— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
5— Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	.....
6— Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair
8— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
9— Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Active
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
11— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
12— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
13— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15— V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17— Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....
19— V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
20— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
21— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....
22— Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....
23— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
24—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
26— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28— Fair	Fair	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	.....
32— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
33— V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
34— V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
35—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
37—	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
38— V active	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....
39— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....
40— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....
41—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....
42— V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....
44— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45— V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....
48— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50— V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....

with good prospects. The question of having a closed season for lobsters during 1915 received further discussion during the month, and a number of meetings were held at different places in the Maritime Provinces to discuss the subject. There was, however, a lack of unanimity between those concerned in the industry, both packers and fishermen, and no governmental action was taken in regard to the matter. Conditions will therefore remain as before.

Very large quantities of herring were taken near Port Arthur, Ont., the catch being largely in excess of that of the previous year. Herring fishing, also, was going on near Nanaimo, B.C., though not on the scale of other years.

At St. John, N.B., enquiries through the Board of Trade resulted in the sale to the Belgian war office of 10,000 cases of sardines and 2,000 cases of kippered herring, the product of a factory at Black's Harbour.

Owing to poor catches made at canneries on the Fraser River, the British Columbia salmon pack for the year fell short of the output for 1913 to the extent of over 200,000 cases. Other districts, however, such as the Skeena River, the Naas River, River Inlet and outlying districts, showed marked gains over the pack in 1913.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations were fairly active during December, particularly in New Brunswick, where a plentiful fall of snow facilitated work both in the woods and in the yards. Crews as large as in former years were employed and the cut was expected to equal that of last year. In Nova Scotia, also, operations in the woods were being carried on extensively and were expected to increase in activity with the arrival of more snow. In Quebec districts lumbering operations were fairly active, with plenty of snow in some localities. Logging operations in the Ottawa district were also helped by good falls of snow. The wages being paid by J. R. Booth,

who had some seventeen camps in the woods with about eighty men in each camp, ranged from \$18 to \$26 a month. Low water in the Ottawa River continued to cause inconvenience to the pulp and paper mills in the city. Conditions in this respect, however, were improved from the previous month, and a number of employees of pulp and paper mills who had been idle owing to low water resumed work. In the Peterboro district lumbering operations were quiet, and except for pulpwood very little timber was being cut. From Cobalt it was reported that the larger camps expected to do little in most sections beyond the taking out of pulpwood.

Exports of lumber to the United States from St. John, N.B., for the month of November, 1914, showed a marked falling off from those of the same month last year.

On the coast, sawmills in the Nanaimo district were working steadily, but logging camps were quiet. A shingle mill recently started in Nanaimo was fairly active.

Mining.

In the Sydney district the coal mining industry, while not active, did a little better than half time, which under the circumstances was considered fair. The Dominion collieries began banking coal the latter part of the month, which was expected to help the collieries that had been hardest hit during November and December. All the coal companies in Cape Breton were affected by the lack of demand for slack coal. With the banking of coal it was expected that the Dominion collieries would work about four days a week. The collieries at Sydney mines worked half time. Prospects for the winter at Inverness were four days a week. At Westville conditions were fair. An explosion which resulted in the death of several persons led to the sealing up of the Allan shaft to prevent other explosions and to extinguish the fire. In the

Lethbridge district coal mining was dull compared with the previous month, and generally the mines in the district showed market quiet, which even the advent of cold weather failed to improve to any extent. At Nanaimo, the Western Fuel Company was the only mine in the district working steadily. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company laid off nearly all its men on December 1, and other companies were working slack time. Very little work was going on all over the district. On December 1, the wages of several hundred employees of the Pacific Coast Coal Company were reduced ten per cent.

In metal mining, operations at Cobalt were carried on at about normal strength during the month, with very little outside work being attempted owing to the winter having set in. There was comparatively little unemployment. The Buffalo mines resumed operations early in the month, giving employment to some 260 men who had been thrown out of work at this property early in August. The Cobalt Reduction Company had extra gangs of men at work constructing a cyanide plant for a concentrator. Conditions in the Porcupine district were much the same as during the previous months, labour being well employed.

In the metal mining districts of British Columbia conditions were only fair. The mines of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, in Rossland, where the ore produced carries gold, copper and silver, gold being the predominating metal, were working steadily without any reduction in the number of men employed notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the copper market. It was reported last month that some of the employees of the Consolidated Company had agreed to take a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages pending a better market for copper. This report, however, was not correct as applying to the Consolidated Company, but was the case with employees of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Power Company at Grand Forks and Phoenix. These mines were closed

down for a time, but resumed work again upon the employees agreeing to take a 25 per cent. reduction in wages.*

The new mines and smelter works of the Granby Company at Anyox, B.C., which are large producers of copper, were in continuous operation, though working under difficulties owing to the unstable condition of copper mining. A number of silver lead mines were closed down, though the Sullivan mine, operated by the Consolidated Company, was still working, employing about 100 men and shipping ore to the smelter at Trail. In the Slocan district the silver mines were either working with very reduced forces or were closed down altogether. The Blue Bell mine at Riondel was closed down on account of the low price of lead. In the Nelson mining district the Queen mine and the Mother Lode, both producers of gold, were working, but with a small number of men. The Nickel Plate, near Hedley, also a gold producer, was operated steadily through the year. In the Vancouver district, the Britannia mine, a producer of copper, was working steadily putting in machinery and developing its property, but was not shipping ore. There were a number of idle men throughout the metal mining camps in British Columbia seeking employment, particularly in the towns and villages.

During the month the question of re-opening the antimony mines at Lake George, N.B., received some attention in the press and was discussed at Fredericton. Nothing definite, however, in regard to re-opening the mines was decided upon.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing conditions during December were somewhat improved. Activity was chiefly confined to lines being manufactured for military purposes, and while in some districts a number of establishments were closed for stock-

*See special mention in present issue of *Gazette* under "Notes on Current Matters of Industrial Interest."

taking, in others there was an increase in activity. The opening up of the Massey-Harris works at Brantford and Toronto gave employment to quite a number of men and improved the situation in these localities in regard to unemployment. Conditions were fair in iron and steel manufacturing. At the Sydney plant two blast furnaces were in operation and a third was being put in readiness to produce about the middle of January. The rolling mills were less active than other departments. One open hearth was put into operation at Sydney mines and another was expected to start up later. At Montreal the opening of the new steel plant of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company on December 12 gave employment to a number of workers. A number of prominent Canadian financiers and engineers were present at the opening of the works and were shown over the plant by the company's officers. The new plant, it was stated, represented an investment of one and one-quarter million dollars and would be in a position to manufacture a great many articles which hitherto had been imported from other countries.

At Toronto, manufacturing showed a considerable increase in activity and a number of additional workers were taken on at many plants. The Massey-Harris Agricultural Implement Works, which had been closed down since August, were re-opened on December 1, and 500 men taken on in the primary departments, the number afterwards being largely increased. At Brantford, also, the same company resumed operations with about 150 men, and gradually took on men until at the end of the month about 500 were employed. The unemployed situation at Brantford was materially improved in consequence. Other factories also at Brantford were said to be contemplating taking on more men in the new year. From other points also in Ontario more favourable reports were received. At the end of the month a number of large companies were shut down for stock-taking.

The Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company at Port Arthur commenced during the month a new building to be used as a blacksmith and forging plant. The company intends to engage in the manufacture of engines and boilers and other steel products in addition to its regular dry dock and shipbuilding business.

Railroad Construction.

Railway construction except in western parts was comparatively quiet. In the Maritime provinces a spur line of railway between Derby Junction and Chatham was finished and was to be taken over by the railway on January 10. Good progress was made on work in connection with the new terminals at Halifax, also on the Intercolonial Railway spur line from Rockingham to the harbour. The construction of No. 2 Pier, Deepwater Terminal, also showed much progress.

The new subsidiary of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway* between Smithville and Dunville was opened during the month and promised to be a success. Employment was given to about fifty men repairing the Grand Trunk depot at Stratford, which had been badly gutted by fire.

At Prince Albert, steel for the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at St. Louis had arrived and work was expected to commence early in the new year. Steel laying on the Edmonton and Great Waterways Railway reached Lac la Biche at the end of the month. A contract for the balance of the road to Fort McMurray, a distance of 186 miles, was let during the month. Track laying was continued on the Dominion Government railway to Hudson Bay, though very little work had been done in the terminal yard at the Pas or at the first divisional point on account of all energies

*This railway was erroneously referred to in the December *Labour Gazette* at page 635 as the Toronto, Huron and Bruce Railway.

having been devoted towards getting track laying and grading advanced. Work was also being continued on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.

General Transport.

Railway transportation showed improvement over the previous month, due to holiday traffic in passenger, freight and mail lines, though for most districts it was reported that the holiday business showed a falling off from last year. Navigation on the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence was completely closed and light-house keepers were practically all taken off during the month. A number of ship labourers and longshoremen consequently were thrown out of work. At open ports, also, on the Atlantic, transportation business was not heavy. At Charlottetown the harbour closed earlier than for many years past. Steamers on the Point du Chene and Summerside route made their final trip a week earlier than in 1913. The last ocean-going steamer to leave Quebec sailed on December 5. Late vessels from this port were detained on account of fogs.

The new wharf at Sand Point, St. John West, were completed and available for steamers. The opening of the wharf was made the occasion of ceremonies at which members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and other prominent men were present. The channel entrance to the harbour was dredged and widened, and new buoys and range lights will be placed so that the new channel may be used by vessels entering and leaving the harbour. There was considerable activity at a

number of points on the Great Lakes where vessels were berthed for the winter. At Kingston, over 100 vessels were laid up, and these were expected to furnish considerable work along the water front in the spring when being altered and fitted up prior to the navigation season.

Work in railway shops was fair, although many of these closed down several days at the end of the month over the holidays. At St. Thomas, traffic departments of the railways showed a decided improvement over the previous month. Conditions were good on the Michigan Central, the Wabash and Pere Marquette railways, and considerable additions were made to working forces. It was announced during the month that the Angus and Grand Trunk shops at Montreal would give work to their hands during the winter at the rate of 45 hours per week.

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions in the building trades continued dull, interior work, in most sections of the country, being about all that was being done.

Metal.—Some improvement was noticeable amongst metal workers over conditions of the previous month.

Printing.—Conditions continued comparatively dull.

Clothing.—Clothing trades continued quiet, except where engaged on military orders. Shoe workers continued fairly busy.

Textile.—Textile workers were well engaged in nearly all parts of the Dominion.

Woodworking.—Conditions for woodworkers were slightly improved.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Biscuit and confectionery workers continued fairly active; trades engaged in tobacco preparation continued quiet.

Transport.—Ship labourers and long-shoremen, owing to the close of navigation, were very quiet. Christmas traffic improved conditions with employees of steam railways.

Unskilled.—There was but little improvement in opportunities for employment for unskilled labour, and large numbers remained out of work in many parts of Canada.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During November, 1914, there was an increase in the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding

month of 1913, the amounts being \$79,880,917 and \$52,016,560 respectively. For the eight months ended November 30, 1914, the value of the imports show an increase of \$1,741,663 over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during November, 1914, amounted to \$42,872,273, a decrease of \$4,890,055, compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the eight months ended November 30, 1914, was 0269,629,860, as compared with \$303,311,982 for the corresponding month of the previous year. During November there was an increase in animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, November, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of November.		8 Months ending November.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Dutiable goods.....	32,338,858	18,697,737	294,635,668	198,343,559
Free goods.....	17,863,298	12,854,453	146,116,265	120,010,448
Total.....	50,202,156	31,552,190	440,746,933	318,354,007
Coin and Bullion.....	1,814,404	48,328,727	5,422,548	129,557,137
Grand Total.....	52,016,560	79,889,727	466,169,481	447,911,144
Duty collected.....	8,346,778	5,113,062	76,108,761	53,628,018

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of November.				8 Months ending November.			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,364,563	57,534	3,655,475	28,858	39,440,172	168,157	35,169,285	186,034
The Fisheries.....	2,225,333	4,728	2,056,055	14,794	13,556,463	51,702	11,980,770	92,777
The Forest.....	4,107,090	31,643	3,439,970	122,487	33,194,796	553,209	32,357,299	476,590
Animals and their produce.....	7,795,511	114,659	8,470,602	814,967	38,824,803	991,288	50,135,045	1,966,388
Agriculture.....	33,417,055	519,434	18,846,286	1,708,361	142,338,227	8,187,480	94,319,512	34,283,470
Manufactures.....	4,841,922	466,151	6,376,500	599,798	35,879,368	7,993,231	45,425,224	5,090,279
Miscellaneous.....	10,854	122,917	27,221	80,887	78,153	2,469,010	242,295	2,890,875
Total merchandise....	57,762,328	1,317,066	42,872,109	3,370,152	303,311,982	20,314,077	269,629,430	44,956,413
Coin and Bullion.....		363,429	164	331,957		7,829,181	430	4,099,439
Grand Total Exports.	57,762,328	1,680,495	42,872,273	3,702,109	303,311,982	28,143,258	269,629,860	49,055,852

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for November, 1914, with increase or decrease over November, 1913:—

	November, 1913.	November, 1914.	Changes.
Halifax.....	\$ 8,628,912	\$ 7,812,491	— \$ 816,421
Saint John.....	6,658,137	6,095,734	— 562,403
Montreal.....	244,344,774	201,353,029	— 42,991,745
Quebec.....	14,395,724	14,025,754	— 630,030
Brantford.....	2,698,439	2,052,314	— 646,125
Fort William.....	4,747,110	2,724,866	— 2,022,244
Hamilton.....	14,811,276	10,999,870	— 3,811,406
London.....	7,214,862	6,537,113	— 677,749
Ottawa.....	18,610,977	18,119,824	— 491,153
Peterborough.....		1,689,176	—
Toronto.....	186,790,061	150,132,944	— 36,657,117
Brandon.....	3,717,624	2,842,055	— 875,569
Winnipeg.....	209,574,750	148,927,216	— 60,647,534
Moose Jaw.....	6,180,731	4,026,808	— 2,153,923
Regina.....	13,616,683	8,790,004	— 826,679
Saskatoon.....	9,261,521	4,811,143	— 4,450,378
Calgary.....	23,540,731	14,822,508	— 8,718,223
Edmonton.....	20,277,789	10,333,744	— 9,944,045
Lethbridge.....	3,139,927	1,614,260	— 1,525,667
Medicine Hat.....	2,652,734	1,301,697	— 1,351,037
New Westminster.....	1,931,904	1,244,550	— 687,354
Vancouver.....	47,711,848	28,519,737	— 19,192,111
Victoria.....	12,772,795	8,168,812	— 4,603,983
Total.....	\$ 863,279,309	\$ 655,256,473	— \$208,022,836

The November bank statement showed a decrease in paid-up capital of \$942,895, the total at the end of November being \$113,909,750. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$350,884,153 and \$348,732,830 for November and October respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$114,707,226, as compared with \$123,744,682, a decrease of \$9,037,456. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$44,706,055, and other current loans to \$794,269,220. During October, 1914, the total amount of these was \$863,939,928. The figures for November, therefore, show a decrease of \$24,964,653.

Canadian revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of November, 1914, amounted to \$9,495,536.30, as compared with \$13,536,981.32 for the month of November, 1913. For the eight months

ending November 30, 1914, the total amount was \$90,468,002.68, as compared with \$114,640,295.66 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account for November, 1914, was \$4,601,077.68, as compared with \$6,259,878.69 during November, 1913. The total expenditure for the eight months ended November 30, 1914, was \$28,231,933.90, as compared with \$36,980,369.39 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$26,432,179.86 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$1,799,754.04 on railway subsidies.

Domestic trade.—The Christmas season brought about a marked improvement in retail business. Christmas buying, however, was not done to the same extent as in the previous year, and retail establishments reported a large falling off in total receipts as compared with those of the previous season.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Technical Education in Alberta.

A PROVINCIAL Director of Technical Education has been recently appointed in the Province of Alberta, whose duty it will be to co-operate with local authorities in the development of technical education. Under the School Grants Act of Alberta special annual grants, ranging from ten to fifty per cent. of the expenditure on equipment and maintenance, are paid, subject to regulations imposed by the Minister of Education, to school boards providing instruction in such subjects as Science, Agriculture, Manual Training, Art, Domestic Economy, Music, Penmanship, etc. Annual bonuses varying from \$20 to \$50 are also paid to teachers duly qualified in these subjects. The grants are so apportioned that in the rural districts the greater encouragement is given to agricultural instruction, in the

city schools emphasis is placed on industrial education, and in the town and village schools encouragement is given equally to agricultural and industrial training. In the towns and cities the Education Department is assisting night class instruction and prevocational, vocational and technical day classes. A course in Agriculture is provided in Grade XI, the grade from which all high school students must graduate before entering the normal schools. In the smaller centres, particularly the mining centres, where technical instruction is needed, a grant is given to assist local school boards in developing night class instruction.

The necessary training for persons desirous of qualifying as technical teachers will be provided by the Department of Education at the Summer School for Teachers at the University of Alberta, or at the provincial normal schools.

*Merger of Great Northwestern and
Canadian Northern Telegraph
Companies.*

During the month an arrangement was put through by which the interests of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company and the Canadian Northern Telegraph Companies will be merged, and from January 1 operated under one system as the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company of Canada. Under the arrangement the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines in New Brunswick, from Moncton east and in the United States, will become part of the G. N. W. system, except the direct lines from the international boundary between Maine and New Brunswick to the Atlantic cable landing stations at Canso and North Sydney, N.S., which will be retained by the Western Union.

The merger will give the Great Northwestern Company connection through Canadian territory with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which it has had to reach hitherto from Eastern Canada via Western Union lines through the United States, and will give the Canadian Northern Telegraph access to places served by the Great Northwestern and Western Union throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The combination will have over 1,700 offices in Canada. There will be a friendly alliance with the Western Union, which will give the Canadian combination access to some 22,000 Western Union offices in the United States, and with eight trans-Atlantic cables, six of which land in Canada.

The new arrangement means that the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company becomes entirely a Canadian organization. The executive offices will remain at Toronto.

*Canadian Government Railway Em-
ployees' Magazine.*

During the month the Department received a copy of the Introductory Num-

ber of the Canadian Government Railway Employees' Magazine. The object of the magazine, as set out in a letter of General Manager F. P. Gutelius to the officers and employees of the Canadian Government Railways, a photographic reproduction of which, together with a portrait of Mr. Gutelius, appears in the opening pages of the magazine, is to secure the general co-operation of all officers and employees in those things which make the operation of the railways more efficient, by suggestions from officers and employees in all departments in matters of safety, economy, better service to the public and better conditions for themselves. The suggestion of the publication, it is stated, met with the hearty approval of the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, whose partrait appears as the frontispiece of the magazine, accompanied by a facsimile letter from the Minister conveying his appreciation of the action of the employees of the Canadian Government Railways in contributing to the Patriotic Fund. The policy of the publication is that it shall be free from politics and religion, and that it shall be devoted to improving both the railways and its employees.

The magazine contains a number of articles on various subjects of interest to railway men, and gives prominence to the "Safety First" movement. A list is also given of the employees of Canadian Government Railways who have volunteered for active service in the war.

The magazine, which is edited by Mr. J. E. Long, Safety Engineer, will be published monthly at Moncton, N.B., and will be distributed free to employees of the Canadian Government Railways. To others the subscription price is \$1.50 per annum, or 15 cents per copy. An editorial note invites employees of the Government Railways to send in photographs and items of interest to railway men.

*Resumption of Mining and Smelting
Operations by Granby Company
at Phoenix, B.C., and
Grand Forks.*

During the month the mines of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Power Company at Phoenix, and its smelter at Grand Forks, which had been closed for some time owing to the low prices obtaining for copper, were reopened, and several hundred men given employment. The reopening of the mines and smelter was brought about by employees agreeing to accept a twenty-five per cent. reduction in wages pending a better market for copper.

The manner in which this agreement was brought about is of interest. There is but one large store in Phoenix, the proprietors of which were obliged to give credit to most of the people out of work, and this condition, it was feared, might be prolonged indefinitely, resulting in the possible bankruptcy of the firm. The proprietors, accordingly, discussed with the miners the question of taking a lower rate of wages as an inducement to the company to reopen its mines, and to this the miners were agreeable. A delegation composed of the mayor of Phoenix, a representative of the mercantile firm and some of the miners was organized by the member of the legislature for the district. This delegation went to Victoria and interviewed the Government in regard to having the Granby Company reopen its mines at Phoenix and its smelter at Grand Forks and give employment to men at these places, who were rapidly becoming destitute for want of employment. The manager of the Granby Company was summoned to the conference at Victoria, and stated it would be impossible to operate the mines at the rates prevailing for copper, except at a loss to the company; the costs for labour

and electric power were prohibitive. The men then agreed to take a twenty-five per cent. reduction in their wages, and the Acting Premier telegraphed the manager of the West Kooteney Power and Light Company at Rossland, asking if a reduction in power costs could be obtained to allow the Granby Company to operate its mines and relieve the labour situation at Phoenix. The manager at once replied that his company would be glad, under the circumstances, to supply power at cost. The manager of the Granby Company then authorized the reopening of the mines at Phoenix and the blowing in of four furnaces at the Grand Forks smelter. The proprietors of the store, on their part, agreed to supply the people at Phoenix with the necessaries of life at actual cost until conditions again became normal.

The report that the Granby Company intended to resume operations, even at a reduced rate of wages, brought a number of men to the district looking for work. It was announced, however, that there were more local men available than could be given employment, and outsiders were warned not to go to the expense of coming to Grand Forks or Phoenix seeking employment.

Montreal Free Employment Bureau.

The following table shows the operations during the month of December, 1914, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered.....	178	25	208
No. of applicants for situations.....	277	15	292
No. per cent of persons placed.....	90	90	90

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

Labour conditions for the past month have been about the same as the previous month, with slight increase in industrial activity.

The building inspector's report for the past twelve months shows that fifty-four new houses have been built at a cost of \$150,000, and one new block with three new stores in it at a cost of \$12,000. General repairing for the town of Amherst, \$13,000.

Farming has been very quiet in this district, with the exception of those who took part in the Maritime Winter Fair which was held on December 7, 8, 9 and 10, and was the most successful one from an agricultural standpoint that has been ever held in the Maritime Provinces.

Lumbering throughout the district has been carried on extensively. Lumbermen were awaiting the arrival of snow, which is so essential to the lumbering business of this province.

The International Engineering Works have received a large order for military supplies. This will give employment to a large number of men who would otherwise have been idle.

Halifax.

The demand for labour in most branches of trade has fallen off somewhat since last report, and there has been a sprinkling of idleness in almost every craft. While all the trades connected with building and construction work have been more or less affected, carpenters and bricklayers and masons have been hit hardest in the slackening up of work. A number of unskilled labourers were also among the unemployed. Many of the unskilled labourers, however, come to the city and work during the summer months, returning

to their homes in the rural districts nearby for the winter, and this, of course, relieves the situation somewhat. Quite a number were seeking employment along the waterfront, and their chances of securing work during the coming winter were none too good. Although a large number of longshoremen are in the militia, the outlook for the winter being very brisk was not very bright, and there was a sufficient force of regular longshoremen to handle all the work offering.

Splendid progress has been made during the past month on the work in connection with the south end terminals, and also on the I.C.R. spur line running from Rockingham to the harbor; night and day shifts have been employed, and the work pushed with vigour.

The construction of No. 2 pier, deep-water terminals, also showed signs of much progress during the month.

The retail trade reported Xmas shopping in most cases up to normal, but not as much call as in past seasons for the more expensive lines.

Turkey sold at 24-25 cents per pound; geese, 20 cents per pound, being 3 to 5 cents per pound less than a year ago. For the greater part of the month strictly fresh eggs were almost unobtainable at any price, but towards the end of the month eggs on the market sold at 30 cents per dozen.

Sydney.

There was little change in labour conditions during the month, although towards its close prospects in the steel and coal trade showed signs of improvement. This tended towards brisker Christmas business. But a feeling of uncertainty as to future industrial conditions, owing to the war and other influences, coupled with restricted incomes through a continuance of quiet times, reduced the volume of business usually

done in the month of December. Statements of President Plummer and General Manager Cantley, made at Amherst, regarding an expected improvement in business, had a heartening effect and did much to encourage the workers in the steel and allied trades.

The coal industry, while not active, did a little better than half time, which, under the circumstances, was considered fair. The same conditions will continue throughout the month of January. The Dominion collieries began banking coal in the latter part of the month, which will help the collieries that were hardest hit during November and December. All the coal companies of the Island have been affected by the want of demand for slack coal. For many years the demand for this quality of coal has been very good. Previous to that time slack coal was banked in large heaps around the collieries, and sometimes took fire before it was sold. It was then hardly worth the handling and scarcely paid the cost of loading and unloading. A return to the same conditions can only be very temporary as this quality of coal is valuable for many purposes.

Conditions at the Sydney steel plant were fair. Two blast furnaces were in operation and the third one was being put in readiness to produce about the middle of January. The rail mill was less active than other departments. One open hearth furnace was put into operation at Sydney Mines, and another one was soon to be started up.

Most of the Dominion collieries worked a little better than half time, and with the banking of coal in the heaps it was stated that all the Dominion collieries will get about four days per week. The four collieries at Sydney Mines worked half time and will do the same amount of work in January. Inverness had a good month with fairly steady employment, and the prospects for the winter are four days per week.

The building and allied trades remained quiet.

Water transportation was not quite so heavy, while the railways handled a fair amount of business. There was no marked change in the price of staple commodities.

Truro.

The year and month on the whole was quite satisfactory as regards labour, taking all things into consideration. Industries were running steadily full-handed, with no reduction of wages or hours. Outputs for the year were good, that of Standfield Limited being \$1,000,000 worth, nearly as large as last year's.

Lumbering was very brisk. In addition to the big concerns, quite a few private operations were being carried on. This industry absorbed a great deal of idle people.

The coal mine at Kemptown was operating steadily. Railway operations showed much improvement over the previous month.

A very cold snap suspended most of the outside work, and as a result there were a few idle mechanics, which is usual at this time of the year. Investigation, however, revealed not many out of work and few destitute. Some inside carpenter work was being carried on. Printers were fairly busy, but painters were very quiet.

The Truro Machine Company leased the machine shop of the Truro Engineering Works, closed down some time ago, and will do mill and engine repairing. Merchants reported good business. There were two difficulties, but these will pull through as the liabilities were very small.

Wholesale people had good trade.

Stanfields Limited purchased a large piece of real estate on which it is said a factory building will be erected.

The Markland Waterproof Company went into liquidation, but it was thought it would continue operations indefinitely.

Civic finances were in splendid shape. The year will end with an even sheet, notwithstanding that the year was begun with \$5,000 deficit.

Rumour had it that the shoe factory, closed down some time ago, might resume in the spring. The Pipe Works at Londonderry were still closed down. The Chair Works at Bass River were running full time, full handed.

Customs receipts showed a decided improvement.

Westville.

Labour has not been as well employed during the month of December as during the corresponding month of the previous year. This was due to the depression in the steel and coal trade. The collieries were working about three-quarter time. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company had quite a large number of men working on orders from the War Department; outside of that their plant was quiet. The Canada Tool and Specialty Company was busy on orders for war material.

On the twentieth, a slight explosion took place in the Allan shaft coal mine. Two pumpmen were the only workmen in the mine at the time, and they were taken out by the mine officials, who afterwards went on a tour of inspection. They went into a section of the mine containing deadly after-damp, and the Deputy Minister of Mines, T. Blackwood, and the Superintendent, Jas. Brown, lost their lives. After their bodies were recovered, the shafts were sealed up to prevent another explosion and to extinguish the fire. This mine has one of the most up-to-date surface plants in America, and had a capacity of 1,000 tons of coal a day.

Lumbering was active.

Manufacturing was quiet, except with establishments executing orders for war material.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Local labour conditions for this season of the year in and around the district were fairly good. The Charlottetown harbour ceased earlier this year than in many years past. This has been the coldest Christmas in many years, and the winter steamers "Minto" and "Stanley" were running on the George-town-Pictou route.

The cold weather appeared to stimulate trade. Merchants reported an excellent business for the week ending December 26. The Christmas market was a record one and some merchants reported that business this year doubled that of the corresponding date last year. The pork market was extremely active. Large lots were brought to the city, the Davis & Fraser factory alone handling more than \$10,000 worth. Farmers appreciate having this large factory here on the ground. The establishment gives employment to a large number of men, and fills a long-felt want in this district and the province in general.

No change was reported in rates of wages from any source, and labour in general was about normal.

It is not generally known that there is a canning industry right in the heart of Charlottetown where a ton of chicken a day is canned. This industry is conducted by the Royal Packing Company, of which Mr. J. D. Jenkins is the manager. The product handled by this company is only of the very best, and is always under the strictest inspection, any doubtful fowl detected being destroyed. This company recently received a large order from the British war office and the quality of the product has been found entirely satisfactory.

Fishing was quiet, as is usual at this season.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

The labour situation in Fredericton and vicinity during December has been very satisfactory. In fact there have been fewer unemployed to be found during the past month than during the same period for many years previous. Citizens of Fredericton consider it one of the fortunate places in this time of anxiety and depression, and all look forward to the future with confidence born of the present prosperity. The building trades have been fairly well employed during the month, while the factories and workshops have been running full time. The local stores reported that while the Christmas trade has not been as brisk as last season, they have no complaint to make, and that, all-in-all, business was much better than had been anticipated.

The taking over of the St. John Valley Railway and its operation from Fredericton to Centreville, by the Inter-colonial Railway, has proven a great boon to the storekeepers, as well as to the people living along the route, who were thus afforded an easy opportunity to do their Christmas shopping.

There was a good demand for farm produce and good prices prevailed in the country market during Christmas week, poultry especially bringing good prices.

Moncton.

Industrial conditions during December showed a decrease in activity from those of the preceding month, but viewed as a whole were normal for this season of the year and about on a par with the corresponding month of 1913. Commercial business in consequence of the activity incidental to Christmas holidays was in excess of November, and also averaged well up to the standard of the same period of the previous year.

The closing of certain outdoor operations last month on account of season-

able conditions threw a considerable amount of unskilled labour out of employment. This situation has been much relieved this month by a fair demand for men to go to the lumber woods, and also by the commencement of work upon the Main street subway excavation, the same being a preparatory step to the execution of the plan of the railway management whereby level crossings will be eliminated throughout the city and which was accepted by the city in a plebiscite vote Aug. 31. The carrying out of this scheme will necessitate the expenditure of some \$250,000, and will for a lengthened period employ a large amount of labour.

Private building operations were quiet and confined to interior work. The outside of the new Baptist church was completed and work upon the interior well advanced. Work will be continued through the winter. The building which is of Sackville freestone, when finished will cost in the vicinity of \$100,000. The basement of the L'Assomption church has been completed and temporarily roofed over, and will be used for worship this winter; \$50,000 has been expended, and the church will cost when complete \$170,000. A new parochial house for St. Bernard church costing \$20,000 has been erected and the interior finish was being carried on. Good progress in the re-building of St. John's Presbyterian church has been made, and the Sunday school hall will be in use in February. This church is of stone and brick, and will cost about \$75,000 when completed. Plans for the erection of a new Central Methodist church to replace the one destroyed by fire November 24, were being made and tenders for construction were soon to be asked for.

Several of the local industries reported very active conditions, while the remainder, with the exception of the cotton factory, which still remained closed, could be classed as steady.

The steamship Empress on the Point du Chene-Summerside route made her final trip for the season December 19,

and went into Charlottetown for winter quarters. This was one week earlier than in 1913.

Many Moncton business men attended the meeting at Amherst in the interests of the "Maritime Forward Movement," which it is hoped will give impetus to industrial development of the Maritime Provinces.

Farm work was limited to the cutting of fuel, care of stock and marketing of produce. Average Christmas prices were: turkey, 22-25c; geese, ducks and chickens, 20c per lb.; fowl, 16-18c; butter, 30c; eggs, 40c per dozen; pork, 11c to 12c per carcass; and beef, 6-7c per carcass.

A meeting of lobster canners and fishermen, held in this city December 8, passed a resolution asking for the prohibition of canning during the year 1915 by the Government so as to conserve the supply of fish and allow markets to so adjust themselves that the pay of fishermen may be more remunerative.

Newcastle.

The labour market for December was somewhat better than the previous month, and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year.

Inside workers were all well employed, but all outside work has been stopped by the cold weather and snow.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported better than last month. Good weighing during the Christmas season brought a large number of shoppers from surrounding districts, and the Christmas trade was better than for some years.

The short course in agriculture conducted by the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick in the Town Hall, Newcastle, from December 1 to 4, was well attended. Provincial speakers at the employ of the Department were present, and delivered very helpful and instructive addresses in the day time, while at night illustrated lectures on better farming were given. As a result

of this short course an agitation has been started, and the province will likely be asked shortly to construct an agricultural college at Newcastle for the north shore of New Brunswick.

The smelt fishing during the past month has been rather a failure. A large number of tom-cods were taken during the first weeks of the season, but they fell off considerably later. Practically no smelts at all have been taken as compared with catches of former years. A large number of bass were being taken by local fishermen.

Lumbering operations in the woods continued good. A good fall of snow during the month has greatly improved yarding conditions as well as placing logs in landing places. As large crews as former years are employed and the cut is expected to be as large as last year.

All local industries were working steadily and all employing a full number of hands.

The spur line of railway between Derby Junction and Chatham has been finished and will be taken over by the railway on January 10. On that date the terminus of the Canada Eastern branch of the Intercolonial Railway will be transferred from Loggieville to Newcastle, and a branch train will be run from the latter place to Loggieville connecting with all trains east and west. A new freight shed has been erected at Newcastle, and a number of improvements made in the yard to accommodate the increased traffic caused by this change.

St. John.

Nearly all branches of industry continue to work short time, and most of the saw mills were closed down entirely.

The new grain conveyors at St. John West were used for the first time on December 15.

H. Horton & Son have received a second contract from the Government for army saddles, the contract price being \$18,000.

Inquiries through the Board of Trade recently have resulted in the sale to the Belgian war office of 10,000 cases of sardines and 2,000 cases of kippered herring, the product of the Connors Bros.' factory at Black's Harbour, N.B.

James M. Queen, George E. Dawes, Murray W. Long, John M. Long, of Lancaster, St. John county, and H. Colby Smith, of St. John city, are applying for incorporation as The Colonial Construction Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$24,000 and head office at St. John. D. J. Barrett has taken over the Glenwood Range and Heater business conducted for some years past by McLean, Holt & Company.

The Public Works Department of the city has been having repairs made to several of the crossings and sidewalks, thus keeping the regular hands employed.

The new wharves at Sand Point, St. John West, have been completed and are available for the use of steamers. The channel entrance to the harbour has been dredged and widened, and buoys and range lights will be placed, so that the new channel can be used by vessels entering and leaving the harbour.

The creditors of the Smith Fish Market, Sydney street, are to meet to consider tenders for the purchase of the business. Mr. Justice M. Keown, on December 18, appointed Messrs. T. H. Somerville, J. Roy Campbell and Paul Blanchet permanent liquidators of the Quebec and St. John Construction Company. All action regarding the winding up of the company will stand over until January 15, to enable Attorney-General Baxter to look into affairs.

Inland revenue receipts for the month of November were \$18,581.63, and for the corresponding period last year \$18,514.50, an increase of \$67.13. Customs receipts for the month of November were \$91,934.09 duties and \$358.29 sick mariners' fees, making a total of \$92,292.38. Savings bank transactions for November were: deposits, \$67,203.30;

withdrawals, \$86,561.06. Bank clearings for the four weeks ending December 24 were \$6,297,794, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,101,671, being \$196,123 greater in 1914 than in 1913 and \$891,264 less than for the five weeks ending November 26 of the current year.

Passenger traffic during Christmas week was heavy, about 4,000 passengers having sailed from St. John.

At a meeting of the milk dealers on December 21 it was decided to adopt the ticket system of delivery after the new year. Customers will purchase tickets and leave them with the empty bottles or pitchers for the dealers. Most of the dealers were in favour of selling milk in bottles.

Reports from the winter herring fishery of the west coast of Newfoundland indicate that the catch will be fairly large. In a good year about 100,000 barrels of the fish are taken in the three centres of the industry, Bonne Bay, Bay of Islands and Bay St. George.

Of this approximately two-thirds goes to the United States and the remaining third to Canada. The herring are used partly for food purposes, when smoked but are chiefly valuable as bait for the cod fisheries.

Owing to the unusually high price paid for sardine herring during the past season very few of the smoke houses in Maine were filled with herring when the season closed, and the dealers were depending to some extent on the fishermen along the Canadian border for stock to keep the plants in Eastport and Lubec (Maine) in operation.

Lumbering will be very active in the vicinity of New Jerusalem during the winter. Edward Hicks, of Sackville, has his mill in operation, and will have a cut of upwards of 1,000,000 feet for W. Malcolm Mackay, of St. John.

The statement of exports of lumber to the United States from St. John for the month of November, 1914, is as follows:—

umber	\$13,672.51
ood pulp	32,776.54
ulp wood	5,000.00
aths.	8,546.84
ingles	6,775.70
ne boards	6,647.45
Total	<u>\$73,419.04</u>

Corresponding month, 1913:—

umber	\$50,553.45
ood pulp	34,897.61
ulp wood	4,812.50
aths.	40,179.54
ingles	6,029.50
ne boards	11,956.38
Total	<u>\$148,428.98</u>

Sackville. — Fawcett's foundry has been closed indefinitely. So far the enterprise foundry has been working three days a week, but was expected to shut for the winter. The men will largely take up work in the woods.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

There has not been any noticeable change in the labour situation since the last report, and the prospect is there will be no improvement until next spring.

According to the charitable societies there has been an increase of twenty per cent. in the number of people seeking assistance, as compared with December, 1913.

The cost of living has come down a little. Pork and beef were about forty per cent. cheaper.

Business men reported the month of December was fair for trade in general, but did not compare favourably with December of the previous year.

Farmers were the only ones not suffering from the present crisis. In spite of the scarcity of money, farm products sold well. The farmers of the district intend to put a larger area under wheat next year.

Montreal.

Except for the cessation on December 4 of activity along the harbour front, which left without employment between six and seven hundred people who look to work on the wharves for their subsistence, the situation has not radically changed in Montreal since the month of November. War office orders keep many businesses up to three-quarters capacity, but it is not enough to lift the great body of business above the depression in which the business world is lying. Confidence in a gradual betterment of the situation in 1915 has been expressed in many commercial and financial meetings because of the fact that money is accumulating on this side of the water, and it is hoped that New York may begin to lend the money for which various enterprises in this country have been accustomed to look to London. The loan of \$6,900,000 to the city of Montreal from a New York firm is taken as an earnest that more money can be obtained to start once again the great body of development enterprises which the Canadian Governments and people have undertaken.

There has been more unemployment than ever before in Montreal, and a greater effort on the part of charitable bodies and people to meet it. Archbishop Bruchesi, referring to the organizations to help the wounded soldiers in France and Belgium, as well as the countless families in distress abroad and at home, spoke of Montreal as having become an immense work-room of charity. He spoke of the Catholic poor as being more numerous this winter than ever, and as having great need of clothing, coal and bread. He stated that some who had always earned an honest living were reduced to enforced idleness while facing the severe trials of a long winter. The religious communities were giving hundreds of meals every day to men out of work and to the indigent; charitable persons were also doing their best. The Conference of St. Vincent

de Paul were also doing a great deal. He gave special permission to the churches to devote during the entire winter their Sunday collections, with the exception of those for special purposes, to the poor of the individual parishes.

At the Charity Organization Society, the Secretary, Mr. Rufus D. Smith, stated that they faced the most acute condition of unemployment ever before experienced, in addition to the constant social problems which they have to cope with every year in consequence of drink, disease, sickness, desertion, bad housing, wrong training, and other evils. Their problem with the unemployed is simply one of carrying them until they can find work for them. Last year seventy per cent. of the homeless men who came to them were from outside the city, but this year the homeless are in greatly reduced numbers, only five per cent. coming from outside the city. It is the family which is in trouble this year. Russian and Polish artisans, shoemakers, carpenters, etc., who never applied for relief before, are coming in great numbers this year, as well as Italian families who have been able to look after themselves in other years. There are many cases of men who get temporary work which yields them only enough to look after a part of their necessities.

The Meurling Night Refuge has had a large number of homeless men at night, 530 being accommodated Christmas night and 616 at the end of the month, which is the record attendance and within nine of the capacity. The beds will be increased to 675, the limit of accommodation. The new dormitory established at the old Mile End Town Hall in Laurier ward has not had a single woman apply for a night's lodging.

It is estimated that 1,600 families received dinners from institutions on Christmas day, and that none went hungry on that day who brought his need to the notice of any organization. In addition to that there was a great deal of individual charity, many men devoting the money they would have given

for Christmas presents to feeding the poor, and in some cases societies foregoing their annual banquets in order to give dinners to poor children. Clothes of every description were given away to all that needed or asked for them, and toys were given to all children who were at institutions or whose need was known.

The General, Western and Notre Dame hospitals have made by appeal of different sorts enough money to maintain all their beds, but they still depend on the city meeting the deficit of this year.

The Patriotic Fund relief committee has 1,503 families on the payroll. Disbursements by cheque for the first half of the month were \$12,537, and for the second half \$13,396, with an additional \$447 for emergency cases and \$5,500 paid to the Franco-Belgian branch, making a total of \$31,880 disbursed in December, or a grand total of \$122,290 since the inception of the fund. The total amount subscribed was \$1,588,856.77, of which over \$700,000 has yet to be collected. The Belgian relief committee has also continued to send money goods and food to Belgium in a steady stream to the fourth vessel chartered for the purpose.

A civic committee on unemployment has suggested that the city give \$100,000 to the Charity Organization Society and the St. Vincent de Paul Society for distribution among the poor, that the Provincial Government should be asked to have the wooden bridges throughout the province replaced by iron and steel bridges to help the structural workers and also to improve the rural routes, and that the Park avenue subway should be proceeded with. A committee appointed by the Trades and Labour Council asked that Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments should start all the necessary public works in their power. Mr. Ludger Gravel proposed in the Chambre de Commerce that that body should advise the city to start a necessary boulevard in or around the city where the unemployed could get work.

\$1.50 a day. It has also been proposed that the Government should keep fifty cents a day out of the pay of the soldiers at the front to be given them when they return or be given to their heirs in case they do not.

Nearly 4,500 German, Austrian and Turkish aliens are registered in Montreal, many of them at work still. Over two hundred were interned about December 4, and they were taken later to concentration camps at Kingston, Petawawa and elsewhere, but hundreds have been received and sent forward since.

The Builders' Exchange has made a sweeping reduction in the scale of wages to be paid the building tradesmen on the ground that the only way in which the investing public can be induced to build is to lower the cost. They claim so that differences up to as much as 50 cents an hour exist between the highest and lowest rates of wages paid by different contractors. They also declare an open shop so far as the brick and masonry section of the Exchange was concerned. The bricklayers' union declared that they would abide by the contract which gives them 55 cents an hour, the contract having been made with the General Contractors' Association, which they claim to be a section of the Exchange, and which the Building Exchange claims has nothing to do with them. The business agent of the bricklayers' union claims that the majority of its eleven hundred members have work, including those that have enlisted with the first and second contingents, those that are on home duty, and those that have gone to the lumber camps. Nineteen bricklayers working in connection with Congress hall of St. Patrick's church asked for a time and a half from the contractor, John Quinlan & Company, for Saturday afternoons. This was on December 5, and a week later the men were paid off. They were getting 55 cents an hour, and the work would have lasted until March.

The carpenters have also stated that they will not agree to a decrease, and developments from the attitudes of the

employers and employed are expected during the first half of January.

It was expected that one hundred firms will eventually be working on the order from the Imperial Government for 250,000 shells per month until the total number called for of 1,800,000 has been filled, which has been distributed among fifty different manufacturers in Canada who each take some portion of the shell to do. This embraces many concerns other than the steel companies. All the materials used are products of Canadian firms—the lead bullets, the cartridge cases, the brass fittings, and even the explosives. Just how much material this order will take can be judged from the fact that 4,000 tons of lead bullets will be required to complete it.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has had little work of late for the employees of the Angus shops. They have just received an order for 100,000 brass cartridge cases involving approximately \$200,000. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has also received a similar order and will employ local labour to complete it. The Montreal Locomotive plant has been practically idle for some months, but it will also start operations again by manufacturing shell parts. In fact, it was stated by Col. Bertram that every concern in the country that had facilities for making any parts of the shells would not be overlooked and would be given all the work they could handle.

Reports from Mr. Frederick W. Stobart, purchasing agent for the Imperial Government, show work still proceeding on the 750,000 sock order to be finished by the end of March, and on the order for a million flannel shirts. A \$125,000 order for axes, handles and spades has also been given. An additional \$325,000 order for military accoutrements has been placed with Canadian manufacturers of leather and canvas goods in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Mr. Stobart says that \$1,500,000 will be expended here by the end of March in this department alone. Colonel Barton, chief clothing inspector of the British war office,

has communicated with firms in the city and Dominion to ascertain their capacity for making uniforms, finding that ten thousand uniforms a week can be produced by those with whom he has communicated. Business is expected later. Orders for 50,000 head halters, for shoe laces, and for four million army buttons have amounted to an expenditure in Montreal of \$100,000. Inquiries were being made among Canadian manufacturers as well for 200,000 woollen undervests.

An important event in Canada's industrial history was the opening of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company of Canada, Ltd., on December 13, the plant being now ready to turn out the highest class of steel goods at their new plant on the south shore at Longueuil. The company has 250 acres, all of which they expect to utilize in time, but at present the units completed measure 65,000 square feet in floor area. One hundred and fifty men were at work, and five hundred will be employed shortly. About \$1,250,000 has already been expended. The units completed include the raw material and the crucible manufacturing departments, the rolling mill, the hammer department and the machine shop.

In this time of business retrenchment the fact that the Standard Bank of Toronto has opened a branch here is interesting. A new thirty million dollar oil company, the Port Lobos Petroleum Company, Ltd., has also been reported as going to have its office here.

The departmental store business of W. H. Scroggie, Limited, will be sold at 35 cents on the dollar to Mrs. E. S. Almy and Henry Wolf, of Salem, Mass., who represent the Scottish Syndicate which has departmental stores in several cities in the United States. They state that the employees will be Canadian, and that most of the goods purchased will be made in Canada as well.

The snowfall in the third week of December made business much brisker in

retail and wholesale concerns. December buying by retailers showed them very careful not to get materials on their hands for which there might be no sale after Christmas, but the volume of Christmas buying proved fairly large, although not in such expensive lines as in other years. Turkeys were selling about 8 cents a pound under last year, and other meats were lower in proportion. There was no movement of moment in real estate, and building activities were almost at a standstill. The demand for structural material, as a consequence, has been very small. There have been a large number of failures. Houses with war orders did a large business, wholesale grocery houses did a good business, the leather trade was busy but other wholesale houses have had a quiet business. So far as iron and steel are concerned, business conditions were unsatisfactory. Until buildings begin to be constructed again, railways to extend their lines and manufacturing plants to be established, steel plants, rolling mills, car works, factories engaged in producing railway supplies and such will be idle unless they get export businesses. The Dominion Bridge Company shows a decrease of twenty-five per cent. in profits as compared with 1913, although still earning 9.8 per cent. on its stock. The company's shops were kept fairly well employed to the end of July, but during the last three months it was necessary to make exceedingly low prices to keep the organization together.

Building returns from the City Hall for the year 1914 were approximately \$17,700,000 as compared with \$27,037,297 in 1913. The exports of flour for the season of 1914 show an increase of 16,948 sacks, the total being 2,764,144 sacks, but other cereals were less, such as oatmeal and rolled oats. Of wheat there were over 60,000,000 bushels exported during the season ending on December 4 with the departure of the Manchester Spinner, an increase of over 27,000,000 bushels as compared with 1913.

Over ten or eleven banks who made their statements for 1914 during December show profits under those of 1913, a decrease in the aggregate of, roughly, about ten per cent. Reserves have been strengthened at the expense of profits. Most of the bankers express confidence that the situation is satisfactorily adjusting itself. Savings deposits were accumulating steadily. All the banks have contributed to the Patriotic and other funds generously.

The International Milling Company showed trading profits of \$519,115 against \$498,836 in 1913. The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings showed a decrease. The first public statement of the Dominion Glass Company showed net profits of \$625,748 for the year ending September 30, but a contraction in trade was foreshadowed. The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Company has declared a dividend of 14 per cent., being accumulated dividends up to August 1. This is encouraging to other Canadian industrial preferred stocks in the deferred payment class. The Sun Life of Canada wrote \$18,843,790 new business in 1914, an increase of half a million over the 1913 record.

The customs receipts at the port of Montreal for 1914 were nearly six and a half millions less than in 1913, being approximately \$1,300,000 in 1914.

On December 11 the city gave notice that they would dismiss 69 employees, including 22 assistant engineers and 47 chainmen and inspectors in the hope of effecting an economy of \$75,000 next year. Some of the men will be engaged again. The License Commission has granted licenses to four hundred applicants as allowed by law, thus automatically cutting off seven on May 1 that now exist. About 150 extra letter carriers were employed during the Christmas rush. The Provincial registration gave employment to many from December 1 to 19 inclusive.

The December clearings were about twenty-five per cent. under those for the same month in 1913.

Quebec.

The month has not been a good one for labour, the closing of the navigation season throwing out of employment ship labourers, longshoremen and others occupied in the shipping line. The cessation of outside work on buildings not far enough advanced, the completion of the new wing to the Ross Rifle Company's building, whereon were employed all of the men that could be put to work at it, and the fact that the shoe factories were not all working full-handed and full time tended to make the month a bad one for labour. To counterbalance this there were a large number of buildings that were enough advanced in construction to have work continued upon them, as well as the fact that a number of permits for extensive repairs and additions have been issued, and that the civic authorities have decided to continue all of the works that can be done in winter, particularly in the newly annexed wards. It may be stated that despite these conditions there were still some 1,600 to 1,800 men unemployed.

Farmers have been busy killing and marketing their meats and poultry. Prices obtained were lower than last year. Dressed hogs by the carcass ranged from 9 to 11 cents per pound; sheep, 10 to 11 cents; beef, hind quarters, 10 to 12 cents, forequarters, 8 to 10 cents; turkeys, 15 to 18 cents; geese and ducks, 13 to 15 cents; chickens, 11 to 13 cents. Although these figures denote a considerable falling off in prices, nevertheless butchers were still maintaining their high retail rates. The evident cause was the excess of supply over demand, even at these reduced rates sales were not prompt and even the dealers seem to be overstocked. In the lumbering industries there was enough snow for hauling purposes.

Immigrants to the number of 149,598 landed in Quebec during the summer just closed. The last ocean-going steamer to leave the port this season was the Manchester Spinner. This ves-

sel left Quebec on the fifth of December. The last vessels were retained by fogs.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally has not improved since last month. The woollen and cotton mills were still working full time, and some of the ready-made clothing manufacturers were busy making clothing for the different armies, but the machine shops were still very dull. Some of them, however, have secured orders in connection with the manufacture of material for the British Government.

The lumber mills are operating on a very small scale this year.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Mills Company at East Angus have finished installing a large paper machine, one of the largest in Canada, which will give employment to a number of men in that town.

The railways report a falling off in the passenger traffic at this season of the year in comparison with other years.

Poultry and beef were lower than this time last year, turkeys selling at 20 cents per lb., other years 25 cents.

Farmers received fair prices for all their produce, and are the most prosperous people in this section, as they can find a market for anything they have to sell.

Road making owing to the snow has finished for this year.

This year more than usual the poor have been helped at Christmas by the citizens generally, so that no person would have a dismal Christmas. The different societies and churches also sent provisions, etc., to any person they could find in need of same.

Sorel.

There has been a satisfactory industrial activity in the district during the month. As a matter of fact business has been good, and wholesale and retail trades have been fair and well sustained all through the month. The hay trade has been good, and the last boats

have been carrying abroad large quantities of it, as well as of butter and cheese. Cheese and butter making during the last season have done very well.

The condition of labour, as a whole, has been satisfactory.

Cost of living has been about the same as in the previous month. The skilled trades have been active and the unskilled labour satisfactory.

Work on the farms has been quiet. Farmers have been engaged in the sale of their crops and cattle, and in doing general work. Some have been doing lumbering as well. Trade in agricultural products has been most satisfactory, as farm products were plentiful in the local market and prices very high.

Industrial establishments in the district have been doing very well.

St. Hyacinthe.

The condition of the labour market during December was good, much better in fact than during the corresponding month of last year. There was less unemployment than during the same period for several years, and a tendency was noted among public bodies to extend their operations in order to help in the solution of the problem of unemployment. As a result of the war the "Made in Canada" movement has been very successful and Canadian goods have been in greater demand.

The building trades were fairly well employed as contractors continued work on existing contracts, but no new buildings were started. Work on the Girouard Academy was nearly completed, and classes will soon re-open in that institution.

Retail business was very active, but people evidently buy cheaper goods than formerly. The wholesale trade was rather quiet.

Banks reported a fairly active month with fairly easy collections.

The cost of living has not changed much during the month; meats have slightly decreased in price. Rents continued very high, with no prospect of

a decrease for a long time. There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour, and relations between employers and employees were cordial.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farm and dairy products sold well at moderate prices. Work on the farm was quiet, the only activity being shown in the cutting and hauling of firewood.

St. John's and Iberville.

The general condition of the labour market during December was about the same as during the preceding month and did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of the previous year. Building operations were at a complete standstill. Manufacturing was quiet. The Standard Clay Products Company worked full time, having received a large order of pipes for the city of Quebec. The Bell Telephone Company employed a large number of men repairing its lines in St. John's and the vicinity.

Several American boats which could not leave for the United States before the closing up of navigation had to winter here.

Dealers reported that trade in general was a little more satisfactory during the last week of the month.

The cost of living has been reduced in a few lines. Beef, pork, flour, cheese, etc., were cheaper.

Farmers were busy marketing their products and pressing their hay.

Sash and door factories and other woodworking establishments were working short time.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of labour has been fair for the season and did not vary much with December of last year.

Industrial activity was about the same as for the two or three previous months, with a little increase for the last part of the month. There was no exceptional activity in any particular trade.

There was much talk about the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway making some considerable improvements in the early spring.

There has been a cut of fifteen per cent. in the wages of the Wabasso Cotton Company's employees, affecting between five hundred and six hundred hands. The decrease occurred on December 15.

There has been very little change in the cost of living during the month.

Farmers were kept busy carrying farm produce to the public market, and secured good prices for their goods.

The tommy cod fishing started during the last week of the month, with good prospects.

Lumbering firms were employing about their usual number in the bush this season.

All factories have kept their employees fairly busy for the season.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Labour conditions for December in this city were fairly quiet, but despite this fact there were no apparent hardships.

The holiday trade was excellent, in fact in some respects was in excess of former years. This may perhaps be explained by the fact that the city is the centre of a rich agricultural district and a great cheese centre. Upwards of a million dollars worth of cheese was this season sold on the Board here.

Some of the manufacturing concerns such as the two lock factories were quite busy and were working nearly full time. Some other factories were working short hours.

Much poultry was shipped away from here for the holiday season, and the local market was liberally supplied.

Some lumbering was being carried on in the northern portion of Hastings county.

In the northern part of the county iron ore and other minerals were being mined, but not to a great extent.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for the month of December were not quite up to last month, and far from the corresponding month of last year. Apart from the robe and clothing factory and felt factories working overtime all others that had war orders such as button factories, shoe factories, trunk and bag factories, have filled their orders and were again on the eight hour day. Furniture factories were all slack, with a few closed up indefinitely. Building trades are all slack, about 75 bricklayers being out of work.

Work on the Y.W.C.A. progressed nicely, the building being under roof. Work on the new Merchants' Bank building was also going on despite the bad weather. The foundation was completed and the large steel columns were being put up.

A large number of labourers got a few days' work the latter part of the month removing the snow from King street.

Railway traffic was heavy over the holiday season, but not up to last year. The same applies to retail trade.

Customs returns for November were \$40,058.60 against \$44,256.76 last year, a decrease of \$4,198.15, and a total decrease for this year of \$31,469.58.

The cost of living remained about the same, the only notable change being a drop in rents. New six and eight roomed red pressed brick houses could be had anywhere from \$10.00 to \$15.00. These houses have all conveniences, and a year ago could not have been had for less than \$18 to \$20.

Potatoes and eggs were a little higher since the cold weather set in.

There were no strikes or lock-outs, but wages generally were lower than last year at the same time.

The Dominion Sugar Company finished another successful season. It did not run quite as long as other years, but

that was due to the improved machinery which was installed last summer. About 20 out of 200 men will be retained for cleaning up, etc.

Farmers had very little to do with the exception of caring for their stock.

Manufacturing as a whole did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Foundries, furniture factories, planing mills, button factories, cigar factories, trunk and bag factories were dull, while confectionery, wholesale sausage and tanneries were fair. Felt factories, robe and clothing factories, tire factory and rubber factories were busy.

During the month the sub post office at the Grand Trunk Railway depot was opened. This is a great convenience to the factory district, as nearly all mail from the factories is posted at the depot.

Brantford.

Toward the end of the month conditions improved a little. The Massey-Harris Company resumed operations at the commencement of the month, with about 150 men, and have gradually extended operations till about 500 are at tended operations till about 500 were employed. This has relieved the situation of unemployment here. Other factories were contemplating employing more men in the new year.

The woollen mills were still busy, and the cotton mills were improving. The silk factory had a number of employees at work.

The intense cold weather toward the end of the month made it almost impossible to do outside work. The Christmas season made an improvement in the labour situation. Store clerks, expressmen and the makers and vendors of food benefited mostly.

Merchants claimed that while there was a decrease in the volume of trade compared with other years, yet conditions were satisfactory. Owing to the existence of much unemployment a great effort was put forth by the citizens to relieve the situation. Never before has

so much been done to help those in unfortunate circumstances, never before has it been so necessary. The civic authorities were still employing a large number of men on the work for helping the unemployed. At the end of the month changes were made in the staff of the City Hall with a view to curtailing expenditure. Three officials were laid off for four months and one official's duties added to another office.

Very few building permits have been granted, and the building trades are all very quiet. During the month the commissioners of the Brantford municipal railways placed new street cars in service, adding materially to the comfort and welfare of the citizens.

Agriculturists have been marketing their goods and doing repairs necessary around the farms. Fair prices obtained for dairy produce, vegetables were cheap, and poultry has been bringing fair prices.

Brockville.

Labour conditions were not very favourable for December, and seemed less favourable than for November. There were many unemployed, temporarily at east.

The Hydro Electric Commission will construct a new power house in connection with the electric power installation for Brockville. The new building will be 20 by 39 feet, and will cost about \$4,000. The new building will be built of granite block and will be fireproof.

Railway traffic has been unusually brisk during the holiday season, many rains having been run in two sections for passenger traffic.

The moulders and coremakers strike at Smith's Falls remained unchanged.

The cost of living was about the same. Eggs advanced for the strictly fresh variety, and pork was somewhat cheaper. House rent was also lower.

Manufacturing was fair in some lines, quiet in others, and active in others. The iron industry was only fair during the present month, and the Jas. Smart Man-

ufacturing Company were at present closed down for stock-taking and repairing for two weeks. The Canada Carriage Company was running on slightly reduced time. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was running only about half time. The Gilbert Motor Boat Company was closed. The St. Lawrence Engine Company were running 5½ days per week with about half a gang. The Abbott, Grant & Company, biscuits and confectionery, have been very active for the holiday season. The Paper Box Company has also been very active.

The Rideau Power Company has machinery coming from Sweden, which, when installed, will furnish power for Merrickville and also for neighbouring towns as well.

Chatham.

Labour conditions with few exceptions were very quiet during December, the building trades being the most affected. While outside work was pretty well over, there was considerable interior work going on. The Merchants' Bank was making improvements amounting to about \$10,000 on their bank (both interior and exterior).

The principal factories such as Spring and Axle Company, Chaplin Wheel Company, Gray-Campbell Company, and all planing mills, were working short time, a number 8 hours per day, 6 days per week, while others 3 days 10 hours per week.

The Hydro Electric Commission had between 60 and 70 men engaged erecting poles and stringing wires, which employed principally the labouring class.

Retail merchants reported Christmas trade fair. Passenger traffic to and from the city was fair also.

On the whole December business in many instances compared very favourably with the corresponding month of 1913.

The city tax collector reported taxes collected amounted to more than expected in view of conditions caused by the war.

One of the last acts of the City Council and Board of Trade was to attempt to secure a portion of the second contingent for training purposes in Chatham. This, if successful, would be the means of thousands of dollars being spent among the merchants in the city.

In January a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers to loan the Everlasting Casket Company \$3,000 at 6 per cent., the company agreeing on its part to employ fifteen hands the first year with a payroll of not less than \$6,000; after the first year 30 hands and a payroll of not less than \$15,000 in wages, these figures not to include the office staff.

The cost of living remained firm with little prospects of any reduction in view. House rents remained firm, while there were quite a number of vacant houses, principally large ones, smaller ones being in greater demand.

No changes in rate of wages were reported, any changes being by way of shortening the hours at the same rate of wages.

Farmers generally were well through with fall work, the past season being one of the most successful in many instances for a number of years. The sugar beet crop was a large one. Farmers contracted with the Dominion Sugar Company at \$4.50 per ton, but on account of the advance in sugar owing to the war were given 50 cents per ton extra. Over \$50,000 was paid out to beet growers throughout the district. The total amount of beets delivered to the Wallaceburg Sugar Works amounted to over 70,000 tons.

Manufacturing throughout the city and district was very quiet the latter part of the month. All factories, with two or three exceptions, closed down on December 24, not to resume labour until January 4. Some reported prospects as bright, while others reported nothing extraordinary in view.

Cobalt.

No exceptional activity was shown in the labour circles of Temiskaming dur-

ing the past month. Mining operations were carried on at normal strength during the month, with very little outside work being attempted owing to the winter setting in. At Cobalt there was apparently little unemployment. The Buffalo mine resumed operations early in the month, giving employment to some 200 men who were thrown out of work at this property early in August. The Cobalt Reduction Company have had extra gangs of men at work in constructing a cyanide plant for the big concentrator. The frame work was nearly ready and the foundations in for the tanks.

Conditions in Porcupine were much the same as during the previous month, labour being well employed.

Navigation closed throughout the north during the fore part of December, and in isolated cases lakes were frozen before that time. The weather during the month was mild, with a cold snap just prior to Christmas.

While the lumbering interests, particularly along pulpwood lines, will be well engaged during the winter months, the larger camps will be at a standstill in most sections. There will be a few hundred men working in Quebec just opposite the district, but for Temiskaming the taking out of pulp wood will be the main industry along lumbering lines.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during December were quieter than those of the preceding month, rough wintry weather causing the cessation of almost all building operations. The Sewerage and Public Works Commission still provided three days per week employment for about 300 men. Snow shovelling also gave work to quite a number of labourers. Manufacturing industries showed slight improvement over the previous month.

The City Council will submit two by-laws to the ratepayers at the municipal elections in January, one asking \$125,000 for the erection of new collegiate insti-

tute, the second asking if the ratepayers are in favour of giving the municipal vote to married women.

At a meeting called by the mayor of the city, the centralization of all the charities of the city and the handling of all relief funds by one committee was decided upon. This committee, which is a strong one, will work under the name of the Associated Board of Relief, and will handle not only local relief funds but Belgian relief funds as well.

The Guelph Radial Railway Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the \$169,000 worth of stock held by the city.

At the last meeting of the Wellington County Council a grant of \$30,000 was made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This amount is equal to 1 mill on the dollar of taxation.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair for the month, the Christmas trade being rather better than anticipated.

Farmers had a quiet month, being chiefly employed in caring for stock and marketing produce. Fowl for the Christmas market commanded rather lower prices than last year.

The Ontario Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, held from the fifth to the tenth of the month, proved to be a marked success in both number and quality of exhibits. A record was also made in point of attendance.

Harriston.—The third annual exhibition of the Harriston Winter Fair and Poultry Show was a great success, there being a marked increase in number of entries.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions for the month of December showed no improvement over the preceding month, except in industries that were working on war orders, and did not compare favourably with conditions existing during the corresponding month of last year.

Over 4,000 men have registered for work at the United Relief Association's

labour bureau. Of this number 700 are foreigners and the balance English-speaking people. Of the total about 500 have been employed off and on on work launched by the controllers a short time ago. Two hundred team owners were on the city's list for something to do. Fifty of them were engaged, and the rest will be given a certain amount of work when the works department commences a scheme to have all the sand and gravel that it will use next year drawn from the beach to the city this winter, when teams would otherwise be without employment. It was estimated that \$10,000 would be spent in this way during the winter.

The works department has notified all city teamsters that a regulation top must be placed on all wagons used in city service, and so constructed as to hold, level full, exactly two yards of material, water level. Under this arrangement it will not be necessary to measure up a load of material to ascertain whether or not the proper quantity is being hauled.

It has been suggested by some of the civic authorities that the works department insert advertisements in the city papers offering to undertake the cleaning of snow from sidewalks in front of private residences, cost of same to be charged in taxes against property owners. The suggestion will probably be adopted.

Although not as good as last year, the Christmas trade among the up-town retail stores was reported to have been better than was expected.

The postal authorities experienced the usual Christmas rush, and employment was given to 40 extra men for ten days. Some idea of the scarcity of work may be gathered from the fact that upwards of 1,500 applications were received from citizens anxious to secure this bit of extra work.

Work on the Toronto-Hamilton highway was giving employment to 50 or 60 Hamilton men. Camps were being formed at Oakville and Lorne Park for the men who have had to travel from Hamilton and Toronto to their work.

A new company, incorporated under the provisions of the Ontario Companies Act, to be known as the Canadian Cart-ridge Company, will start business in Hamilton with a capital of \$100,000. The company will be authorized to manufacture brass, bronze, iron, steel, manganese and all other metals and all or any products thereof, and to trade in copper, bronze, brass, steel products, hardware, cartridges, shells, rifles, ammunition, etc.

The Hamilton Bridge Work Company, Limited, has secured one of the largest steel contracts ever let in Canada, amounting to \$400,000. The contract is for work on the new viaduct, which the city of Toronto will erect over the Dan Flats. The securing of this contract will give employment to a large number of men. The total weight of the structural steel will be 12,800,000 pounds.

The city has awarded a contract to the Steel Company of Canada at \$1.60 per 100 pounds for about 40 tons of reinforced steel rods, to be used in connection with the East End sewer system.

A reduction in water rates has been recommended by the Board of Control, which will amount to about \$35,000 annually. The general tax increase, when things become normal, is expected to make up for this.

Rapid progress was being made by the National Gas Company in laying its mains from Blackheath toward Hamilton. Mains were also being laid in the city, the company's extension of franchise being granted on condition that by January it would have seven and a half miles of pipe laid. The by-law calls for the delivery of gas by the National Gas Company within ten months of January next, consequently the company will have to keep a large number of men going full time.

The number of electric light users in Hamilton has increased in the past two years by over 5,000. During the year 1914 the Hydro Department increased the number of its users from 6,500 to over 10,000, notwithstanding the depressed condition of business.

The proposal by the Trades and Labour Council that the Board of Education abolish school fees until after the war has been adopted by the Public School Board. The abolition of fees will necessitate an increase in the school tax rate. Only the 10 cent fees are abolished, the Commercial and High School fees remaining the same as usual.

The local Trades and Labour Council will ask all councils in Ontario to appoint representatives to a delegation that will wait on the Government and urge the abolition of property qualification for holding municipal office.

The Hamilton Journeymen Tailors' Union, after an existence in this city of over 23 years, has surrendered its charter. A number of the members will retain their membership in the Toronto Union as jurisdiction members.

Christmas poultry was scarce on the local market this year, turkeys commanding as high as 30 cents per lb.

The firm of James Jolley & Sons, wholesale harness manufacturers, has been busy for the past three months making harness, saddles, etc., for the British, Canadian and French Governments, and was making cavalry saddles for the Russian Government.

Another Hamilton firm which has received a large order from the British war office is the Canadian Shovel and Tool Company. The order calls for 5,000 dozen shovels. This means that the firm will have its entire staff of men working full time, and if local orders continue as good as at the end of the month it will be necessary for this firm to work overtime.

Another large order placed here from the British war office is for 11,500 dozen of True-Knit cavalry drawers. These were being made at the mill of the Canada Knitting Company, Limited, which has been working overtime for some weeks.

The new subsidiary of the Toronto, Hamilton & Bruce Railway between Smithville and Dunnville was opened during the month, and promises to be a success.

The Frost Wire Fence Company has voted \$2,000 to be distributed in bonuses among its employees. This is in accordance with the profit-sharing scheme adopted by the company a year ago.

The National Steel Car Company has received two large orders, one from the British war office and one from a private corporation in France, which will necessitate increasing the company's staff by 500 men at the first of the year. The orders aggregate in value \$1,500,000.

The Steel Company of Canada is another firm which has received some large orders lately, and it was considered probable that the company's big mill on Queen street, which has been closed for some time, would soon be in operation again.

Dundas.—Industrial conditions in Dundas continue to improve. The big Bertram tool factory was still working nights, in order to catch up with the war office job, and indications were favourable for a still bigger boom in the shop. The Pratt & Whitney Company has a very large order from war supply sources, and this firm will work full time, and, perhaps, overtime for months to come.

Kingston.

There was very little change to report in labour conditions during December as compared with the month of November. Building operations had already ceased, with little outlook for a reopening of activities. Fortunately the textile mills, hosiery mills and tannery were keeping very busy, and expected to continue that way all winter. The Canadian Locomotive Company has an order which will keep quite a number of men employed during the winter season. There was a lull in operations on the new causeway, but it was expected they would soon open up with increased activity.

The Sydenham Public School was about completed, and the local men were all back. There were still some stone-

cutters and masons working on the Napanee drill hall.

Work was lively in the early part of the month along the waterfront, where over a hundred boats were laid up in their winter quarters. Practically all of the Montreal Transportation Company's boats are laid up at this port. The Keystone Line of vessels are laid up at Portsmouth, and the Canada Steamship Line has practically all its vessels that navigate the local water laid up in this port. The outlook for the spring is therefore splendid in this line, as there will be many men needed for fitting these boats out ready for their summer's work. There were about 20 men working in the city quarries cracking stone; they are paid at the rate of \$6.00 per ton.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Reliance Moulding Company, held on December 8, very encouraging reports were presented, and it was expected that work would commence in about a month's time. About 60 or 80 men will be employed, of which seven or eight will be skilled moulders brought from Toronto; the remainder will be local men.

Inland revenue for November totalled \$7,112.06.

The annual report of the fire chief shows the department to have had 96 calls for fire, and four for the pulmotor. The loss by fire within the city limits has been exceedingly large, owing to one at the Davis & Son tannery on August 8. Leaving this fire out the loss has been \$27,837.30, on which there has been paid insurance of \$25,555.35, leaving an uninsured loss of \$2,281.95, with insurance carried on property endangered of \$776,650. With the tannery the total loss will be \$222,837.

A meeting of the dairymen of the district was held on December 7. Addresses were given by officers of the local Dairy School. Mr. J. McGrath was elected district representative on the Board of Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. There was a splendid attendance.

London.

Conditions among workers were very bad. Many were out of work, and the severe weather of the past week has made the situation worse. The Christmas shopping at the retail stores has been as heavy as ever, showing that there must be plenty of money somewhere. In several lines business has been good, but in all cases it required skilled help and did not benefit the masses. The Sherlock-Manning Organ Company were exceptionally busy. More hands were employed than a year ago, and the company was working overtime three nights a week. The shoe factories, the brass factory, and the London Foundry Company were busy on war orders. The McClary Manufacturing Company shut down for two weeks for stock-taking.

The city is doing all it can to help the unemployed and has commenced several storm sewers, employing 50 men at a time for three days, then laying those off and taking on another 50, and so on until all get some work. The city has also opened a labour bureau, through which all unemployed are engaged, and lodgings procured for those without homes. The old railroad ties taken from the London and Port Stanley Railway were being cut up for the poor to burn, and men paid to cut them.

At Springbank Park a number of men were employed by the city breaking stones for roadways, etc. The septic tanks at the sewage disposal plant were also being cleared out, giving work to about 20 men.

There is very little building going on, the Ford building being about completed, and besides that the only large job is a public school in South London.

Niagara Falls.

Developments in the industrial situation during December were of small importance. There was probably an increase in the number of unemployed, but the situation was not alarming. An in-

creased number of men were engaged in sewer construction under the city's relief plan. Preference of employment was given to married men. Expenditure on charity account did not overrun the estimate made at the beginning of the year, and was but slightly more than in previous years.

Building permits for the eleven months ended November exceeded in total amount the permits for the same period of last year. Two of the largest buildings commenced during the year were still far from completion, and will give some employment all winter. These are the Dominion Chain Company's \$100,000 factory and the Oddfellows' Temple. The total value of building in the city this year will be about \$450,000, or \$60,000 more than last year. There has, however, been much less building in the suburbs.

Retail business was fair.

Freight movements were heavier, but passenger traffic was very light.

Expenditure on good roads construction in Welland county during the season totalled \$112,658.

Little developed in manufacturing circles. A foundry was busy casting electric light standards for a new lighting system on business streets. Twelve thousand dollars will be spent on this improvement.

The cutlery and silverware, suspender and corset trades showed slight gains. The Chain Works and Shredded Wheat Factory were busy. Corrugated paper and small metal wares and automobile accessories were fair. Ironworks, other than noted above, were quiet. Woodworking concerns were quieter. In the district some improvement in manufacturing industries was reported.

Welland.—A contract was let for another building at the Empire Cotton Mills. It will be of brick, 50 by 100 feet in size, and will accommodate a boiler house and dining room. A landslip in the canal delayed traffic for a few days late in the season. The condition of general unemployment was not improved. A large dredge was launched at the Beatty

Works. It will cost \$150,000. The Electro Steel and Metals Company increased its staff from 50 to 150 men.

Port Colborne.—Inland navigation closed on December 15. Sixteen vessels are wintering here, several being laden with large cargoes of grain for the local mills.

Bridgeburg.—The Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company moved into its new factory. The Chicago Bridge and Iron works received contracts which will keep the plant busy for four months. The staff will be doubled and a night shift put on.

Fort Erie.—The new plant of the International Safe and Register Company commenced operations with many orders on hand.

Orillia.

Severe weather conditions have almost put a stop to outside work, and during the latter half of the month brought operations on the waterworks to a standstill. Work in the factories continued much the same as for November.

The town was affording some work for the unemployed in distress in cutting wood on a farm purchased several years ago for sewage purposes.

The price of meat has shown a downward tendency. The price of poultry, however, did not drop so low at Christmas as was anticipated, because the heavy storms blocked the roads and prevented the glut of the market. Turkeys sold at 15 to 17 cents a pound, and geese at 13 and 14 cents.

Messrs. J. R. Eaton & Sons were moving into their new planing mill, and expected to have it in operation early in 1915.

The smelter was again in full operation.

Under all the circumstances, the Christmas business was very fair, but it was not so large as it would have been if it had not been for the heavy snowstorm, which blocked the roads.

Ottawa.

December found no improvement in the local labour situation. On the contrary, the number of unemployed was increased. At the end of the month it was estimated that 4,100 men were idle in the city. Hundreds, mostly labourers, reported at the city hall daily seeking employment on civic works.

Unemployment was frequently discussed by the city council during the month, and efforts were made to start every civic work possible.

Unusual distress led to the formation of the United Charities Relief Committee during the month, and more than 7,000 persons were assisted in December. This committee, at the end of the month, was supplying the necessities of life to 1,229 families. On the first day the depot of the committee was opened 242 families applied for aid. The city at first contributed \$5,000 to the fund, and has supplemented this with a grant of \$10,000. Many individual donations have also been received. A Ladies' Auxiliary in connection with the relief work has been able to extend much-needed assistance to many women whose husbands were unemployed, by providing them with sewing. It is estimated that the relief work will cost \$15,000 each month during the war.

The civic authorities were considering the establishment of a municipal lodging house for the unmarried unemployed.

In an attempt to reduce the cost of living, the Ottawa Household League has opened a depot, where, by the elimination of all profit, save that absolutely necessary for maintenance of the league and the saving of delivery cost and other charges, it is hoped to sell household necessities at more modest prices.

A number of the unemployed have found work for the winter on farms in the surrounding district.

The civic registration bureau for unemployed contained at the end of the month over 2,000 names.

A delegation from the Carpenters' Union waited upon the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, urging that work be begun on a Rideau Canal breakwater, so as to provide work during the winter.

A number of the employees of the Booth pulp and paper mills, who had been idle owing to low water in the Ottawa River, have resumed work, the river having risen considerably early in the month. Lumbermen stated that the heavy snowfall during December aided lumbering, but this industry was not as active as in past years.

A sick benefit fund has been inaugurated by the local union of printing pressmen, and became effective January 1, 1915.

In general, December labour conditions in Ottawa was the least promising for many years.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were very quiet in the towns and villages. Conditions were much as usual in the rural districts, with the exception that much less timber was being taken out this year than usual. Factory work in most cases was very quiet, and most of the factories were running short hours. The Owen Sound Iron Works closed down till after the new year. Probably some 200 or 300 men were out of employment. The Owen Sound Wire Fence Company was busy, running to capacity. It was expected that new machines would be installed in the new year or overtime worked.

Christmas trade in many cases was reported excellent. Purchases were usually smaller in quantity, but were more numerous than last year. The post office had a very busy time distributing Christmas parcels.

Charitable organizations distributed Christmas cheer to all known needy families. There has been no serious draft on charitable funds, and if outside conditions improve so that factories start shipping again there may not be

Christmas passenger and freight traffic was very good.

Peterborough.

The condition of the labour market was about the same as last month, the supply being far in excess of the demand. The Peterborough branch of the Canadian Industrial Association are doing a good work. They have established a free employment bureau, and their last report showed that out of 402 applicants for work 81 men had been provided with employment.

The building trades continued quiet. Very little new work was undertaken, only four permits being taken out in December, valued at \$3,200, as compared with 12 permits, representing a value of \$47,605, last year.

Textile factories, however, were very busy, working night and day. B. F. Ackerman Company's harness factory has secured a big order for war supplies, and were busy. The flour mills were also busy. The iron industries were doing very little. They have been working short hours and with greatly reduced staffs. The Canadian General Electric Company was showing some improvement. This company has an order from the Militia Department.

A company has been formed to be known as the Sweetmeat Company, Limited, capitalized at \$50,000 for the manufacture of candies, jam and preserves.

The total assessment for 1915 is \$11,522,905, an increase from last year of \$1,326,541.

Farmers were occupied with the care of stock and marketing produce. The Christmas market was one of the best held in many years. Fowl were very plentiful and prices fair. Hay was scarce, selling for \$20 a ton, and oats at 50 cents a bushel.

Lumbering was rather quiet. Except for pulpwood, very little was being cut. One contractor has a contract for all the pulpwood he can secure this winter, and was paying \$4.00 per cord for spruce

and \$3.25 for balsam delivered at railway sidings.

Lindsay.—The destruction of Tom Bros. mills by fire on December 22 has been a bad blow to the town, as 100 families depended upon the industry for support. The factory had been working night and day turning out about 1,000 blankets a day. The Fitzsimmons Auto Body Works and the Bovine Company had a good year's business.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Labour conditions in Port Arthur and Fort William have not improved since last month. The closing down of navigation emphasized the already depressing conditions. No new work has started up.

The Christmas holidays caused some stir in commercial and business localities.

Fort William has asked for a vote of \$12,000 to spend on cleaning up land to make employment. Port Arthur has used up the \$5,000 borrowed for the same purpose, and a great tract of city land has been cleared. It is decided that this land shall be leased out in blocks of from one to five acres for market gardens at a nominal rent.

Work in connection with municipal elections made work in printing offices more active.

The new building at the Western Dry Dock was slowly progressing and providing work for some men. Wages everywhere have suffered a slump, as men have been glad to take any price to keep their families from starving.

The prices of groceries continue on a high level.

Stratford.

There was little change in the labour situation. The furniture factories continued slack, but all were operating either with reduced staffs or on short time.

The knitting and woollen factories were working steadily and increased their staffs to fill military orders.

The Grand Trunk shops were closed from December 24 at noon until the following Monday morning. About fifty tradesmen were engaged in repairing the Grand Trunk Railway depot, which was badly gutted by fire.

Merchants reported business satisfactory. Additional help was engaged for the holiday trade.

The population of the city was given by the assessor as 17,006, an increase over the same date in 1913 of 581.

Customs returns for the port of Stratford for November amounted to \$10,685.19, a slight decrease under that of the same month of 1913. Excise returns amounted to \$3,940.79, a decrease from the same month of 1913.

Farmers were engaged in feeding cattle, teaming and marketing. They received good prices for holiday fowl. Turkeys brought 17c to 20c a pound; geese, \$1.10 to \$1.50, and chickens 40c to 70c, according to size; live hogs were \$7.00 to \$7.15, an increase of 15 cents per cwt. in the last month; grain prices were: wheat, \$1.10 a bush.; oats, 45c a bush.; barley, 60c a bush.

Manufacturing was rather quiet, excepting the woollen factories.

St. Catharines.

The labour market showed but little difference from the condition prevailing during the previous month. The Christmas trade was good, considering the slack times.

The old Donnelly hotel at the corner of Geneva street and Welland avenue was being remodelled and extended for business purposes by the present owners, the Garden City Realty Company. The corner is occupied by the Union Bank of Canada as a branch office, and in addition three stores are being put in on the ground floor. The second and third floors are being laid out in apartments with all the requisite conveniences.

The city shelter was opened on Geneva street. There is accommodation for a start of ten beds. Cheap meals are provided at a nominal charge of ten cents, and fifteen cents for a bed for a night.

Labour conditions prevailing in the factories showed but little difference from that of last month. The McKinnon Dash Company have accepted another large order for saddles for the soldiers.

The second contract for the high level bridge has been let to the Canadian Bridge Company, of Walkerville, for the superstructure of the bridge, for the amount of \$91,420.

The Ontario street bridge was not quite completed.

Navigation closed on the canal in the early part of December.

The Woolworth Company's new store on St. Paul has been completed and was open with a full line of stock.

Merritton.—Labour conditions generally were fair throughout the month.

Thorold.—The William C. Wilson & Company's new ice plant was nearly completed. It is one of the most up-to-date plants in the county, and will hold over 500 tons. The new line of the Grand Trunk Railway in Thorold has been completed and opened.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Murphy & Scott were building a new ice house adjoining the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway tracks coming up the hill from the park. The walls were up and the building was expected to be in readiness for the year's crop. A number of men were busy working with derricks and tugs trying to raise the dredge "Delon," which sunk again in the harbour.

St. Thomas.

Labour generally has been fairly well employed during December. Conditions compared favourably with those of the previous month, but were not as good as during the corresponding month of last

year. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand, particularly unskilled labour and labour that has been thrown on the market on account of the cessation of work in the building trades.

The traffic departments of the railways showed a decided improvement over the previous month. Conditions were good on the Michigan Central, Wabash and Pere Marquette Railways. Men employed in the traffic departments of these railways were busy, and a considerable addition was made to the working forces. The Pere Marquette shop employees were well employed. Michigan Central shop employees were fairly well employed up to December 24, when the shops were closed down until January 4, and a large number of men will be out of work during that period.

The city did not make extra provision for unskilled workers and a large number sought employment throughout the month. The city relief officer reported a heavy demand for relief throughout December.

Local industries, not having war orders, were quiet. The biscuit factory, the Just Wright shoe factory, and the knitting factory were busy.

Wholesale trade was quiet; retail trade was quiet until a few days before Christmas, when business came along with a good rush. No unrest in the labour market was reported, and the cost of living remained steady.

Farmers were chiefly employed in caring for stock, attending markets and looking after the wood supply.

Toronto.

There was not much change in labour conditions during December as compared with last month, the improvement in some lines being counterbalanced by the stopping of work in other departments. Manufacturing showed a considerable increase in activity, and more workers were taken on at many plants. It is noteworthy that the rate of wages per hour has generally been well maintained throughout the depression, and that

there has been a disposition among employers to keep as many men on as possible by shortening the working hours in place of decreasing the staffs.

The building trade was practically at a standstill, nearly all contracts being completed, leaving very little work for the inside trades during the winter. Outdoor work was intermittent owing to very cold and rough weather. The holiday trade, though later in beginning than usual, was much better than was anticipated and many obtained temporary employment as extra help. About 400 extra men were taken on by the Post Office Department to help in handling the Christmas mail. Heavy snowfalls provided a good deal of work at street cleaning. The Toronto-Hamilton highway construction was steadily proceeded with, affording employment to several hundred men.

The Massey-Harris agricultural implement plant, which had been closed down since August, was re-opened on the first, when 500 men were taken on for the primary departments, the number being afterwards largely increased as material was provided.

The city has let the contract for the construction of the Don section of the Bloor street viaduct, which will be of steel material, to Quinlan & Robertson, of Montreal, at \$947,076, the work to begin immediately. The contract for the structural steel required, amounting to 12,800,000 lbs., has been sub-let to the Hamilton Bridge Works Company at \$400,000.

A report presented by Works Commissioner Harris shows that over \$10,000,000 has been spent by the city during the last 12 months on various public works, the principal items being roadways, \$3,538,002; sewers, \$2,972,481; water works, \$2,194,511; and railway and bridges, \$729,518. During the year 89 miles of sewers were commenced and 60 miles completed, 42 miles of pavements and 54 miles of sidewalk have been laid, 5 subways constructed, and 26 miles of water mains put down.

On the fourteenth the City Council passed money by-laws authorizing the issue of debentures to raise \$88,680 for alterations to Isolation hospital; \$2,119,105 for enlarging schools and purchasing sites; \$260,813 for enlarging collegiates and purchasing sites; and \$571,069 for repairing and reconstructing railway track allowances.

The report of the House of Industry for November showed 2,439 families to be receiving assistance at the end of the month, an increase of 1,107 in the month. There were 557 sheltered, of which 464 were residents.

On the twenty-third a deputation representing the Ontario Executive of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, headed by James Watt, waited on the Premier and members of the Provincial Government to urge the adoption of a number of legislative reforms in the interests of labour, including a moratorium to prevent workmen losing their homes during a period of unemployment, and local option as regards assessment.

The engineering and metal trades were quiet, though improving in some lines. The woodworking trades were generally quiet. The piano trade fair. Printers and allied trades fair to quiet. Leather workers were active on account of orders for war material. Garment workers and boot and shoe workers were fairly well employed. Custom tailors and hat and cap workers were quiet. Textile operators were generally active. The provision trades were quiet; cigar makers were poorly employed. Hotel and restaurant help were quiet. Railway and street railway employees, teamsters and expressmen had a fair month. A large percentage of unskilled labourers were out of work.

Farmers had little to do except attending to stock and marketing produce. Large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs have been bought up at high prices, and in consequence there is a shortage of milch cows, which is likely to affect the milk supply of Toronto.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not improved since last month. Most of the factories were working short time and not employing as many employees as a month ago.

Employees of the city works department have been kept busy laying a street lighting system. All other outdoor labour was at a standstill, especially the building trades.

Retail stores reported a fair month, but not as good as former years. Owing to the good weather up to December 1 there was little demand for winter goods.

Woodstock.

The industrial situation for December may be summed up in the word "dull." "Conditions have not been so bad since 1907," said one factory manager. The Canadian Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, reported about 40 per cent. of their normal business. The Bain Wagon Company was stock-taking. The piano and organ manufacturers reported conditions far from satisfactory. The knitting mills were busy on special orders, and so was the Woodstock Wagon Company, but generally speaking, the factory reports were not encouraging.

The number of people looking for work was increasing. The municipality was furnishing employment for as many as possible, shovelling snow, digging sewers and doing whatever else could be found to be done.

There was considerable demand on the municipal and other charity organizations, and indications were that conditions would be worse rather than better later on.

Business with the shopkeepers was fairly good. As compared with a year ago, most shopkeepers reported a considerable falling off; as compared with what was expected a few months ago, business might be said to have been very good. Grocers reported a falling off in Christmas extras. Clothiers reported a very good Christmas business. Many

shopkeepers complained of the slowness of collections, owing to so many men being either on short time or out of work altogether.

MANITOBA.**Brandon.**

During the past month the labour market has been exceptionally quiet. There has been no construction or development work whatever, and in consequence the building trades and men working at casual labour have been idle.

The internment of 130 prisoners of war here has caused work for a few carpenters and labourers in preparing quarters for them.

The city council is registering the unemployed, and will endeavour to provide sewer work for those in need.

The Provincial Government is expected to undertake the construction of a trunk sewer for the asylum. This would cause the outlay of about \$50,000.

The industrial bureau has been able to secure work on farms for a large proportion of the single men requiring employment.

There were slight changes in the cost of living. Butter and eggs were increasing in price, while meats declined slightly.

The McDiarmid and Clarke Company sash and door factory has closed down for a period.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions generally showed decidedly no improvement over last month. The building trades were very quiet, as were the railway trades for the most part. The shops of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and those of the Grand Trunk Pacific closed down for several days toward the end of the month, and it was not expected that work would be resumed in any of them until after January 1. Freight traffic was fairly heavy, but no additional help was required in this respect.

The printing trades were noticeably quiet for the season of the year.

The demand for unskilled labour was slight, but the supply was enormous. The condition of unemployment became such that the city council ordered the opening of registration booths for the unemployed. Eight booths were opened, six of which were open for two days and the remaining two for four days. The total number registered was 8,066, of which 3,457 were married men. No women were allowed to register. A number of the unemployed had joined the militia and will leave with the second contingent, and a further number will be retained in the city as a Home Guard.

Two or three hundred men have been provided with work on the sewers. The system of relief in this connection has been to allow a batch of men to work for two weeks and lay off for a further two weeks, their places being taken by another batch of men. A bush camp is to be started in the district where the Greater Winnipeg water scheme is being carried out, and this will provide work for a goodly number.

The report of the city Free Employment Bureau showed that 1,007 men were found positions in the city and 32 out of the city. A small number were taken from the ranks of the unemployed and placed at farm work.

Wholesale houses reported a brisk business month. Retail merchants experienced a busy month on account of the season of the year.

A dispute arose owing to a violation of the provincial fair wage schedule by the contractors erecting the new legislative buildings. The business agents of some of the building trades unions approached the Minister of Public Works on the matter and a satisfactory settlement was reached.

The local union of asbestos workers has signed agreements with several local firms, which provide for an increase of 5 cents per hour in pay, commencing on July 1, 1915. Only a small number of men will be affected. The present rate of wages is 40 cents per hour.

Moose Jaw.

There has been quite a serious problem here to find work for the unemployed. The city was expected to be able to provide some employment, but not sufficient to take up the supply of labour. The council proposed to give a certain number of days work in each week to a man who will be laid off for a few days while another takes his place.

There did not appear to be many women out of employment. Very little sickness prevailed and the hospital staff found itself with plenty of accommodation. In former years the hospital was sorely tried to accommodate the patients coming in. The weather has been steady, with some cold days.

In some portions of the Moose Jaw district the Government has been distributing coal, food and clothes to settlers, and in the newer districts west a great amount of distress has prevailed.

It was expected that 500 men would be mobilized and trained at this point for the third overseas contingent, and a considerable number of the unemployed have stated they propose to enlist.

Horses running out have been doing exceptionally well this winter, as there has been just sufficient snow to provide them moisture and grass being easily obtained. More difficulty was being experienced with cattle since water was scarce and they do not do well on snow. Water in many districts was being drawn several miles.

Prince Albert.

The general condition of employment was poor, although the situation was not critical by any means. There was a noticeable increase in the demand for farm help, although the wages offered were small. The raising of another military contingent has somewhat relieved the general situation.

Reports from the Canadian Northern Railway foreshadowed a further reduction in the local train service and a consequent decrease in other staff employed.

White fish has fallen in price. Owing to the lack of demand for fur, the Indians have been fishing instead of hunting, and the supply of fish will be increased. The general trend of the cost of living, especially farm products, has been downward. This does not apply to eggs. Whether this is a good sign is doubtful, and those closest in touch with the situation prophesy a decided rise in the price of poultry, beef and pork within a short time. It appears that the present price of feeding stuffs is too high for many of the farmers, who are marketing their poultry and cattle in large numbers, with a result that prices rule low. Chickens, 8c per lb; turkeys, 14c; pork, 6c, and ducks, 12c, were ruling prices.

Farming operations were quiet. The result of the fall plowing showed a considerable increase of land broken this season.

The contractors have arrived with the steel for the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at St. Louis, and will commence work early in the new year.

Saskatoon.

Employment has grown less. Work on the university has shut down. A few men were still working on the bridge.

The Arctic Ice Company have announced that they will soon put on a gang of men. It was also reported that the excavation of the new post office basement would shortly start. However, the work in sight is inadequate to supply employment for all.

The Provincial labour bureau has opened up a temporary office. During the few days it was opened, up to Dec. 24, there were 716 registrations. One man was found farm work and two men put in negotiation for farm work.

It is noticed that the large numbers of clerks, bookkeepers, etc., known to be out of work do not register. Most of this class, through pride or fear of charity, have been living on previous savings or financing their living through

friends and relatives, or similar make-shift.

A healthy condition of seasonable retail trade has been reported by the merchants.

There seemed to be an over-supply of hogs and poultry, due to shortage of feed. Dressed fowls were cheaper than has been previously recorded. Many farmers have killed small and half-grown hogs for the same reason.

There is a movement to import corn from the United States to replace the oat shortage. In fact, a quantity has already arrived. It is claimed that a saving is effected by those who are compelled to buy feed.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The general condition of labour showed no improvement over the previous month, the main features being the large number of unemployed. On civic work the men were employed week on and week off to distribute the work among as many men as possible. A house to house survey has been taken to find out the number of unemployed and destitute cases in the city. No report has been issued yet of the result of the survey. To relieve the distress in the city the City Council has voted \$25,000. A delegation was sent by the Council to interview Premier Sifton for further relief from the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government donated \$7,500 to the city for the months of January, February and March for relief purposes.

The city will need \$1,098,212 to carry on the civic work to February, 1915.

The footings for the new bridge at Ninth street west were completed. The steel for the bridge will cost about \$40,000. No arrangements have been made yet for the purchase of the steel.

The receipts of the waterworks, electric light and street railway for November were respectively \$75,528, \$53,373, \$49,400, a total of \$178,302.

During November the Associated Charities assisted 500 families, and to December 25 504 families.

Through the co-operation of the city, the Dominion Government, the Library Board and a number of private parties, the Rex theatre has been fitted up as a reading room for the unemployed. The city has applied for tenders for the supply of gas to the city. Several tenders have been submitted and action will be taken on the same in the near future.

Further additions on the soldiers' buildings at Victoria Park for the mounted troops have been made at a cost of \$6,700.

On December 8 the Fat Stock, Dairy, Seed and Poultry Show opened here, the exhibits being of a first-class nature.

The Calgary saddlery firms, owing to receiving contracts for the making of saddles for the army, have given employment to about 200 men.

Edmonton.

The number of unemployed increased during the month owing to cold weather and the closing down of outside work. Building construction, which has been the greatest source of employment in the past, was practically at a standstill. Between 500 and 600 families were provided for by the civic relief office, the Welfare League and other charitable organizations, and the number will no doubt increase as winter advances. According to information furnished by the Civic Employment Bureau, there was an increase in the number of married women seeking day work, while the demand for experienced domestic help was greater than the supply.

The Alberta Government has decided to devote \$54,000 towards the relief of distress occasioned in the cities of Alberta through lack of employment. This was the response of the Government to the demand made by representatives of Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton and those of organized labour for an immediate grant of \$150,000 to combat distress in the centres of employ-

ment. The money will be expended at the discretion of the city councils.

While retail trade was quite brisk before the holidays, it was much less than for the same period last year. Wholesale trade was quiet.

Meats and poultry were cheaper than at any previous time in the history of the city. Clothing and dry goods of all kinds were much lower.

Farmers were busy marketing their produce.

Lumbering was quiet.

Manufacturing was very quiet.

While the demand for coal was very good, the price was much lower than a year ago.

Steel laying on the Edmonton and Great Waterways Railway reached Lac la Biche at the end of the month. The contract for the balance of the road to Fort McMurray, a distance of 186 miles, was let during the month.

Lethbridge.

The conditions for employment remained very poor and dull. What work was offered was generally at a lower rate of wage. The unemployed numbered about 500, and the partially employed about the same number. Conditions were duller than during last month. Severe winter weather the last two weeks of the month kept back some work. There was very little public work being done by the city.

Freight shipments have been low.

Bank clearings increased during the month, but stood away below the figures for the corresponding month of last year.

There has been no unrest in labour circles. A nursing mission relief society was looking after the destitute.

Cost of living remained the same as last month. Rents were being reduced; also the price for delivering coal.

There was little being done in farming outside of attending to cattle. Shipments of cattle were heavy. During the week ending December 10, 112 cars of cattle, hogs and sheep were shipped out

of the districts south of Lethbridge. The week previous 160 cars were shipped. These shipments were made to Seattle, Calgary and Winnipeg.

Coal mining was rather dull compared with last month. For the week ending December 10 shipments were: Taber, 48 cars; Galt mines, 350 cars; Chinook, 200 cars; Canadian Coal Company, 128 cars.

Manufacturing was dull.

Railroad work was quiet. A gang of men were ballasting the new grade over the subway in the city.

Medicine Hat.

No change was shown in the building trades and work generally over November. There was still a large number of unemployed of all trades and unskilled labourers, and while the recruiting of volunteers for active service in the European war was still going on, and had to a certain extent reduced the number of unemployed, there were still a lot of men who will have to be taken care of during the winter months at least.

The city was facing a serious problem to find employment for married men of the unskilled labour class. While there was considerable civic work that could be gone on with, the city was finding some difficulty in financing, and just how the problem was to be solved was left over for the 1915 Council to deal with.

Fire broke out in the lumber sheds of the Medicine Hat Planing Mills Company and destroyed the structure as well as a lot of made-up stock and material. It is estimated the total loss will be nearly \$10,000.00, partially covered by insurance.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business as only fair.

The our milling industry may be said to be the only one in this city in a flourishing condition. All other industries were running short time with a reduced number of hands, while some have shut down indefinitely.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

The condition of the labour market was worse than during November. The Western Fuel Coal Company was the only mine in the district which was working steadily. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company laid off nearly all of its men on December 1, and the other companies were working very slack time. Very little work was going on all over the district.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet for the time of year.

The Pacific Coast Company reduced the wages ten per cent. on the regular scale on December 1. There have been no changes in hours of labour, and while the above was the only general reduction a large number of men were working for what they could get.

Herring fishing was going on, but not on the scale of former years.

The sawmills of the district were working steadily, but the logging camps were quiet. A shingle mill just started in Nanaimo was working as much as orders demand.

There was hardly any railroad work going on.

Bricklayers were doing hardly anything and the same applies to most of the other small industries.

The city voted \$1,000 for work on the streets to help the unemployed, and they also started contractors on a paving contract to help the men out.

Nelson.

There was little change in labour the past month, and the outlook was still grave. There was practically no employment in the building trades, excepting a few odd jobs which were necessary.

The city's relief fund will relieve the situation to some extent. Quite a large tract of land has been secured, and employment will be given to those in need.

The city has put up some camps, and is going to pay \$1.50 per cord for wood cut in cord lengths, which wood the city will dispose of as best it can.

Christmas times brought relief to all who would make their cases known. There were relief funds and rooms all over the city.

Merchants reported a very fair trade Christmas week. At the post office parcels coming in and going out fell off to little less than half compared with former years.

At Salmo, ice in the streams and flumes of the Queen and Motherlode mines caused these mines a considerable amount of trouble. A shortage of water has curtailed the treatment of ore to a considerable extent. The Motherlode has practically shut down with the exception of a few men, but the cold spell having broken and a little snow having fallen, the situation, it was expected, would be relieved. It was rumoured that a few men would be put to work in the Motherlode early in the new year. The Consolidated Mining Company were putting quite a number of men to work. Altogether they have blown in six furnaces. The smelter at Trail was running full-handed. The Poorman, near Nelson, has been leased, and about 18 men were employed. The Silver King mine, near Nelson, has put 15 men to work during development work.

New Westminster.

There was practically no activity along industrial or other lines to report; certainly no improvement over last month.

No new work has been begun, except a few repair jobs for the building trades, and the number of unemployed has increased.

During the latter part of the month holiday trade stimulated business to some extent.

The works being carried on by the city have furnished employment to a number of men, relieving the situation somewhat.

A number of fishermen have been at work with only fair results. The lumber camps were for the most part closed down, and the mills and factories were running on short time.

Only necessary maintenance work was being done by the railways and electric lines, and a number of trackmen were laid off by the British Columbia Electric Railway.

Vancouver.

No improvement can be reported in the general labour situation. As winter advances, unemployment tends to increase. This is due in some measure to industries such as logging and other work in the interior closing down and causing men to flock to the cities. The Christmas season made a little extra work in those industries which cater to the demands of the season. Since last month the city authorities have established a work camp for single men on a site which has to be cleared. Single men applying for relief are sent there and paid 25 cents per day wages in addition to board and shelter.

The newly-appointed civic relief officer reported the number applying for relief as on the increase. Trade unions all reported wide spread unemployment and heavy demands on their funds for relief purposes.

Building permits for last month showed a big improvement, due to the new Government elevator to be started here immediately. The contract which will total well over \$1,000,000 has been let.

Considerable friction was reported in connection with the wage rates on work being done locally for the Federal Government. Contractors contend in some cases that the "fair wage" scale of the Government is higher in respect to some trades than the prevalent wages in this locality.

It is now apparent that the building total will be much lower this year than last. Up to the end of November the total value of buildings for this year

was only \$4,444,711. The total for all last year was \$10,423,197, and in 1912 it was \$19,428,432.

Inland revenue returns for November were \$35,975.71, as compared with \$48,406 last year.

It is expected that the city tax rate will be lowered at the beginning of the new year from 22 to 20 mills.

Considerable agitation which had for its object the closing of all saloons at 6 p.m. was not successful.

From the city hall it is announced that civic expenditures for the coming year will be reduced to a minimum. No money by-laws will be put before the electors at the civic elections in January.

The local Trades and Labour Council has nominated several candidates for office as aldermen.

The failure of the Dominion Trust Company and other concerns of similar character, together with the closing of the Bank of Vancouver, have served to make the local financial stress worse. Many working class depositors have been hard hit, and some practically ruined by the Dominion Trust collapse. Some unions had their funds deposited with the company.

The call for the annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, to meet in Nanaimo January 25, is out.

The Provincial Parliament will meet in January. The Attorney-General has announced that a Workmen's Compensation Bill will be brought in, resembling in principle the Act passed in Ontario. It will not be passed this year, but will be laid on the table for twelve months to enable the various parties interested to examine its provisions, and present their views thereon to the Government.

Rents have been falling locally. The price of bread was raised from 5 cents per 16 oz. loaf to 6¼ cents. This remained so for two weeks. Owing, it is stated, to a lack of agreement among the bakery firms, it has gone back to the old price of 5 cents per 16 oz. loaf.

Several firms reported that many customers gave up buying bread, but bought flour from the grocers and baked their own bread.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during December were very dull, and showed no improvement over the preceding months. During the last half of the month a number of people secured temporary employment as clerks in stores and on the post office staff. Building operations were very quiet.

On December 7 fire damaged Lopham Bros'. biscuit factory to the extent of about \$4,000. In a day or two the factory was operating as usual.

An effort is being made to reorganize the Building Trades Council, which has been in a dormant condition for a year or more.

The Salvation Army have organized a scheme for cutting up the driftwood around the beaches as a means of finding work for the unemployed. A considerable number of men were engaged. The wood sells at \$4.50 per cord.

In order to retrench in expenses, the police commissioners have laid off five members of the force.

The Oak Bay School Board has notified the teachers under its control that beginning with the new year their salaries will be reduced 10 per cent.

The Civic Retrenchment Association, composed of taxpayers, has asked the city council and the School Board to reduce their expenditure by 25 per cent. during the coming year. Both bodies have promised to give the matter consideration.

At the first meeting of the newly-created Central Employment and Relief Association it was decided to open a Mayor's Fund for the relief of the unemployed, and a central registry, or bureau, to serve as a clearing house for unemployment. The committee of management is composed of the mayor and two aldermen, and one representative

from every society on the roll of the organization.

In order that no family should be unprovided for during the Christmas season, the Friendly Help and other kindred societies distributed 500 Christmas hampers, as well as clothing, fuel, etc.

Merchants reported Christmas trade as fair, under the circumstances, but, of course, not so good as the last two or three years. The supply of poultry of

all kinds was very large; the prices obtained were 40c per pound for local turkeys, 27 to 30c for eastern; chickens, 20 to 25c lb. for local birds, and 17c lb. for eastern; geese and ducks, from 30 to 35c lb. (local); eastern, 25c lb.

Owing to poor catches made at the canneries in the Fraser River district, the British Columbia salmon pack this season has fallen short of the output in 1913 to the extent of over 200,000 cases.

CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Owing to the temporary boom caused by the Christmas trade, December may be said to have been more favourable than November to female labour. The large stores alone employed several hundred extra hands during the rush season. The heads of these establishments stated that towards the middle of December a decided improvement was noticeable, and business was in many instances quite brisk. The total receipts, however, of each day's sales were considerably under the amounts taken in during December, 1913, the conclusion being that, although the public made many purchases, these were, as a general rule, of lesser value than under usual conditions.

The formal opening of a new steel plant of Armstrong, Whitworth of Canada, Ltd., at Longueuil, took place during this month. Although this industry does not offer employment to women, except as office hands, the numbers of men employed, from 150 to 200, means that conditions will improve for many families on the south shore.

The announcement made by the management of the Angus shops and Grand Trunk works, to the effect that work would be given their hands during the winter at the rate of 45 hours per week,

is of great importance to the working classes.

As a result of the general meeting of citizens spoken of last month, at which the question of unemployment was discussed, it was decided that the most practical and efficacious means of obtaining quick results would be to strengthen and increase the working power of the organizations already in existence. The Saint Vincent of Paul Society, the Charity Organization and the Baron de Hirsch Institute have accordingly taken the situation in hand; the sum voted by the Board of Control for relief has been divided among these three bodies.

In labour centres the Socialist element has announced a special campaign of their teachings, to take place during the first week in January. The Social Democratic Party (Socialist organization) has announced several subjects to be treated by their women members.

Temperance.—The various women's organizations which work unceasingly in the cause of Temperance have noted with satisfaction the decision of the Trades and Labour Council taken at a recent meeting, viz., to conduct an educational campaign in favour of temperance. Resolutions passed at a mass meeting held in favour of this cause in November last were brought before the Council.

One asking that all infractions of the liquor license law be heard before the License Commission was approved.

Work of Women's Associations.—The "Emergency Bureau," spoken of in last month's report, has been most successful. During the last two or three weeks the report shows that work was found for all applicants. The chief difficulty is to find suitable positions for women between 40 and 70 years of age. "L'Assistance par le Travail" reports a satisfactory month. Generous contributions in money and kind have been received. The committee gives work to about 20 women daily in the workroom, which means 250 days' work per month.

Loyola Convalescent Home.—This home, founded six months ago, and spoken of at the time in these columns,* has, according to the report of the advisory board, shown the urgent need of such an institution in this city and amply justified its existence. Seventy-five patients have been treated and but one death occurred.

Policewomen.—The two matrons of the Ouimet Night Refuge were sworn in as constables during December. This favour was asked by the management of the Refuge so that the services of the matrons would be made more effective when they are obliged to investigate difficult cases.

Child welfare.—The "Association du Bien-Etre de la Jeunesse" (for the welfare of youth) has given suitable entertainments since the autumn. These have been much appreciated by children of the large schools and, according to competent authority, the good results of the simple talks given on these occasions have been noticeable in the general improvement of the children. A development of the work done by the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association is the formation of a "Juvenile City" in two of the larger playgrounds, others will follow. The boys register as "citizens," then a council is chosen, and it

regulates all matters relating to sport and games and juvenile citizenship.

Three working committees have been appointed in the Juvenile City of the Fletcher Field playground: one to handle the question of hours for hockey clubs on the playgrounds' rinks; one to take up the organization of sliding clubs and the regulation of sliding, and the third to consider the formation of a basketball team.

Montreal's Milk Supply.—In spite of the good work done by the ever-increasing number of pure milk stations, infant mortality is heavier than it should be in this city.

The annual report of Dr. Boucher, medical health officer, covering 1913, makes the statement that "more than half the milk delivered in Montreal is not sufficiently clean." Much is being done to improve conditions, and it is hoped that good results will be shown soon. Dr. Boucher says: "There are, in the infant mortality figures, features which sadly and eloquently show us the attention we must give to this work. The reduction of infant mortality ought to be the goal towards which our first efforts will be given."

During this month has appeared an exhaustive report on the milk supply of Montreal, as related to public health, issued by Principal F. C. Harrison of Macdonald College, and Professors Savage and Sadler as collaborators. This report is the result of a bacteriological investigation covering 1913-14, and deals with transportation and distribution, especially in regard to larger depots. Attention is drawn to the infantile death rate, these remarks and opinions coinciding with those of Dr. Boucher. Under the heading of recommendations, the report concludes with the following suggestions:

"In view of our present knowledge of the milk supply of Montreal, we earnestly recommend to those in authority and the milk-consuming public, that the legal status of the province and the regulations and by-laws of the city of Montreal relative to the sale and distribu-

*See *Labour Gazette*, March, 1914, and May, 1914.

tion of milk be amended to include the following points:—

"1. The grading of city market milk.

"2. Payment of milk according to this grading or scoring.

"3. Confiscation of milk as poor in quality.

"4. The conferring of such power on the chief food inspector and his staff as to enable him to: (a) inspect and maintain at a certain standard all farms shipping milk to Montreal; (b) to issue licenses subject to recall for the production, handling, sale and delivery of milk consumed in the city to those who satisfy requirements and to refuse licenses to others; (c) to fine offenders for breaking regulations; (d) to insist upon proper equipment in all shops, stores and other places where milk is retailed.

"5. The technical examination of men in charge of the work where bottling, pasteurization, *i.e.*, heating milk to a temperature of 145 degrees F. for 29 minutes, followed by subsequent cooling. Frequent tests and visits by the city milk inspectors to enforce proper pasteurization.

"6. Systematic publication in the press by the chief food inspector of analyses made of city milk, giving also the names of the vendors from whom samples are taken.

"7. The institution of an educational campaign among consumers, emphasizing the value of milk as a food, the necessity for, and advantage of, a pure milk supply, and the duties of the consumer.

"8. The general improvements on milk-producing farms to be in keeping with the requirements of a scoring system.

"9. The use of refrigerators or iced cars for transportation."

Toronto.

With the rush of Christmas orders over, some factories were feeling a lull in business, and for that reason many girls have been laid off till after the New Year. The ordinary factory girls

and women have been more fortunate than many in having work. There were but few of them who had not had work, though, perhaps, it has not been full time, nor full pay. Stenographers and office help were still in a bad way because office staffs have been reduced and private secretaries have been dismissed. There were many graduate nurses who had not had a case for weeks. They say that people cannot afford to be sick this year, and that the profession is over-crowded. Some of these nurses would gladly fill the time with other work if they could get it to do.

The holiday season has meant extra work for the charwomen, many of whom have been substantially helped by their employers. Nevertheless, the workers by the day were still badly off. In spite of the hundreds of labourers employed on the Bloor street viaduct, in the parks and the streets, the husbands were out of work, and the women could get but little.

Mr. Lachlan, of the House of Industry, reports that from \$18,000 to \$20,000 will be spent in outdoor relief during the month of December. The middle of November he expected to spend \$9,000 for that month, but the amount was nearly \$15,000, in spite of the fact that only 600 pounds of coal were given each family instead of a half ton, which meant a saving of nearly \$3,000. The total number of families receiving assistance on December 1 was 2,349, a larger number than was on the list all last winter.

The Italian nurse recently appointed on the staff of city nurses has reported much distress among some families. The matter was brought before Dr. Harley Smith, Italian consul in Toronto, who has formed a committee of six representative Italian citizens, with a sub-committee of ladies. It is the aim of these committees, with the help of the nurse, to have the Italian poor cared for by their fellow-countrymen.

A unique syndicate has been formed this year in Toronto called the Santa

Claus Association, which is a branch of the New York organization of the same name. This is the first Canadian branch, though the United States has over 50 branches. The work is carried on entirely through voluntary effort, the only expense being paper and postage. Children who have little hope of a visit from Santa Claus are invited to write to him and make their wants known. Cards have been sent out upon which volunteers may undertake to play Santa Claus to the writers of any number of these letters, after the home has been investigated by the Neighbourhood Workers' Association. In this way it is hoped that donor and recipient may be brought together and an interest established which will last after the contents of the Christmas basket have disappeared. The Santa Claus Syndicate intends that no little child be forgotten, and that children be not overwhelmed by two or three organizations or kindly disposed persons.

The Women Teachers' Association have succeeded in raising about \$1,200 monthly through teachers giving up five per cent. of their salaries. This money is spent in buying materials for sewing and in paying out-of-work seamstresses at the Women's Patriotic League Headquarters for making up garments for poor school children. They are also supplying boots for the needy.

The Provincial Government, through one of the ministers, has offered to the city for the purpose of feeding hungry school children 1,500 pounds of milk a day from the Agricultural College dairy at Guelph. The city will supply all the bread that is needed. There are about 600 children in the public schools who need this attention. Final arrangements have not been completed and the question is whether such relief work should be done by the Board of Education or the Social Service Commission.

The establishment of a school for mentally defective children has been approved by the Board of Control, at the

request of the Board of Education. A deputation of trustees, who appeared before the controllers, pointed out that they planned for the erection of cottages on a 500-acre farm, the engagement of a specialist in psychology, and the formation of summer training schools for teachers for this work. It was further explained that the Minister of Education had agreed to inaugurate a summer course for teachers next year if the city would give its approval.

From the reports from the different employment agencies the number of domestic servants out of work is estimated at about 200. Since November 15, 312 have registered at the Women's Patriotic League Bureau. Of these 58 have been given positions through the bureau and 29 through other agencies. Many calls have come that could not be filled because of inefficiency. Miss FitzGibbon, of the Women's Welcome Hostel, tells of applications from the country for 38 domestics that she is unable to fill, and 30 in the city; 838 young women have passed through the hostel in the last year. Of these 736 have been placed as domestics and others in industrial work.

The McGill Street Branch of the Y. W. C. A. has had special classes for the past month in housekeeping. The course in these classes lasts for two weeks, morning and afternoon, and has been patronized mainly by business girls out of work, who want to fit themselves for housework. They are able to learn a great deal about cooking in this short time, as well as the duties of a housemaid. After such training they are much more capable in a house, and in some cases their board is paid by women who intend to engage them when they have finished the course.

The University Women's Club are making arrangements to have somewhat similar classes at the Technical School, commencing January 1. Such classes seem to be the only solution to the in-

efficiency problem among domestics. There is plenty of work for the capable.

It is believed that among the waitresses there are many unemployed, but no definite numbers can be obtained till the union is formed. The charter for the Waitresses' Union cannot be granted before the middle of January.

An improvement in business was reported from the laundries. The cold weather, approach of the holiday season, and extensive advertisement and agitation against the Chinese laundries all have effected this change. As yet no new hands have been needed, but firms are better able to keep the full staff at full pay. Of 225 employees at the New Method Laundry, about 150 are girls and women, and in all the laundries practically all except the delivery work is done by girls.

Manufacturers and dealers in ladies' neckwear declared this is a good season. The prevailing fashions demand the use of white neckwear, a great deal of which was imported from Germany and Switzerland. There is more made-in-Canada neckwear selling in Canada than ever before. For six weeks the A. T. Reid Company's factory has been working overtime three nights a week and Saturday afternoons. The Rhys Fairbairn Company has been running full time since August, employing about 225 hands. Last year was their biggest year, but this year has been almost as good, despite the wave of economy which spread over the people at the beginning of the war. Other neckwear firms, such as the Ladies' Neckwear Company, Currie and Company, Flett-Lowndes and Company, and the Birmingham Company, have like reports to give—all were busy, some even more so than last year.

Knitting Mills.—Until the last week the York, the Simpson and the Reliance knitting mills were busy on Government orders for the soldiers. In some departments there were three shifts a day of eight hours each and working Sundays. In this way the Reliance was

employing about 400 hands, many of whom were girls and women. In one mill girls have been working 10 or 11 hours a day, seven days a week.

Stationers.—Most of the wholesale stationery dealers and manufacturers have kept all their hands employed. Goods to take the place of German fancy goods have had to be produced here, and the manufacturers of stationery and writing paper have felt the stimulus of this demand. At Brown Brothers' there were 300 employees, 25 more than at this time last year, and at the W. J. Gage Company not one of a staff of nearly 500 has been laid off, nor a salary reduced.

Gloves.—In 1913 Canada imported from Germany \$385,843 worth of gloves and mitts. This would prove that glove manufacturers have been busy, for beside meeting the Canadian demand, which is not so great as last year, they have been turning out hundreds of pairs of mitts for the British soldiers. The Craig and Cowan Company, the A. R. Clarke Company, and R. G. Long and Company were all employing as many girls as for the same time last year.

The William Davies Company have a Government order for 1,000,000 tins of meat, which means the employment of 500 extra hands. A great many girls were employed by the firm, and many of them have been working overtime.

Winnipeg.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all"—the slogan of the Associated Charities—seems to have permeated to the very heart of Winnipeg; for never before, so say the old-timers, has Winnipeg contributed so generously to provide for the needy. And the gifts came from rich and poor, who seemed almost equally anxious to share what each had with those less fortunate.

The Salvation Army undertook the largest portion of looking after the comforts of those in distress at this time

including the cases of the Associated Charities as well as the Patriotic Relief cases. They estimate that they reached 13,000 people with their Christmas dinners and their baskets of Christmas provisions. Almost all churches, and particularly the central ones, took a hand in sending supplies to the needy, and by co-operating in the work, duplication was largely avoided.

Associated Charities helped 118 new, and a total of 621 cases, during December, spending \$1,447.59 outside of city relief expenditure; 254 cases were caused by unemployment and 40 owing to inadequate wages.

"The Telegram" Santa Claus fund totalled \$5,193.78, which was spent in gifts of toys and clothing for the poor. The investigating committees of the Patriotic Fund work in the relief department have been kept busy. Many families who never before accepted assistance of this kind have been compelled to do so.

At the Industrial Bureau, where the Central Women of Work for Women is established, it was reported that there were 275 homes in the country awaiting domestic help. The bureau also reported that the number of girls applying for work has fallen off considerably, but an increase was looked for after the Christmas rush in the stores. One of the agencies reported that wages for domestics have improved; average homes pay \$15, average girls receive \$15, while \$18 and \$20 was being offered to really good girls, and even \$25 to a competent general. All of these agencies stated there was a good demand for competent domestics, which they have been unable to fill. Cooks and waitresses were not in demand, and the wages were reported lower. The number of day workers was still growing.

The garment workers have finished the orders for the army, and were somewhat slack. The factories were keeping on as many as possible, though a few hands were laid off. Some were work-

ing from 8 to 5 p.m., and others from 9 to 5.

Towards the close of the month, some of the bookbinders took on new hands and were working full time, though short time the earlier part of the month.

Tailoresses have not been employed as extensively as in former years, but in some of the shops they have been working full hands and full time.

In the offices positions offered during the month were mostly temporary, and practically the same in number as last month. In former years these agencies had one person in charge to do this work exclusively, but recently it has been done by clerks in conjunction with their other work.

A number of stores took on extra hands for the Christmas trade.

While the Nurses' Register showed only 55 on the list, this does not indicate that they were busier; rather that many of them have left the city. Some have been taking post-graduate work, since the dull period has commenced. There were many more nurses in Winnipeg a year ago than during December of the present year.

The Local Council of Women are seeking to form a committee from all societies, with the object of co-ordinating the work being done by them for the alleviation of bad conditions that have arisen on account of the war.

Vancouver.

While the latter weekes of December showed an increased demand for temporary female help for the Christmas trade, general labour conditions showed no improvement over the month of November, the supply of female labour being in excess of the demand.

Reports from private employment agencies and the Women's Employment League indicated that between 400 and 500 women were seeking work, and, although the various philanthropic or-

ganizations, together with the newly organized employment and relief association, have been fully occupied with the distribution of relief, lack of employment of both men and women was causing considerable distress in and around Vancouver.

The Teachers' Relief Association, during the past month, raised a sum of \$4,000, each teacher contributing a portion of his or her salary. Many families have been assisted by this organization, while many men have been given relief work clearing and cultivating land. Each teacher contributes regularly to the fund of the Teachers' Relief Association every month, and will continue to do so while the distress resulting from unemployment shall last.

The dependents of the men on active service are being cared for out of the fund raised for that purpose, each family receiving an allowance according to its needs, the Women's Patriotic Guild distributing clothing to them when necessary.

The report of the Women's Employment League, an organization formed for the purpose of assisting unemployed women, shows that during the month of December 150 women were given work in the premises opened by the league, manufacturing toys and dolls, and between 70 and 80 were placed in domestic positions, and many were assisted either financially or with meals.

The Executive Council of the Provincial Government recently voted a sum of \$500 to the Women's Employment League to help carry on the work of providing employment for women.

The distribution of Christmas hamper has again been arranged for out of the "Daily Province" Fund, and special Christmas dinners have been arranged for by various philanthropic organizations in and around the city.

The reports of the city relief officers show that, counting on an average of six to a family, 40 families are, per day, being provided with food by the city.

The number of new cases applying for assistance from December 1 to December 21 was 907 single men and 150 married persons with 261 children.

The total number of old and new cases receiving relief during December was 5,129. The amount of money spent in relief for beds, meals, groceries, coal and wood, also covering dispensary relief, was \$3,469.33. Two-thirds of the new cases applying for relief have been in Vancouver under one year.

In particular employments reports show that during the month of December a number of trained domestics left the city, and although a large number of women were seeking domestic work very few were trained for it, but being out of employment in their own line of work they usually were seeking domestic work temporarily. The average wage for domestic help was \$12.00 per month, the demand being for general domestic help.

Garment workers, tailoresses, dress-makers and milliners were not fully employed during the month, and waitresses and laundry workers were also seeking work. Workers in candy and biscuit factories were busy with the Christmas trade.

Many stenographers and bookkeepers were out of employment, the demand being only for stenographic work by the day, or temporarily.

Inquiry shows that the present abnormal conditions, the result of financial stringency caused by the war, is affecting adversely both skilled and unskilled workers, but undoubtedly the unskilled, of whom there are many, are suffering the most.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

AN application was received on December 8 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and the workmen employed in the shops of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company at West Edmonton, Alta., to the number of 127. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway referred to is at present under construction by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and the dispute with the shop employees related to a proposed reduction in wages.

A Board was duly established by the Minister on December 19, Messrs. O. M. Biggar, K.C., and Wm. McAdams, both of Edmonton, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employer and employees respectively. The Board was completed on January 4 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Hyndman, Edmonton, as Chairman, on the recommendation of the other two members.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference was made in the November and December numbers of the *Labour*

*Gazette** to the receipt of an application on October 13 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a wage dispute affecting the telephone, electric light, street railway and power house employees of the city of Edmonton, to the number of 255 directly and 55 indirectly. An adjustment of the dispute in question in so far as the electrical employees were concerned, was effected on November 1, through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, who visited Edmonton for this purpose. The application was held in abeyance pending a possible adjustment also of the differences with the power house employees. As no arrangement was, however, reached between the parties, a Board was established by the Minister on the employees' request on November 17, Messrs. J. K. Cornwall, Edmonton, and John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the corporation and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on December 26 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Hyndman, Edmonton, as Chairman on the nomination of the other two members of the Board.

*See November, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 577, and December, 1914, *Labour Gazette*, p. 683.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1914

THE financial stringency and business depression which became noticeable at the close of the year 1913 was not improved at the commencement of the new year. There was a gradual depreciation in business and industry, and with the outbreak of the war in Europe conditions rapidly became worse. Many manufacturing establishments either

closed down completely, reduced working hours, or laid off numbers of employees. Work on many government and municipal undertakings was suspended owing to difficulty in securing funds to carry on the work, and some projected undertakings were not commenced. The closing of the stock exchanges, the practical cessation for a time of ocean trans

portation and consequent cutting off of sources of supply of raw materials and of markets for both agricultural and manufactured products, and the general uncertainty and alarm which the war occasioned, coming at a time when the country was already beginning to suffer from the effects of a business and industrial depression which was becoming widespread, had a most depressing effect on business and industry all over Canada. As the war progressed, however, and it was seen that trade routes were safe, and that prompt measures had been taken by the British and Canadian Governments to safeguard the financial and banking situation a feeling of confidence returned, and efforts were made all over the country to keep factories running and to maintain industry unimpaired to the greatest extent possible. Gifts by the Federal and Provincial Governments of supplies of flour and other produce stimulated activity in the flour-milling business, and assisted activity in transportation lines. While manufacturing generally remained dull, in some lines a revival of activity was apparent. Pulp and paper mills became very busy, owing to the cutting off of supplies and of competition from countries engaged in or affected by the war, and the campaign in favour of a "Made-in-Canada" policy, which instantly arose, resulted in improved conditions in many lines of manufacture. Orders for war material which commenced to flow in from Great Britain and her allies rendered conditions active in textile factories, in leather factories, meat packing establishments, in some branches of metal and in wood working manufactures. Some other lines improved as well.

Despite the improvement which became apparent in the latter months of the year, however, there were still large numbers of unemployed throughout the country, and charitable and relief societies were in many localities taking care of large numbers of destitute persons. Recruiting of soldiers for Canadian contingents did much to relieve the unemployment situation. Government

and municipal undertakings were commenced in many parts to assist in providing employment, alternate gangs being put upon the work for short periods at a time in order to give as many men as possible an opportunity of earning a living.

Immigration fell off rapidly with the commencement of the year, each month showing a large decrease in the number of arrivals.

Agriculture showed a good year. Western grain crops, while not so heavy as in the previous year, gave good returns to farmers owing to the high prices realized. Root crops everywhere were exceptionally good. Fruits generally were fair, apples particularly being a very heavy crop. Farm help was plentiful in nearly all districts, exceptionally low wages obtaining in the latter part of the year. Farmers all over the country made preparations to increase the acreage to be sown to wheat next year.

Fishing was good. Fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, on the whole, had a successful year. Cod, while not a heavy catch, brought high prices. Some excellent mackerel catches were also taken, and sardines were plentiful and brought high prices. Tom-cods and smelts were being taken in fair quantities at the close of December, and lobsters promised to be fair. The dislocation of the European market, however, left the packers with much stock on hand, and a number of packers suggested a closed year during 1915. No governmental action in this respect, however, was taken.

Lumbering showed a fair year, and mills in most districts ran steadily. Low water during the summer curtailed activity in some localities. Sales were dull owing to the lack of activity in building operations, and the unsettled state of foreign markets.

Mining on the whole was not active. The falling off in manufacturing and other industries throughout the Dominion created a lack of demand for

coal, and broken time in the mines of both Eastern and Western Canada was general. Conditions in Nova Scotia at the end of the year, with the commencement of the banking of coal were somewhat improved, but in the West the coal mining industry was very quiet. During the year the long-standing strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island was terminated. Metal mining in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts was about normal. Conditions in British Columbia, however, were on the whole quiet.

Trade, both domestic and foreign, showed a marked falling off as compared with the previous year.

Railway construction throughout the year continued fairly active, but owing to the completion of some lines, and difficulty in obtaining funds on account of the general financial stringency for the carrying on of others, conditions in this respect were not so active as in the previous year. Transportation was fair, though not up to the standard of the previous year. The volume of ocean-going trade was seriously interrupted by the commencement of the war, and railway traffic suffered for the same reason. Running schedules were revised, and in some districts trains taken off, with a consequent reduction in working crews. Car shops, also, were operated on short time and with reduced staffs. Earnings of Canadian railways showed a decline of approximately five per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Immigration and Colonization.

From the commencement of 1914 there was a marked falling off in immigration to Canada, and each month in the new year showed a large decrease as compared with figures for the same month in 1913.

The figures for the calendar year 1914, as prepared by the Immigration Department, show the total immigration to Canada in 1914 was 168,623 as compared with a total of 418,838 in 1913, a decrease of 250,215, or nearly 60 per cent. The following table gives a comparison

of the numbers which arrived from Great Britain, the United States and other countries during 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.	1914.	Decrease.
Great Britain....	156,984	49,831	107,153—68%
United States....	115,751	68,609	47,142—40%
Other Countries..	146,103	50,183	95,920—65%
Totals.....	418,838	168,623	250,215—59%

Homestead entries for the eleven months ended November 30, 1914, amounted to 24,142, as compared with 29,075 during the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 4,933. There was an increase in Manitoba and a falling off in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Interruptions to Industry.

Outside of occasional severe storms on the Atlantic coast, which interrupted fishing operations to some extent, the mining disaster at Hillcrest, Alta.,* and a number of fires which occurred throughout the Dominion, but which were not more pronounced than in other years, there were few interruptions to industry other than those occasioned by trade disputes.

There were fewer strikes and lock-outs in existence in Canada than during the previous year, the figures for 1913 and 1914 being 113 and 44 respectively. There were also fewer employees involved in the industrial disputes of 1914, about 8,678 workers being affected as compared with 39,536 during 1913. A decrease occurred in the number of working days lost, this number approximating 430,429 in 1914, a decrease of about 856,249 days as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Disputes actually commenced during 1914 numbered 40 as compared with 106 commencing during 1913. Of these

*See *Labour Gazette* for July, p. 103.

twenty occurred in Ontario; six in Quebec; four in Alberta; four in Nova Scotia; two in Manitoba; two in New Brunswick; one in Saskatchewan and one in British Columbia.

There were but four disputes in existence at the close of the year, and these affected in all only 155 employees.

The long standing dispute of coal miners on Vancouver Island was terminated during August.

Taken altogether the industrial situation during 1914 from the point of view of differences between employers and employees showed much improvement as compared with the previous year.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

The general depression which was setting in at the opening of the year 1914, and which at that time showed a tendency towards the lowering of wages, continued throughout the year and became very marked in the months succeeding the outbreak of war in Europe. Up to this time there had been little in the way of actual cutting of rates of wages, and in a number of instances wages were advanced, though to nothing like the extent of the previous year. In the spring of the year, at which time wages schedules are usually revised and changes made, owing to the comparative lack of employment, the trades did not press demands much in this direction. The tendency was rather towards the reduction of working staffs or to put employees on short time as a means of meeting the existing industrial depression and lack of business, but in the latter months of the year rates of wages as well were reduced.

An analysis of the quarterly articles on Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* during 1914 shows that for the first nine months of the year 46 changes in wages were reported to the Department, as compared with 173 for the corresponding period of 1913. Of these 16 changes, 39 were in the nature of increases and affected approximately 12,-

500 employees, the greater number of whom were employed in transport, in which industry some 4,000 trackmen and telegraphers on the Grand Trunk Railway received an increase. Unskilled labourers to the number over 3,000 and civic employees to about the number of 2,400 also received increases. The other changes affected mining, building, metal and miscellaneous trades. There were four decreases reported during the period, affecting approximately 2,000 employees. Of these 1,750 were employed in the metal trades, there being 550 electrical workers at Peterboro and 1,200 steel workers at Trenton, N.S.

In the last three months of the year, however, a marked tendency toward a reduction of wages was noticeable. During October, plasterers at Ottawa had their rates of wages reduced from 55 cents to 45 cents an hour, about 150 men being affected. At Orillia a cut of ten per cent. in the wages of employees of an iron foundry was made, and in an implement factory a cut of 20 per cent. Unskilled labour at the same place declined from \$2.00 and \$2.25 a day to \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day. Day labour at Lethbridge was paid about \$1.00 a day less than formerly. Teamsters at Hamilton had their wages reduced from 65 and 55 cents per hour to 60 and 50 cents per hour. At Berlin, Ont., the scale of wages for labourers which last year was 24 cents an hour dropped to 18 cents. The City Council of Victoria, B.C., in spending the sum of \$100,000 on relief work, in order to make the appropriation go as far as possible, reduced the wages for labourers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 per day and of teamsters from \$7.00 to \$5.00 per day. At Owen Sound 50 unskilled labourers working on the streets had their wages reduced from 25 cents to 17½ cents an hour.

During November 150 employees of the W. C. Edwards Lumber Company of Ottawa had their working hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week. Salaries for stenographers in Winnipeg were reduced in some cases as much as 20 per cent., though this was by no means general.

Substitutes were being paid \$2.50 per day as compared with \$3.00 per day a year ago. At Calgary the employees of an iron works had their wages reduced from 45 to 40 cents an hour, and the staff was also reduced. The wages of domestic servants in the same city were also reported as having been decreased from \$25 and \$30 to \$15 and \$10 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat accepted a reduction of 20 per cent. all round. At Nelson, B.C., the City Council made a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of all employees receiving \$100 and over per month and five per cent. in the salaries of those receiving less than \$100 per month. At Victoria the municipality of Oak Bay reduced the wages of about 50 civic labourers from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day, and the wages of firemen and others were reduced proportionately. A reduced rate for painters went into effect, this class being cut from \$4.25 to \$3.50 per day.

During December reductions in wages continued. At Three Rivers, Que., on December 15, a cut of 15 per cent. was made in the wages of employees of the Wabasso Cotton Company, between 500 and 600 employees being affected. Upon the opening of the Massey-Harris Company's factory at Brantford on December 1, and later, employees to the number of 500 accepted a reduction of 10 per cent. of all wages and prices paid before the factory was shut down. At Ottawa the working hours of 300 labourers employed on civic sewers were reduced from nine to seven per day, which meant a decrease in earnings of \$3.00 per week. At Victoria, B.C., about 150 carpenters were affected by a change in wages from \$4.25 to \$3.50 per day; painters, decorators and paperhangers to the number of 75 had wages reduced from \$4.25 to \$3.50 per day; rates for plasterers were also lowered from \$6.00 to \$5.00 per day, about 50 employees being affected; wages of plasterers' labourers were reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00 per day, 30 men being affected. The foregoing changes were put into effect by the Victoria Builders' Exchange and by the

proprietors of shops affected. On December 1 the Pacific Coast Coal Company put into effect a ten per cent. reduction in the wages of coal workers to the number of 300. Several hundred employees of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Power Company at Phoenix and Grand Forks, B.C., accepted a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages in order to have the mine and smelter, which had been closed down, resume operations.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during 1914 in the several industries and trades throughout Canada may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

The year 1914 was a good one for agriculture. While the total yield of grain in the West was less than in the previous year the quality of the crop and the higher prices realized gave good returns to farmers in the West. In some parts of Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan, owing to drought, crops were an almost if not total failure, and the Dominion Government appropriated large sums of money to provide for destitute settlers in affected districts and for the purchase of seed grain and feed for stock.

Weather conditions during the year were not as favourable as during the previous year. Owing to the large numbers of unemployed all over the country, and particularly in the West, little difficulty was experienced in procuring farm help, and harvesters were recruited for the most part in the Prairie Provinces. The large railways followed their usual practice of running harvest excursions from the East, but the numbers carried in this way did not approach the figures of former years. The provincial governments rendered assistance in moving farm labourers and farmers from districts where crops had been a failure to other localities where harvesters were required.

Wages of farm help, with some few exceptions in the Maritime Provinces, where there was not the same superabundance of labour as in the West, and where wages remained comparatively unchanged, were much below the level of the previous year. In the spring of the year there was a rise in wages of farm help in parts of Quebec and Ontario from \$10 to \$20 per month, and an increase of about \$5 per month higher in Western Canada over the figures of 1913, owing to the scarcity of men through the falling-off in immigration, and rates being paid in the West were generally from \$30 to \$35 per month. With the completion of the harvest, however, and owing to the increased numbers of unemployed, the wages of farm labourers gradually fell off, until at the end of the year men were accepting employment on farms for a few dollars a month, and in many instances were willing to work for their board and lodging. As the numbers of unemployed continued to mount up, efforts were made by many of the larger centres to get men out on farms, the movement being attended with varying success in different localities.

General crops throughout the country were good. Grain crops were a good average in Eastern Canada, though hay was a short crop. Root crops were particularly fine, the potato crop in New Brunswick being a heavy one. Fruits, with the exception of peaches, which were practically a complete failure in the Niagara district and a comparatively small crop in other districts, did well. The apple crop in particular was a very heavy one, in marked contrast to that of the previous year. Owing to the dislocation of the European market and the increased price of sugar, sales were slow, and it looked for a time as though a great deal of the crop would go to waste. Energetic measures, however, on the part of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which instituted a vigorous advertising campaign advising the Canadian public to buy apples, resulted in practically the entire crop

being marketed in Canada at fair prices. Grapes were a heavy crop in the Niagara district, and small fruits were fair in most fruit-growing districts.

Tent caterpillars did some damage to orchards in parts of Quebec and Western Ontario, also in some parts of New Brunswick. During July the army worm made its appearance in Quebec and Ontario, and did considerable damage before being got under control. In a few localities it was found necessary to harvest crops somewhat prematurely in order to prevent their destruction by the pest.

During the year a number of meetings of Farmers' Institutes and conventions of various agricultural bodies took place. Short courses and lectures in agriculture were given at a number of agricultural colleges and by provincial departments. A number of fall fairs were also held throughout different parts of the country, which were usually well attended.

Farmers everywhere were urged by members of the Federal and Provincial Governments, by public men, and by the press, to prepare more ground for the sowing of wheat next year, and preparations to this end were made in many parts of the country.

A summary of the yield and value of field crops in 1914, issued by the Census and Statistics office, states that, in marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavourable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the Northwest provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910 and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavourable, whilst in the Maritime provinces a favourable season resulted in good returns.

For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 acres in 1913; but, owing to the

drought, the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,075 acres. Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: wheat, 161,280,000 as against 231,717,000 in 1913, oats 313,078,000 against 404,669,000, barley 36,201,000 against 48,319,000, rye 2,016,800 against 2,300,000, peas 3,362,500 against 3,951,800, beans 797,500 against 793,300, buckwheat 8,626,000 against 8,372,000, mixed grains 16,382,500 against 15,792,000, flax 7,175,200 against 17,539,000, and corn for husking 13,924,000 against 16,768,000 bushels.

The yields per acre were in bushels as follows:—Fall wheat 21.41, compared with 23.29 in 1913; spring wheat 15.07, against 20.81; all wheat 15.67, against 21.04; oats 31.12, against 38.78; barley 24.21, against 29.96; rye 18.12, against 19.28; peas 17.64, against 18.05; beans 18.20, against 17.19; buckwheat 24.34, against 21.99; mixed grains 35.36, against 33.33; flax 6.62, against 11.30, and corn for husking 54.39, against 60.30.

Computed at average local market prices the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows:—Wheat, \$196,418,000; oats, \$151,811,000; barley, \$21,557,000; rye, \$1,679,300; peas \$4,895,000; beans, \$1,884,300; buckwheat, \$6,213,000; mixed grains, \$10,759,400; flax, \$7,368,000, and corn for husking, \$9,808,000. For all field crops including root and fodder crops, the total value amounts to \$639,061,300, as compared with \$552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of \$86,289,800 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

In the three Northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels, compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913; of oats at 150,843,000 bushels, compared with 242,413,000 bushels, and of barley at 19,535,000 bushels, compared with 31,060,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels

from 2,616,000 acres; in Saskatchewan 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,300 acres, and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,371,100 acres.

Fishing.

Fishing operations on the whole were satisfactory. At the opening of the year mild weather prevailed and good catches were made off the Atlantic coast, but during the close of the winter months and in early spring severe storms and drift ice seriously interfered with fishing operations. During the months of May and June extremely bad weather conditions prevailed at times on the Atlantic coast. Fishermen along the south and west shores of Nova Scotia lost much lobster gear, and early in June a severe storm which lasted for several days did much damage to fishing fleets operating along the north shore of New Brunswick. Many vessels were wrecked and thirteen lives lost. Dogfish also seriously interfered with fishing operations along the Atlantic. Catches, however, despite these drawbacks, were fairly good. High prices were obtained for cod, which made up in some measure for a comparative falling off in the catch. The catch of sardines in the Maritime provinces was a particularly good one, and high prices were realized. Smelts at the close of the year were being taken in fair quantities, and tom-cods also were plentiful. Owing to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, lobster packers were deprived of their usual markets, and the outlook in this respect was at first anything but promising. Towards the end of the year a number of meetings were held in the Maritime Provinces between lobster packers and fishermen at which the question of having the Government prohibit the fishing or packing of lobsters during the year 1915 was discussed. There was, however, lack of unanimity between both packers and fishermen, and no governmental action was taken in this regard.

While the outbreak of war had a disastrous effect upon the canned lobster

and dried fish trade, conditions at the close of the year were re-adjusting themselves and stocks were being got rid of at a fair price. The state of affairs in Europe paralyzed fisheries there and prospects were good for the exportation of fish from Canada to the countries affected. In so far as the consumption of fresh and prepared fish in Canada was concerned, the year 1914 proved a good one. Considerable publicity was given by the Government, the press and trade journals to the desirability of Canadians consuming more fish, and home trade was greatly stimulated in consequence.

Fishing on the Great Lakes was also fair. Good catches of whitefish were made in the Bay of Quinte in Lake Ontario, and very large catches of herring were taken in Lake Superior by fishing vessels sailing out of Port Arthur. On the lakes and rivers in Manitoba and the northern parts of the Western provinces, Indians devoted a great deal of their time to fishing, owing to the almost total lack of demand for furs on account of the war in Europe.

In British Columbia fishing showed a good season. There was a fair run of spring salmon on the Fraser river, and the catch of sockeyes in the summer was particularly good in northern waters, where canneries worked to full capacity. Fishing in the Skeena and Naas rivers was exceptionally good. Fifteen cents per fish was paid at the canneries. The run on the Fraser river was not up to the record of the previous year, though prices paid were high, 35 cents per fish being paid in some instances.

The following figures give the result of the year's pack of salmon in British Columbia. While the catch in northern waters was in almost all cases larger than that of 1913, the total pack for 1914 showed a falling-off from the previous year of over 200,000 cases, due to the reduction in the number of fish taken in the Fraser river.

Last year the Fraser river canneries had their fourth best season since 1896. The pack aggregated 732,059 cases. This

year the catch was not half that, amounting to but 328,390 cases. The season, however, was exceptionally satisfactory to canning men. The total pack is the third highest since the packing houses started on this coast. In 1901 the catch totalled 1,236,156 cases, and last year the pack was 1,353,901 cases.

The packs at the various districts this year compared with those of last year were as follows:—

District.	1914.	1913.
Fraser river	328,390	732,059
Skeena river	237,634	164,055
Naas river	94,890	68,096
River Inlet	109,052	53,423
Outlying	341,073	336,268
Total	1,111,039	1,353,901

Halibut fishing in British Columbia waters was good, and this branch of the industry received a marked impetus through the establishment by the Grand Trunk Pacific of a fast freight service from Prince Rupert to Eastern points, by which fresh and frozen fish were delivered five days after being taken, in Eastern markets.

Whale fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island was very good during the year, a much greater number being taken than in 1913. At Kyuquot Station, 260 whales were taken, and the total catch for all stations was better than in the year previous.

A noticeable feature in connection with fishing in British Columbia was the extent to which Chinese help was displaced by whites and Indians. An increased number of licenses to fish were issued to white fishermen.

Lumbering.

At the opening of the year 1914 favourable weather conditions facilitated work in the logging camps, and there was more snow than in the first months of the previous year. In New Brunswick difficulty was experienced in getting men for the woods, and wages were \$5 per month higher than for the same period in the year previous. The sawing

season opened under favourable conditions, and mills in all lumbering districts of the Dominion were on the whole busy. Low water during midsummer and early fall, however, interfered with the work of the sawmills in many parts, though chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, and in a number of instances resulted in mills being shut down. Low water in the streams hung up a quantity of logs in many localities, cutting off the supply, and in other localities mills were obliged to shut down owing to lack of power. In New Brunswick trouble in this direction was not so marked, and many of the large mills were operating night and day with large crews.

The falling-off in building operations which was noticeable in the spring and became heavily accentuated during the summer and fall, had an adverse effect upon the lumber market. Lumber yards in many localities employed but few men and domestic orders were light. The outbreak of the war in August for a time dislocated the foreign market, but a few weeks later some good shipments were made from New Brunswick to points in the United Kingdom where markets were regarded as fairly good, though freight rates were high.

The pulp and paper industry received a strong stimulus owing to the war. The cutting off of importations from countries engaged in or affected by the war left Canada as one of the main sources of supply, and pulp and paper mills were very busy. The commencement of fall and early winter witnessed a less active preparation for operations in the woods in Quebec and Ontario than in the previous year, though conditions in this respect were about normal and in some places above the level of 1913 in New Brunswick. The larger companies in Ontario were not sending as many men into the woods, and lumbering operations in many districts were confined to the cutting of pulpwood. Wages for men engaged for the woods showed a marked falling off from those paid at a similar time in 1913, owing to the great number of unemployed. The J. R. Booth

Company of Ottawa were paying from \$18 to \$26 per month. In one or two parts of Ontario communities established municipal wood-yards and sent men out of work into the bush to cut wood for fuel. Some municipalities also gave work to men in clearing land. In the Prince Albert district, lumbering operations were good on the whole, and the mills were busily engaged.

In British Columbia while the commencement of the year witnessed a fair amount of activity and mills were running more or less steadily, the falling off in building operations in Western Canada, which was more marked than in any other part of the Dominion, had its effect on lumbering conditions at the coast, and a number of mills shut down while others curtailed their crews. Wages also were low as compared with those of the previous year. The action of the Provincial Government in suspending export duties on logs did much to improve conditions in logging camps and considerable shipments were made to the United States. At the close of the year, however, the lumbering industry in the province was dull.

Forest fires during the year destroyed much valuable timber in many parts of the country. Some parts of Northern Ontario suffered particularly.

Mining.

Conditions varied greatly in mining districts. At the opening of the year coal mining in Nova Scotia was fairly active, and continued so from month to month until the summer, when conditions became quieter. The falling off in manufacturing had the effect of reducing the home demand, and with the outbreak of war in August conditions were not improved. Towards the end of the year, the close of navigation on the Lakes and St. Lawrence rendered coal mining in Nova Scotia dull, and similar conditions prevailed in Southern Alberta and in British Columbia mines. Metal mining continued pretty steady throughout the year in the Cobalt and

Porcupine districts, but fell away heavily in British Columbia upon the commencement of the war. Many of the mines and smelters closed down, and large numbers of men were thrown out of employment. The Rossland mines which produce ores predominating in gold continued well engaged and the smelter at Trail went on about as usual. Silver-lead mines revived to a great extent during the month of September. Owing to Government action in stabilizing the financial and banking situation mining companies were enabled to secure funds for the carrying on of operations. At the close of the year, however, silver mines were either working with very reduced forces or were closed down altogether. Towards the close of the year the Granby Consolidated Mining and Power Company, which owing to the unstable condition of the copper market closed down in the summer, re-opened its mines at Phoenix and its smelter at Grand Forks, having made an arrangement with employees to accept a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages and to secure power at cost until conditions again became normal. Despite the improvement in mining conditions, however, there were at the close of the year many idle men in the metal mining districts of British Columbia, particularly in the towns and villages.

During the year the long-standing strike of coal miners on Vancouver Island was terminated. While no formal agreement was entered into between the operators and miners, an arrangement was reached by which former employees were to be taken on as opportunity offered. During the month of June it was announced that the United Mine Workers' organization had found it necessary to cease supporting the strike on Vancouver Island, and it became generally understood that the amount which had been paid out by the organization for the relief of strikers from the inception of the trouble in September, 1912, approximated one and a half million dollars. This situation made a speedy termination of the strike more

probable in any event, and the outbreak of the European war and some general increases in unemployment in different parts of Canada, and notably in the Western provinces, no doubt increased the disposition of the strikers to bring about a working agreement with the operators.

At the opening of the year the eight-hour law for miners enacted by the Ontario Legislature came into force, and affected some 1,200 miners in the Cobalt district.

What is probably the most disastrous industrial accident in the history of Canada occurred on June 19 at Hillcrest, Alta., when 189 coal miners perished. The Commissioner appointed to investigate the causes of the disaster found the accident was caused by an explosion of gas, augmented by ignition of dust throughout the mine, but stated the origin and seat of the explosion was not ascertainable.*

While statistics in regard to mineral production in Canada were not available at the end of the year, it was estimated that the total production of coal would show a falling off as compared with the figures of the previous year. In metal mining, asbestos in Quebec was expected to show a decline, while gold and nickel mines in Ontario were estimated to show increased outputs. Silver, copper and lead in British Columbia will, it was expected, show decreases in production as compared with the past year, but gold was expected to approximate the production of 1913. Clay products and building stone will show a falling off in 1914, owing to the decline in building operations during the year.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing conditions throughout the year may be summed up as inactive. There was a gradual lessening of activity in many lines commencing with

*A full account of this disaster will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1914, at p. 103, and of the report of the Commission in the December, 1914, issue of the *Gazette* at p. 704.

the opening of the year which continued throughout the spring and summer until the outbreak of the war in Europe, when conditions became decidedly worse, and continued so during the month of August. As orders, however, for military supplies began to flow in from Canadian and British military authorities as well as from France and Russia, activity in a number of lines became apparent, and many factories which had either been shut down completely or running on short time and with reduced staffs, resumed operations on a normal scale, and in some instances ran overtime and with augmented staffs. This activity was chiefly noted in flour mills, textile factories, meat packing establishments, leather manufacturers, and in establishments manufacturing military clothing. There was an improvement, also, in iron and steel plants, a number of which received orders for various materials from the military authorities. Pulp and paper mills, also, were very active, owing to conditions brought about by the war. Shoe factories, which had been dull, particularly in the province of Quebec, experienced improved conditions as the result of war orders.

The Massey-Harris Implement Company, which had practically closed down its large plants at Toronto and Brantford, throwing several thousand workmen out of employment, opened up again on December 1 and took on large numbers of its employees. At Brantford employees accepted a reduction of ten per cent. in wages upon returning to work.

Sugar factories were very busy during the season, and paid higher prices than usual for beets.

Railroad Construction.

Railroad construction, owing to the season, was quiet at the opening of the year, though in British Columbia quite a number of men were employed. Conditions in the spring and throughout the summer were fairly active, though operations were somewhat halted upon the

advent of war, due for the most part to the sudden closing of the money markets and consequent difficulty in securing funds to carry on the work. Improved financial conditions due to the prompt measures taken by the British and Canadian Governments relieved this situation, however, and operations were continued, though not to the extent that characterized the earlier part of the year.

During October and November the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took on 6,000 extra men for ballasting and similar work in order to assist in furnishing employment and relieving distress.

According to figures prepared by the Canadian Railway and Marine World the total new single track laid during 1914, so far as could be ascertained and estimated, amounted to 2,088.09 miles. This is less by 1,180.46 miles than the final corrected total mileage of track laid in 1913, and less by 141.38 miles than the corrected figures of track laid in 1912. The difference, it is stated, is entirely to be accounted for by the fact that the National Transcontinental Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway main line from Moncton, N.B., to Prince Rupert, 3,552 miles have been completed, and that the only big trunk line construction in progress was the Canadian Northern Railway, which was also practically completed across the continent. The construction of branch lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway maintained the average of recent years. Outside of these lines the largest construction in progress were the lines under construction largely on the initiative of the British Columbia and Alberta Governments, which are to be operated under agreements with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. These are the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Vancouver to the British Columbia-Alberta boundary; the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, from Edmonton to a junction with the last named railway;

the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and the Central Canada Railway. On the first three of these railways 351 miles of track were laid in 1914, and 30 miles of grading ready for tracklaying on the Central Canada Railway.

Electric railway track laid, during 1914 was approximately 36.73 miles, as compared with 164 miles in 1913.

General Transport.

Transportation showed a fair year, though the volume of business was not equal to that of the previous year. Earnings of Canadian railway companies showed a falling off of approximately five per cent. from those of 1913. The depreciation in the Western grain crop affected railway and lake transportation to some extent, and the general decline in business was reflected in lighter freight shipments. Dullness prevailed in the shops of the large railway companies at Montreal and Winnipeg, and numbers of men were laid off. At St. Thomas, work in the shops was on the whole fair. There were a number of reductions in train schedules and crews in some instances were laid off.

Railway transportation was improved for a time by the concentration of soldiers and supplies at the military camp at Valcartier.

During the first part of August, owing to the war, all ocean-going vessels were tied up in Montreal harbour. On August 11 the Montreal collector of customs announced the route was clear to Liverpool. Grain and food stuffs composed the principal cargoes leaving Montreal.

The transporting of soldiers from Quebec to Great Britain greatly affected the Montreal harbour for some weeks by the removal of the majority of the larger steamers coming regularly to Montreal, and while a number of these were released later on, a great many were taken over by the British Government for various uses in connection with the war.

The lack of vessels obtained by some of the large transportation companies. Ocean transportation, on the whole, owing to the almost complete cessation of immigration and heavy decline in passenger and freight traffic was quiet in the last months of the year.

The Trades.

The decline in building operations noticeable at the end of 1913 continued during the spring, and summer and fall construction work was practically at a standstill in many parts of Canada, particularly in the West. Building permits showed a big reduction, and in many cases where building permits had been taken out no attempt was made to go on with the work. During the first part of the year, while industry showed a decline in almost all branches, rates of wages maintained practically the same level as during the previous year, and there were even increases in some instances, though in others short time resulted in reduced earnings. Toward the middle of the year, however, a tendency towards lower rates of wages became noticeable, and the wages of unskilled labourers were reduced in many localities. In organized skilled trades, however, owing to some extent to the fact that many of these trades have agreements governing rates of wages and hours of labour, there was little in the way of actual cutting of rates. In the closing months of the year, however, rates of skilled workers were also reduced.* Despite the large number of workers who enlisted with Canadian contingents for service in the war, and somewhat improved conditions in manufacturing, there were at the close of the year very large numbers of workers, both skilled and unskilled, out of employment.

Metal and engineering.—Metal workers were fairly well engaged during the

*See paragraph on "Wages and Hours of Labour" in the present article.

first part of the year. The latter part, however, metal workers were quiet in most localities, except in the case of establishments having war orders.

Woodworking.—Woodworking trades were not on the whole well employed. Furniture factories particularly were quiet, and many men out of work. War orders for wagons improved conditions in some localities, but on the whole the year was a dull one for woodworkers.

Printing.—Printers were fairly well engaged, though during the latter part of the year conditions were not good in book and job departments. In some newspaper offices, also, staffs were reduced.

Clothing.—Tailors and garment workers were not actively engaged throughout the year. Except in some localities where orders for military clothing rendered conditions active, the year was a dull one for the clothing trades. A strike at Toronto and another at Montreal during the year kept many workers out of employment for some months.

Textile.—Textile workers who had been comparatively slack during the earlier part of the year were very actively engaged all over the country since the outbreak of the war in August. Large orders for cottons, woollens and knitted goods from the Canadian and British military authorities rendered conditions very active in the textile trades.

Leather trades.—Leather trades were fairly well engaged in the first part of the year, and in the latter half very active in lines manufacturing saddlery and horse goods, on account of large war orders. Tanners, also, were busy. Shoe workers during the first half of the year were quiet, but war orders brought about a return of activity in this branch as well.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Outside of cigarmakers and tobacco workers, who were for the most part quiet, the trades engaged in the preparation of

food were well engaged throughout the year.

Miscellaneous.—Conditions amongst miscellaneous employees were in some instances not as good as during the previous year. A falling off in tourist traffic and a tendency to economy on the part of the Canadian public since the outbreak of war, resulted in less activity amongst hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, theatrical employees, etc. In marked contrast to the situation in other years, the supply of domestic servants exceeded the demand. The wives of many men out of work sought employment as domestic servants, and many girls formerly employed in shops and offices turned to domestic service in order to make a living.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour was not well employed throughout the year, and at its close the situation was decidedly bad. The heavy falling off in building operations, and the completion or cessation of railway construction in some parts of the country, the completion of harvesting and closing of navigation, swelled the already large body of unemployed. Recruiting of soldiers for active service assisted to a large extent in diminishing the numbers of unemployed, and the engagement of men for the woods, though not to the same extent as during the previous year, also assisted in this direction. At the close of the year, however, municipalities all over the country were providing as much work as possible, and many men were accepting employment on farms for little more than their board and lodging. The seriousness of the unemployment situation at the end of the year may be gathered from the fact that the Governments of the Province of British Columbia and Alberta were making grants to cities in the provinces to the amount of several thousand dollars to assist in relieving distress. The Government of Ontario appointed a commission to look into the question of distress and unemployment and to suggest means for its alleviation.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Canadian foreign trade showed a very heavy falling off as compared with 1913. Final figures for the year are not available, but the following table, which is made up from unrevised monthly state-

ments, and is not intended to represent exact or revised figures, shows the approximate extent of foreign trade during the eleven months ending November, 1914, with a comparative statement for 1913:—

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 1913 AND 1914.

	Eleven Months ending November	
	1913	1914
	\$	\$
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.		
Dutiable goods.....	409,737,024	285,042,956
Free Goods.....	204,326,562	165,893,490
Total imports (Merchandise).....	614,063,586	450,936,446
Coin and bullion.....	7,603,429	131,415,950
Total imports.....	620,672,015	582,352,396
Duty collected.....	105,982,474	76,863,603
EXPORTS		
Canadian Produce—		
The mine.....	54,294,833	49,988,833
The fisheries.....	17,712,861	16,523,380
The forest.....	38,779,562	39,172,631
Animal produce.....	46,868,513	59,915,305
Agricultural products.....	173,274,718	114,417,886
Manufactures.....	48,411,787	61,390,222
Miscellaneous.....	101,101	277,554
Total Canadian Produce.....	379,443,375	341,685,811
Foreign produce.....	23,520,834	47,365,170
Total exports (Merchandise).....	402,964,209	389,050,981
Coin and bullion.....	13,601,886	19,538,800
Total exports.....	416,566,095	389,052,546
AGGREGATE TRADE		
Merchandise.....	1,017,027,795	839,987,427
Coin and bullion.....	20,210,315	150,954,750
Total Trade.....	1,037,238,110	990,943,742

Domestic trade was fair throughout the first part of the year, but subsequent to the outbreak of war fell off. Heavy stocking by householders of flour and other necessities, due to alarm in regard to the continuation and outcome of the war, made retail business in food

commodities brisk for a few weeks after the war, but this tendency disappeared once it was seen that trade routes were open and that general conditions in regard to food supplies remained comparatively unchanged. Wholesale trade was only fair. Christmas buying was

fairly good, but there was a marked decline in total receipts as compared with the previous year.

In regard to commercial failures in Canada, R. G. Dun & Company reported as follows:—

“Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during 1914 were again much more numerous than in preceding years, while the aggregate indebtedness also increased materially. Total insolvencies numbered no less than 2,898 against 1,719 in the previous year, 1,357 in 1912, and 1,332 in 1911; the liabilities were swelled to \$35,045,095, as compared with \$16,979,406 in 1913, and \$12,316,936 and \$13,491,196, respectively, in 1912 and 1911. In all respects, the most unfavourable exhibit was made by the trading division, in which there was a numerical increase of 948 and an expansion in the amount involved of about \$10,000,000—614 reverses for \$11,063,191 comparing with 452 for \$6,792,763—in manufacturing lines there were 162 more defaults than in 1913 and the liabilities were larger by \$4,000,000—2,164 for \$18,677,935 against 1,216 for \$8,681,419—while losses among agents, brokers and similar concerns were 120 for \$5,303,968 against only 51 for \$1,505,224 in the previous year.

“Geographical analysis of the Canadian insolvency returns indicates that, numerically, improvement was alone disclosed by Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, while in Prince Edward Island there was no change from 1913. The record for all other provinces was adverse, increases of 301 suspensions occurring in Quebec, 298 in Ontario, 167 in British Columbia, 164 in Saskatchewan, 146 in Manitoba, 91 in Alberta and 28 in New Brunswick. In regard to the liabilities, a particularly unfavourable showing was made by British Columbia, where the aggregate indebtedness was \$11,650,670 against only \$1,378,564 in 1913, while an expansion of almost \$2,000,000 was noted in Saskatchewan and more than \$1,000,000 each in On-

tario, Quebec and Manitoba. The only territory in which there was any improvement was in Newfoundland, and the change there was trifling.”

Labour Legislation.

During the year a number of important measures of direct or indirect interest to labour and industry were passed by the Parliament of Canada and by the legislatures of the various provinces of the Dominion.

Amongst Dominion legislation affecting labour may be mentioned An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches made with White Phosphorus, introduced by the Minister of Labour during March and assented to at the close of the session and assented to during May.* Another important measure passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament was An Act to Regulate the Manufacture, Testing, Storage and Importation of Explosives. A number of other measures dealing with questions affecting agriculture, fishing, etc., were also passed by the Dominion Parliament.

The legislature of the province of Nova Scotia passed a number of measures of interest to labour, dealing with such subjects as the inspection of steam boilers, employers' liability, the regulation of coal mines, mechanics' liens, workmen's compensation, and other questions having a direct or indirect bearing on industry and labour.

An Act to Amend the Mining Act, An Act Relating to Employment Bureaus, An Act Respecting the Establishment of Technical Schools and Vocational Courses in the Province, An Act Relating to Stationary Engineers, and An Act to Assist in the Construction of Dwelling Houses, may be mentioned as important measures passed by the Quebec Legislature. Besides these Acts a number of other measures of more or less direct interest to labour were passed.

*See *Labour Gazette* for May, 1914, p. 1314.

Perhaps the most important piece of legislation passed in the Dominion dealing directly with the interests of labour was the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed by the Ontario Legislature. The measure was introduced in the legislature March 17 and was assented to in May, to come into effect on a date to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Act was drafted by Chief Justice Sir William Meredith after several years' investigation, and is a very full and comprehensive measure.* During the year the "Workmen's Compensation Board" for whose establishment the Act provides, was constituted and members of the Board appointed. Amongst other measures affecting labour passed by the Ontario Legislature may be mentioned An Act to Amend the Mining Act, An Act Respecting Employment Bureaus, An Act Amending the Stationary Engineers' Act, and an Act to Amend the Factory Act. There were other measures, also, respecting the export of pulp wood, the regulation of motor vehicles, and the construction and operation of steam railways.

The Manitoba Legislature during its session of 1913-14 passed a number of measures of interest to labour, among which may be mentioned An Act for the Protection of Persons Employed in the Construction of Buildings and Excavations, An Act to Amend the Public Buildings' Act, An Act to Amend the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act. In addition to these Acts the Legislature passed a number of measures dealing with questions affecting agriculture and other matters of indirect interest to industry and labour.

A short session of the Legislature of Alberta held during the month of October passed a number of measures, but none which might be regarded as having other than an indirect bearing on labour.

The principal legislation passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature included an amendment to the Steam Boilers' Act, an amendment to the Mechanics' Liens Law, An Act to Provide for the Safety of Electrical Workers, An Act to Amend the Building Trades Protection Act, An Act Respecting the Payment of Wages to Certain Employees, and An Act Respecting Employment Agencies, besides considerable legislation in the interests of agriculture.

At the last session of the British Columbia Legislature measures which might be said to have an interest for labour consisted chiefly of Acts respecting the agricultural industry, though a few measures dealt with lumbering and fishing. There was, however, little in the way of direct legislation in the interests of labour with the exception of the continuation of a clause in the Municipal Act providing for the payment of fair wages to workmen employed on municipal contracts.

Notes.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held its annual convention at St. John, N.B., during the month of September. The Canadian Federation of Labour also held its convention in the same month at Toronto.

The annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Montreal in June. Previous conventions have usually been held in September, but owing to the fact that many members go away in the summer it had been decided to hold the 1914 convention in the spring.

During June a conference of factory inspectors was held at Toronto to discuss the question of arriving at an understanding whereby the several provinces of the Dominion might adopt uniform regulations concerning the construction of steam boilers.

The ninth annual meeting of the Toronto Labour Temple Company, Limited, was held in Toronto during Feb-

*The full text of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act was printed in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1914, p. 68.

ruary. The report showed a very successful year and that the labour temple was out of debt.

During July the large coal mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Hosmer, B.C., were closed and machinery dismantled and taken out. A

great deal of money had been spent and much development work done on these mines, but it was found by the Company that results were not satisfactory, and that the mine was being worked at a loss. The value of the plant in 1913 was estimated at \$1,000,000.

PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1914.*

THE average level of prices in Canada was somewhat higher in 1914 than in the preceding year, largely as a result of the disturbance of trade caused by the war, otherwise the average would probably have been about the same. By December, 1913, the index number had risen to 136.9, and from January to June, 1914, was only slightly below this level, and not appreciably higher than during the same period of 1913. In July the index number had fallen to approximately the same level as a year before, but whereas prices were lowest from July to October in 1913, the outbreak of war in Europe at the end of July in 1914 was followed by a rise in the prices of many commodities which raised the index number to 140.7 in September, and, although it declined each month thereafter, the level in December was slightly higher than at the beginning of the year. This upward movement in August and September was most pronounced in wheat, and other grains, in animals and meats, dairy products, flour, oatmeal, sugar, tea, coffee, cream of tartar, in some lines of textiles, hides and leathers, in some metals such as tin, quicksilver, antimony, solder, in house furnishings, crockery, and table cutlery, in many drugs and chemicals, newsprint paper, etc. Additional customs and excise duties in Canada for war taxes raised the prices of some commodities, including

sugar, coffee, liquors, tobacco and alcohol. Within a few weeks the dislocation of trade and the interruptions to shipping had been readjusted to the new conditions, and many commodities fell off in price. Also the dislocation of industry weakened the demand for materials, so that the general level fell each month in spite of considerable advances in many lines. Increased ocean freight rates became an important factor in the rise in many commodities as well as a factor in the falling off in shipments for export in other lines, thus weakening the market. But a new level of high prices in many commodities was caused by the effect of war conditions on trade and production in Europe, providing an enlarged market for food products and military supplies, and eliminating the supplies of sugar, drugs and chemicals, and many lines of materials, raw, semi-manufactured and manufactured, formerly obtained there. The disturbance of financial conditions increased the industrial depression and destroyed the influences working for improvement up to that time, although this was partly offset by the high price received for farm products and by the demand in some manufacturing industries for military supplies. Cotton fell steeply as the demand in Europe would be seriously curtailed and the United States crop was the largest on record. Silk and jute similarly fell. Iron and steel products, structural materials, coke, gasoline, lumber, raw furs, raw rubber, and finally pulp and paper weakened considerably.

*This statement is issued in anticipation of the special annual report of the Department on prices, and is in the main a review of the matter which has appeared from month to month in the *Labour Gazette*. Index numbers, etc., are preliminary.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914*.

AVERAGE PRICES 1890-1899-100

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Grains and fodder.....	140.2	142.8	145.3	145.7	149.7	150.8	150.2	160.2	170.2	166.9	175.1	180.4
II. Animals and meats.....	194.0	193.8	199.7	198.8	197.5	197.8	197.7	204.0	206.0	196.8	181.6	174.5
III. Dairy products.....	179.2	167.7	165.8	148.7	132.9	133.2	134.4	141.6	149.9	165.0	175.4	183.3
IV. Fish.....	157.1	154.8	156.1	157.4	150.2	152.0	149.4	157.8	155.7	155.6	155.2	157.2
V. Other foods:—												
(a) Fruits & vegetables.....	121.3	121.3	123.7	132.4	140.2	130.9	136.8	121.8	119.1	108.4	111.1	113.6
(b) Miscellaneous.....	111.8	112.3	113.3	113.7	112.8	113.4	113.2	122.4	133.0	129.9	130.7	133.9
VI. Textiles.....	135.4	134.8	134.0	134.2	135.3	135.5	133.1	138.4	134.6	133.8	129.1	126.4
VII. Hides, leather, etc.....	168.5	168.5	169.4	171.7	172.4	172.6	172.6	172.6	174.3	177.4	173.2	177.3
VIII. Metals and implements												
(a) Metals.....	115.9	116.3	115.8	115.3	110.5	110.4	109.9	110.7	123.0	115.2	113.1	113.7
(b) Implements.....	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.9	108.5	108.5
IX. Fuel and lighting.....	113.3	114.2	114.0	114.0	111.1	109.9	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.2
X. Building materials:—												
(a) Lumber.....	184.2	184.9	183.7	183.1	184.5	184.3	184.1	183.8	182.8	181.9	179.6	186.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.0	112.1	112.0	111.9	111.6	110.4	110.2	109.4	109.8	109.5	105.7	106.2
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	140.9	141.5	141.1	140.0	140.6	140.6	140.8	140.7	143.8	142.8	139.4	143.2
XI. House furnishings.....	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.2	128.0	128.0	128.3	128.1	130.0	130.0	130.0
XII. Drugs and chemicals.....	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.5	120.5	128.0	139.3	139.3	137.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—												
(a) Furs, raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.1	241.4	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	†	†	96.2
(b) Liquors and tobacco.....	134.6	134.6	134.6	138.4	137.0	137.0	133.3	139.1	143.2	136.8	137.4	136.9
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.3	109.2	109.2	109.8	106.8	106.2	114.0	109.0	107.7	104.0	105.4
All commodities.....	136.5	136.1	136.7	136.8	136.2	136.2	135.5	137.7	140.7	139.0	138.2	137.3

*Preliminary, final statement will appear in the Department's Annual Report on prices.

†Quotations nominal.

Grains and fodder averaged higher during the first six months of the year, although the crops of 1913 had been large and reports in 1914 indicated another heavy yield. As the summer advanced, however, dry weather seriously curtailed the production, not only in Western Canada, but in parts of United States, in Argentine, and in Australia, as well as in parts of Europe. The outbreak of war and the resulting restricted production and marketing of crops in Europe raised the prices of grain to record levels for the remainder of the year.

Animals and meats continued on the high level reached in the autumn of 1913, and as is usual advanced during the spring and summer months. The outbreak of war, however, with the anticipated demand for provisions, raised the level still higher until October, when the falling off in demand and the heavy marketing of stock as a result of the

high price of grain brought the level in November lower than a year before, and in December still lower.

Dairy products, though higher in the winter than for the same period in 1913, were lower in the summer months. Butter was two to three cents lower until August, when demand for export caused an abrupt rise. Cheese was somewhat higher from month to month than in 1913 during the first six months, but for the remainder of the year was two cents higher. Eggs and milk were slightly higher throughout the year than in 1913 except in Victoria, B.C., where milk declined in May, owing to increased production and decreased demand for milk and cream.

Fish were somewhat lower in the summer months, but high prices for dry fish prevailed until the outbreak of war adversely affected the export market. These, however, improved toward the

end of the year. Canned salmon rose in August following a comparatively short pack and a strong demand from Europe.

Fruits and vegetables were higher than in 1913, especially during the summer months, crops being lighter in many lines. The apple market was weakened by the effect of the war on the European market and by large crops in Canada and United States. Potatoes yielded a large crop except in some parts of Western Canada. Raisins, currants, lemons and other Mediterranean fruits were somewhat higher in price for a time owing to increased cost of transportation and interruptions to shipping.

Miscellaneous groceries advanced steeply in August, flour, sugar, oatmeal, and cream of tartar showing the greatest advances. The curtailment of the European beet crop and the shutting off of export led to a great demand in other parts of the world for sugar, especially in the West Indies from Great Britain. Tea, rice, and other imported foods advanced somewhat on account of greater cost of transportation, exchange, insurance and anticipated depletion of stocks.

Textiles rose somewhat in August owing to steep advances in jutes, raw silk, and some lines of wool, following interruptions to shipping. These prices again fell off when shipping was resumed, and together with the slump in cotton prices brought the index number for textiles to a comparatively low level in spite of advances in flax products.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes maintained the high price levels reached in 1913 in spite of slow trade and declining demand during the first half of the year, supplies being scarce and high. The demand for these goods for military purposes caused further advances during the remainder of the year.

Metals showed considerable weakness throughout the year, industrial demand being slow. Some strength in iron pro-

ducts was shown in February, and in August the dislocation of trade caused steep rises in some commodities for a time. At the end of the year, however, the index number was more than two points lower than at the beginning. Some lines of iron goods and implements such as anvils and vises advanced further owing to higher ocean freights.

Fuel and lighting showed a declining tendency during the year chiefly in coke and gasoline. In December a rise in bituminous coal at Montreal on the close of navigation offset a decline in coal oil. Matches advanced somewhat steeply owing to greater cost of chemicals. Coal eased off on the Pacific coast as a result of light demand.

Building materials were downward throughout the year. Lumber prices showed some weakness in March and in August, demand being light. In December spruce deals advanced in New Brunswick, stocks being light and the mills being closed. Bricks, hinges, sash weights, soil pipe, nails and galvanized wire declined. Some paint materials advanced as a result of war conditions, but lack of demand caused others to fall. Glass rose steeply toward the end of the year, supplies from Belgium being cut off.

House furnishings were fairly steady throughout the year, although demand was light. Iron beds declined, but crockery rose steeply in August on account of higher freights from England, and table cutlery owing to difficulty in obtaining further supplies.

Drugs and chemicals were considerably affected by the outbreak of war. Carbolic acid, opium, alum, borax, sulphur, caustic soda, glycerine, soda ash and quinine rose steeply. Increased excise duties caused a rise in alcohol.

Raw furs declined very steeply after the outbreak of war, and finished goods were somewhat affected also. In liquors and tobacco, hops were lower, crops being better; malt rose in sympathy

with barley; increased excise duties caused advances in liquors and plug tobacco. In sundries, newsprint rose, owing to increased demand for newspapers, gunpowder advanced in sympathy with

a rise in chlorate of potash, raw rubber and rope declined owing to decreased industrial demand, and laundry starch rose in sympathy with corn in September, but fell again.

SPECIAL APPEAL BY MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL ON BEHALF OF BELGIAN TRADE UNIONISTS.

THE Montreal Trades and Labour Council during December issued an appeal to the officers and members of labour unions in Canada to send in subscriptions to a fund started by the Montreal Council for Belgian Trade Unionists who have suffered in the present war. Believing that this appeal will be of interest to readers of the *Gazette*, the Department reproduces herewith the full text of the circular letter sent out by the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

To the Officers and Members
of Labour Unions.

Gentlemen and Brothers,—

The Trades and Labour Council of Montreal, wishing to follow up the splendid sentiments expressed by Brothers Sedden and Bellamy, the two delegates from the British Trades and Labour Congress, at the meeting held in St. Joseph's Hall last November, have decided to make a special call in favour of Belgian trade unionists.

You all know that Belgium has given to the world the finest example of faithfulness to its traditional friendship, of loyalty and bravery, and as a result it is now almost entirely in the hands of German soldiers.

From every part of the world, words of comfort have been dispatched to her, and with a most generous feeling hands offering relief are extended to those who are in flight or suffering from the invaders. Under various forms the spirit of brotherhood has expressed itself in spite of those who are trying to estab-

lish the loathsome principle that "Might Rules Right."

Belgium was a small happy country inviting other great nations around her to share her happiness. Belgium was living in peace and quiet, trusting to the treaties which insured her neutrality.

This country, gifted by a marvellous activity, the cradle of the greatest liberties, felt in honour bound to enact laws for the moral and intellectual uplifting of its workingmen, to improve the conditions of labour for the benefit of the proletariat. And these laws, admired all over the world, have served as a standard to other people who have copied them.

In order to give a stronger impetus to the international labour movement, a large number of Belgian syndicates and labour unions had deposited in England and, especially in Germany, considerable sums of money derived from their relief funds.

What is there left now of this prosperous situation? How have the German plutocrats acknowledged the hospitality which was accorded them?

They have burned the cities, shelled the churches, destroyed the crops, ruined the mills and manufactures, robbed the banks and popular savings institutions, killed the women, shot the men, maimed the children. And after having taken possession of considerable funds deposited in Germany by Belgian workers, they have imprisoned the best workers whom they have robbed of their belongings and dragged them as slaves to force them to work and manufacture war material which was intended to aid in the destruction of their country and

their families already in a state of starvation.

Brothers and fellow workers, these are the reasons which prompt us to make an appeal to the brotherly spirit which would bind us to this heroic nation.

Shall more than 5,000,000 people be left to perish through starvation after having gone through all the horrors of war?

We appeal to your feelings of brotherly love in favour of these martyrs of Prussian vandalism.

Let us prove to our comrades that if their motto is "In Union their is Strength" it is also ours.

Subscribe together in the name of your union, subscribe personally as your means allow, in order to help those who are the martyrs of German barbarism, and in this manner you will be paying homage to the sublime sacrifice of Belgium in offering herself as a victim for

the security and the right of all nations to life and liberty.

Kindly forward your subscription to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee, Gus Franco, 306 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Thanking you in advance, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M.P.,

President.

JOS. AINEY, City Commissioner,

Vice-President.

J. T. FOSTER.

G. R. BRUNET.

JAMES DRURY.

AUGUSTE BODDARD.

GUS FRANCO,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, December, 1914.

ALIEN ENEMIES' RIGHT TO MAINTAIN ACTIONS IN CANADIAN COURTS.

SINCE the outbreak of the war several judicial decisions have been rendered with regard to the rights of alien enemies resident in Canada. In a number of cases where citizens of countries at war with Great Britain, resident in Canada, have appeared as plaintiffs in litigation, the defence has been set up that being alien enemies in Canada they are incapacitated from enforcing any rights in Canadian courts.

Bassi v. Sullivan.

One of the first cases of this nature to arise since a state of war has existed between Great Britain and Germany and Austria was that of *Bassi v. Sullivan*. This case, while not involving questions of relations between employer and employee, is of interest as first raising the point in regard to the rights of alien enemies in Canada which has since

been a feature in several cases affecting the rights of alien workingmen claiming compensation for injuries.

The case of *Bassi v. Sullivan* was a motion to continue an interim injunction restraining the sale of certain chattels under a chattel mortgage. The case came before Mr. Justice Hodgins at Toronto in September last, and the judge held that where an alien enemy was a plaintiff in an action it should be stayed, with leave to apply to permit the action to proceed after it was proven that the plaintiff was "quietly pursuing his ordinary avocation" according to the terms of the Royal Proclamation of August 15, 1914, in regard to aliens in Canada.

The plaintiff was the holder of an unregistered chattel mortgage on the stock-in-trade of certain persons at the town of Cobalt, and brought action to

set aside the defendant's registered chattel mortgage upon the same goods. He obtained from the local judge at Haileybury an injunction restraining their sale. Amongst other questions raised by the defendant was the contention that the action was not maintainable, and that it should be dismissed because the plaintiff was an alien enemy, being an Austrian and not naturalized.

The judge, after pointing out that the position of an alien enemy has not, except in a few isolated cases, been dealt with in the courts since Napoleonic and Crimean days, and that the doctrines then established have not in consequence undergone much, if any, modification, and after reciting the law on the subject and citing a number of precedents, expressed the view that opportunity should be afforded, before the motion was granted, of ascertaining whether the plaintiff alien enemy was entitled to set up the protection extended by the Crown under the wording of the proclamation, namely:

"That all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens; and that they be not arrested, detained or interfered with, unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or engaging or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or are giving or attempting to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene any law, order-in-council or proclamation."

The injunction was accordingly dissolved, and the action stayed in the meantime, with leave to apply on notice to a judge of the Supreme Court to permit the action to proceed after time

had been given to make the enquiries indicated.

Topay v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

The case of *Topay v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company* was tried in October last. The plaintiff Topay, an Austrian, was employed as a car pusher in the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Company at Michel, B.C., and while at work was severely injured by being thrown down by a runaway car. He accordingly brought action against the coal company for damages for injuries sustained.

Prior to the trial, in a motion before Mr. Justice Gregory in Chambers, the defendant company questioned the right of the plaintiff to maintain his action on the ground that he was an alien enemy of Canada. In dealing with this point, Judge Gregory stated that while there was no doubt that at common law an alien enemy was denied the right of appealing to Canadian courts for the enforcement of his contractual rights, this rule had long been modified when he is a resident in this country by license or under protection of the Crown, and in the present case the plaintiff had been resident in Canada for a long time and peacefully pursuing his usual occupation. He could find in the Orders-in-Council issued by the Dominion Government in August last nothing but an express permission to Germans and Austrians to reside in Canada so long as they pursued their ordinary avocation in a peaceful and quiet manner, etc. After referring to various sections of the Orders-in-Council, Judge Gregory concluded:—

"In view of the foregoing it appears to me that it would be a denial of such protection to permit a coal miner, for example, to work at his usual occupation of coal mining, and deny him the right to sue for his wages if they are not paid, or, as in the present case, to deny him the right to maintain an action for personal injuries sustained in his work as a miner and caused, as he alleges, by the

negligence of the defendants, as during times of peace he has enjoyed this privilege, and the order proclaims that he shall be allowed to continue, etc.”

The judge accordingly dismissed the application, with costs to the plaintiff.

The case was subsequently tried at Fernie, B.C., before Mr. Justice W. A. McDonald, who also held that the plaintiff had a right to maintain his action, and gave judgment in his favour.

The Topay case is of interest, not alone on account of the special point in regard to alien enemies, but also in respect of questions of negligence and liability. In reply to the contention set up by the defendant coal company that the plaintiff was, contrary to the special rules appertaining to the mine, not engaged in his proper work at the time he was injured. Judge McDonald found the plaintiff was lawfully engaged in his work when so injured. He found, also, that while the system in effect in the mines for safeguarding the operation of cars was a safe and proper system, it was not adopted in a proper manner at a certain point at which the accident arose, and there was lack of proper inspection. There was consequently negligence on the part of the coal company's foreman, and there was liability on the part of the defendants under the Employers' Liability Act.

Regarding the contention of the defendant coal company that the plaintiff being an alien enemy was not entitled to consideration at the hands of the court the judge said:—

“Generally speaking, an alien enemy cannot resort to our courts for protection. It was thought advisable, since the commencement of the present war to provide by Order-in-Council, as to the rights and liabilities of Germans and Austro-Hungarians. The plaintiff is an Austrian and comes within the provision of this Order-in-Council. It provides that all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality shall, so long as

they quietly pursue ordinary avocations, be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens. It is submitted on behalf of the defendant company that the protection of the law referred to in this Order-in-Council should receive a restricted consideration. How far that restriction is to go I can hardly appreciate. I presume then an Austrian walking our streets would be entitled to the protection of the law in the sense that if he were assaulted he could seek the authorities for protection. If his property were stolen he could assume the like course; then why deprive him of the right of redress through the negligence of his employer? It is a matter that might well be dealt with by a Court of Appeal, but I feel with the material at my disposal that the restricted construction sought should not be allowed. I feel that the Austrian plaintiff in this action, residing peacefully, I take it, in our community and pursuing his ordinary avocation, should be entitled to the benefit of the law and recover whatever damages he may be entitled to.

“As to the question of damages, the evidence was not as clear or as sufficient as I would have desired; however, I take it, that the plaintiff having shown the rate of wage he was earning at the time of the accident, that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, I can assume it is a proper basis upon which to estimate earnings for three years. This matter was dealt with by Chief Justice Meredith, in Ontario, and I follow the course pursued by him in determining the amount of damages to be allowed. I take the number of working days for each year and multiply by the rate of wage, namely, \$2.75, and the plaintiff will thus be entitled to recover the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00). There will be judgment accordingly with costs.”

The Topay case was given prominence through the distribution by District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America of printed copies of Judge McDonald's judgment, and by notices of this printed report which appeared in the press.

Pescovitch v. Western Canada Flour Mill's Company, Limited.

The point in regard to alien enemies was again raised in a case tried before Mr. Justice Galt at Winnipeg, Man. One Pescovitch, also an Austrian, claimed damages for injuries sustained while in the employ of the defendant company. The defendants moved to stay proceedings upon the ground that the plaintiff was an Austrian citizen, and had not become a naturalized British subject.

The judge in giving judgment referred to the cases before mentioned. He did not concur in the view expressed in the case of Bassi v. Sullivan by Mr. Justice Hodgins, that the proclamation in respect of alien enemies by the Dominion Government cast upon resident aliens the burden of establishing that they were quietly pursuing their ordinary

avocation before allowing them the protection of the law, or, in other words, compelling them to prove their innocence. The judge was of the opinion that it was for those who asserted such inabilities in the person affected to prove them. He could see nothing also in the War Measures Act to justify the limitation which Mr. Justice Hodgins seemed disposed to place upon "the protection of the law" mentioned in the proclamation, namely, that it might well refer only to police protection. There was much force in the plea set up by Shylock: "You take my life, when you do take the means whereby I live."

"I think," said the judge in conclusion, "the proclamation was clearly intended as an assurance to Germans and Austro-Hungarians living in Canada, that their rights would be respected, and that they should have the protection of the law, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations. I agree entirely with the opinion expressed by Gregory, J., in the Topay case. For these reasons, this motion must be dismissed with costs."

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 138 OF THE ALBERTA MINES ACT.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Alberta Mines Act, 1913, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has prescribed Rules for the purpose of Section 138 of The Mines Act with reference to making additional Regulations in the interests of safety for persons employed in or about a mine. The Rules became effective on December 1, 1914, and in view of their importance the full text of the Regulations is given herewith.

1. It shall be the duty of the manager, overman and examiner to carry out and to the best of their ability enforce the provisions of all regulations and rules under The Mines Act, and it shall

be the duty of all persons in or about a mine to comply with the provisions of all regulations and rules made under the provisions of the said Act.

2. All regulations, rules or orders which are in force under The Mines Act shall be posted up in some conspicuous place at the mine where they may be conveniently seen and read by any person employed; and so often as the same become defaced, obliterated or destroyed, the owner, agent or manager shall cause them to be renewed with all reasonable despatch.

3. In addition to the powers conferred by Section 64 Sub-section 5 of The Mines Act, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person is contra-

vening any of the provisions of Section 64 Sub-section 2 and 3,* the owner, agent, or manager shall cause all the persons employed in a mine or such of them as may be selected to be searched at any time when required by an Inspector of Mines.

4. A record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose at the mine of the names of all persons to whom safety lamps are given out.

(2) A competent person appointed for the purpose shall examine every safety lamp on its being returned to the lamp house and if, on such examination, any lamp is found to be damaged, the damage shall be deemed to have been due to neglect or the fault of the person to whom the lamp was given out, unless he proves that the damage was due to no fault of his own and that he immediately gave notice of the damage to the overman or examiner or to some other person in authority in the mine.

(3) After the first day of January, 1916, no safety lamp except an electric lamp shall be lighted below ground except by a competent person appointed by the manager, who shall only light such lamp after it has been thoroughly examined and found to be in safe condition and in good working order, and no person other than such person as aforesaid shall have in his possession any contrivance for lighting any safety lamp.

(4) No safety lamp shall be used in any mine unless it is of a type approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

5. A district or split means any part of a mine or seam having an independent intake airway commencing from a main intake airway and an independent return airway terminating at a main return airway.

6. The points at which the quantity of air shall be measured in pursuance

of Section 58 of The Mines Act shall be as follows:—

(a) In the main airway of each mine as near as practicable to the point at which the air enters the mine;

(b) In every district or split as near as practicable to the point at which the district or split commences;

(c) In each district or split at a point not further away than one hundred feet from the working place furthest away from the commencement of the split;

(d) These measurements shall be made at least once every week by the overman or his assistant and a record of each measurement along with a record of the greatest number of men employed in each district or split during the week previous to the date on which such measurement was made, shall be forthwith entered in a book which shall be kept at the mine for that purpose, and signed by the person making the measurement.

7. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall cause a water gauge to be provided and kept constantly in use in connection with every ventilating fan except in the case of an auxiliary fan placed underground which does not contribute to the general ventilation of the mine or of any ventilating district of the mine.

(2) The owner, agent or manager shall appoint a competent person to observe from time to time the ventilating pressure as indicated by the water gauge and when an automatic indicator registering the water gauge is not in use, such person shall, at the end of each period of two hours, enter in a book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, the pressure shown by the water gauge at the end of each period.

8. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine a separate plan drawn to a scale approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines, showing the system of ventilation in the mine, the direction of the air currents, the points where the quantity of

*These sections relate to safety lamps and the possession by any persons employed in the mines of keys or contrivances for opening lamps, or of matches or apparatus for striking a light, or of pipes or smoking tobacco.

air is measured and the devices for the regulation and distribution of the air; such plan shall be kept up to a date not more than three months previous.

9. After the first day of July, 1915, there shall in every mine in which a mechanical contrivance for ventilation is used be provided and maintained in a condition to be put into immediate operation adequate means for reversing the air current.

10. After the first day of January, 1916, no fire shall be used below ground for ventilation in any mine.

11. No person shall brush or waft out gas in any mine unless authorized to do so by the manager, overman or examiner.

12. In every mine, the ventilation shall be kept and maintained in good and proper order to insure that an adequate amount of air reaches each working face.

13. All stoppings between main intakes and main return airways shall be constructed so as to prevent as far as practicable leakage of air, and the space between the face of any of these stoppings and the roadway shall be kept constantly clear.

14. No person shall, unless authorized to do so by the manager, overman or examiner, pass beyond any fence or danger signal.

15. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall appoint a competent person to keep in a book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose a correct record of the number of persons going below ground and returning from below ground on each shift, and every person shall, immediately before going below ground and after returning from below ground report his presence to such person.

16. In every mine unless it is naturally wet throughout—

(a) The cars shall be so constructed

and maintained as to prevent as far as practicable dangerous coal dust escaping through the sides, ends or floors of the cars, but any cars which were in use in any mine at the time of the passing of these regulations may, notwithstanding that they are not so constructed, continue to be used in that mine until the first day of January, 1920.

(b) Systematic steps shall be taken to prevent, as far as practicable, explosions of coal dust occurring or being carried throughout the mine.

17. Where shots are fired electrically, the person firing the shot shall not use a cable less than sixty feet in length for the purpose of firing.

18. No explosive shall be used for the purpose of blasting coal in any anthracite or bituminous coal mine other than a permitted explosive as hereinafter defined.

(2) The term "permitted explosives" means such explosives as are named and defined from time to time by the Chief Inspector of Mines; provided that where the composition, quality or character of any explosive is defined by him, any article alleged to be such explosive which differs therefrom in composition, quality or character by reason of deterioration or otherwise, shall not be deemed to be the explosive so named and defined; provided further that an owner, agent or manager shall not be responsible for the composition, quality or character of an explosive, if he shows that he has in good faith obtained a written certificate from the maker of the explosive that it complies with the terms so named and defined and that he has taken all reasonable means to prevent deterioration of the explosive while stored.

19. Every person who violates any rule or regulation under The Mines Act shall be guilty of an offence against The Mines Act and liable to the penalties and obligations imposed by the said Act.

REVIEW OF UNITED STATES LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1914.

A REVIEW of Labour Legislation in the United States in 1914, issued from its New York headquarters by the American Association for Labour Legislation during December, summarizes the labour laws enacted by Congress, by thirteen state legislatures which convened during 1914, and by Alaska and other territories.

A statement made to the press by Mr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, refers to the importance of the law adopted during 1914 in New York, establishing a state-wide system of public employment bureaus. Shortly after the signing of this Act, it is stated, New York City adopted an ordinance resulting on November 19 in the opening of the best equipped public employment exchange in the country. New workmen's compensation laws were enacted in New York, Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana, while other states, notably Massachusetts, liberalized the provisions of existing compensation codes. By enacting carefully drawn measures for the prevention of compressed air illness and of lead poisoning, New Jersey took an advanced stand in the campaign for occupational hygiene. In no fewer than seven states initiated measures affecting labour were submitted to popular vote. Among those which were successful are a new Arkansas child labour law adopted on September 14, and a Washington bill prohibiting the taking of fees by private employment agencies from applicants for work, adopted at the general election on November 3. The 1913 Colorado "assumption of risk" law and the Nebraska workmen's compensation act of the same date, upon which referenda had been demanded, were sustained by popular vote, while the Missouri full-crew law of 1913, which was similarly challenged, was re-

pealed. Universal eight-hour day bills, initiated in the three Pacific coast states, were lost. A section of the new federal anti-trust law prevents the use of the Sherman Act against trade unions on the ground that "the labour of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Congress also strictly regulated the issuance of injunctions by federal courts in labour disputes, and established an eight-hour day for female workers in the District of Columbia. Two important measures still before Congress provide for a federal system of public employment offices and for adequate industrial accident and occupational disease compensation for federal employees.

Accidents and Diseases.

Three legislatures enacted laws requiring industrial accidents or occupational diseases to be reported, while New Jersey adopted scientific measures for the prevention of lead poisoning in lead plants and potteries and of the dreaded "bends" or compressed air illness in tunnel and caisson work. Four states gave further attention to protecting their industrial workers from fire, and Maryland passed two comprehensive laws regulating canneries and tenement workshops. Three states and the territory of Alaska legislated upon the subject of safety in mines, Kentucky going furthest and enacting a new mine code. Several new railroad safety laws are concerned with full crews, headlights, and enclosed vestibules on trolley cars.

Factory Inspection.

Seven states dealt with machinery for more efficient enforcement of their labour laws. No changes from the old style labour department to an industrial commission are recorded, but spe-

cial commissions or boards to administer workmen's compensation laws were created in Kentucky, Maryland and New York. In several states salaries of labour department staffs were increased.

Child Labor.

Eleven states, or about three-quarters of those in which legislation was passed this year, took action on child labour. Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia passed entirely new codes, and other states amended their laws, tending to raise age limits and educational requirements, to shorten hours and to forbid hazardous employments and night work. Backward steps were taken in Maryland, where the minimum age for newsboys was reduced from twelve years to ten, and in Mississippi, where the maximum working hours for boys of fourteen and girls of sixteen were increased from eight to ten a day.

Workmen's Compensation.

By the action of New York, Kentucky, Louisiana and Maryland, exactly twenty-four states, or one-half of those in the union, now have workmen's compensation laws. Massachusetts, 'after two years' experience, raised the benefits under its law from 50 per cent. to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of wages, and New Jersey also liberalized its rates, though to a less extent.

Hours.

Alaska established an eight-hour day on public works, and a number of vacation and hour laws for public employees were enacted in Massachusetts and New York. Five states and Alaska legislated on hours in private employment, railroad workers and miners being the groups most widely affected. The weekly rest day law in New York was amended to exempt a number of milk handling establishments and also, in the discretion of the commissioner of labour, con-

tinuous industries in which no employee works more than eight hours a day.

Trade Disputes.

The use of the injunction in labour disputes was regulated in Massachusetts and by Congress, the latter body also declaring the Sherman anti-trust law inapplicable to labour organizations as "the labour of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Congress, further, in appropriating \$300,000 for the enforcement of anti-trust laws, for the second time specified that none of the money was to be used for prosecuting labour organizations whose acts were not in themselves illegal. Louisiana and Massachusetts protected workmen in their right to organize.

Unemployment.

Three states, Louisiana, Maryland and New York, made provision for public bureaus to put employment givers and employment seekers in touch with one another. The most important of these laws is that of New York, which created a bureau of employment within the state department of labour, with branches throughout the state in the discretion of the commissioner. The people of Washington practically abolished private employment agencies in their state by prohibiting the taking of fees from applicants for work.

Women's Work.

Though minimum wage legislation this year was represented only by some amendments to the Massachusetts law, five states and the federal government took action on hours and working conditions affecting women. Mississippi established for women a ten-hour day and a sixty-hour week, and Virginia extended its ten-hour law to cover certain establishments not previously affected, while New York made its nine-hour day and fifty-four-hour week general for

women employed in all mercantile establishments and limited their working week to six days. Congress established for all female employees in the District of Columbia an eight-hour day and a

forty-eight-hour week, prohibited their employment before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m., and provided a special staff of three inspectors, two of whom are to be women, to enforce the Act.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

ON August 23, 1912, an Act was passed by the United States Congress creating a Commission on Industrial Relations, but the funds for the work of the Commission were only available on October 22, 1913. The first annual report of the Commission has recently been issued. The subjects to be investigated by this body are very numerous, and cover practically the whole field of relations between employers and their employees in the principal industries of the United States, including trade disputes and methods of settlement, employers' associations and trade unions, health and safety of employees, the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaux of labour, and the smuggling of Asiatics into the United States.

Public hearings were conducted by the Commission in the principal cities of the country, at which 514 witnesses appeared, comprising 181 men affiliated with employers, 183 affiliated with labour, and 150 not affiliated with either group, but interested in industrial questions through their occupations. The report contains a summary of the testimony of these witnesses, and an outline of the work yet to be done by the Commission. Its conclusions and recommendations are reserved for future reports. The principal subjects dealt with are causes of industrial unrest; collective bargaining; criticisms of existing trade unions and employers' associations; mediation, conciliation and arbitration; jurisdictional disputes; workmen's compensation, and unemployment.

Causes of Industrial Unrest.

The following causes of unrest were most frequently advanced and endorsed:

1. A world-wide movement arising from a desire for better living conditions. Advanced by representatives of labour, sociologists and employers, and generally endorsed.

2. A protest against low wages, long hours and improper working conditions. Advanced by practically all labour representatives and assented to by many employers.

3. A desire on the part of the workers for a voice in the determination of the conditions under which they labour, and a revolt against arbitrary treatment of individual workers and against the suppression of organization. Almost uniformly approved by labour witnesses.

4. Unemployment and the insecurity of employment. Generally advanced by witnesses from every standpoint.

5. Unjust distribution of the product of industry. Advanced by most labour representatives and agreed to by some employers.

6. Misunderstanding and prejudice. Agreed to by employers and employees.

7. Agitation and agitators. Generally advanced by employers, but defended by labour representatives and others as a necessary means of education.

8. The rapid rise of prices as compared with wages. Given by a large number of employers, labour witnesses, and students of industrial conditions.

9. A rapidly growing feeling that redress for injustice and oppression cannot be secured through governmental institutions. Statement made by a large number of labour witnesses.

The following causes of unrest were advanced by employers:—

1. Normal and healthy desire for better living conditions.
2. Misunderstanding and prejudice. Lack of conception that interests of labour and capital are identical.
3. Agitation by politicians and irresponsible agitators.
4. Unemployment.
5. Unreasonable demands arising from strength of organization.
6. Labour leaders who stir up trouble to keep themselves in office and to graft on employers.
7. Inefficiency of workers, resulting in ever increasing cost of living.
8. Rapidly increasing complexity of industry.
9. Sudden transition of large numbers of foreigners from repression to freedom, which makes them an easy prey to labour agitators.
10. Universal craze to get rich quick.
11. Decay of old ideas of honesty and thrift.
12. Misinformation in newspapers.
13. Too many organizations for combative purposes instead of for co-operation.
14. Violence in labour troubles.
15. Sympathetic strikes and jurisdictional disputes.
16. Boycotting and picketting.
17. Meddlesome and burdensome legislation.
18. The "closed shop," which makes for labour monopoly.
19. Financial irresponsibility of labour unions.

The following causes of unrest were advanced by employees and their representatives:—

1. Normal and healthy desire for better living conditions.
2. Protest against low wages, long hours, insanitary and dangerous conditions existing in many industries.
3. Demand for industrial democracy, and revolt against the suppression of organization.

4. Unemployment, and the insecurity which the wage-earner feels at all times.

5. Unjust distribution of the product of industry. "Exploitation of the many by the favoured few." "Demand for full share of production."

6. Unjust attitude of police and courts.

7. There is one law for the rich, another for the poor.

8. Immigration and the consequent over-supply of labour.

9. Existence of a "double standard," which sanctions only a poor living in return for the hardest manual labour, and at the same time luxury for persons who perform no useful service, whatever.

10. Disregard of grievances of individual employees and lack of machinery for redressing the same.

11. Control by "Big Business" over both industry and state.

12. Fear on the part of those in comfortable positions of being driven to poverty by sickness, accident, or involuntary loss of employment.

13. Inefficiency of workers on account of lack of proper training.

14. Unfair competition from prison and other exploited labour.

15. The rapid pace of modern industry, which results in accidents and premature old age.

16. Lack of attention to sickness and accidents, and the difficulty and delay incident to securing compensation for accidents under the common law and under the statutes of states which have not adopted modern methods dealing with these questions.

17. Arbitrary discharge of employees.

18. Blacklisting of individual employees.

19. Exploitation and cruel treatment of women and children in industry.

20. Promotion of violence by the use of gunmen, spies, and provokers hired by employers.

21. Attempt to destroy unionism by the pretense of the "open shop."

22. Ignorance of social economics on the part of employers and indifference toward the well-being of their employées.

23. Monopolization of land and natural resources.

24. Suppression of free speech and right of peaceful assembly.

Collective Bargaining.

It is stated that there was almost complete agreement upon the part of the employers and employees who appeared before the Commission favourable to the general principle of collective bargaining, though there was a wide divergence with regard to the form which the various witnesses believed that such collective bargaining should take. Among the employers only five witnesses objected to the principle, and on the employees' side the only objectors were the representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World, who maintained that there could be no just bargaining between employers and employees, and any agreements so made need not be respected. Many employers, including some who do not employ union workmen, expressed the opinion that a large part of the improvements in industrial conditions in the last half century have been due to collective bargaining with trade unions. Practically all of the most experienced witnesses insisted on the necessity for strong organizations of both employers and employees as a fundamental basis for the successful conduct of collective bargaining.

Criticisms of Trade Unions.

The following criticisms of existing trade unions were made by employers. The reply of union representatives is given in each case.

1. Lack of responsibility on part of unions. There is no penalty for the breaking of agreements, and the employer has no redress for material damage, except through legal action against individual members.

Reply: Experience has shown the best guarantees of the observance of contracts to be moral responsibility and regard for the reputation of the union. Putting up a forfeitable bond would lower the entire plane upon which the observance of contracts now stands, and the assumption of financial responsibility by the unions would be taken advantage of by employers to harass them.

2. The "closed shop" policy of the unions not only means a monopoly of labour, but also prevents competent mechanics, who are unwilling to accept the terms of the union, from obtaining employment at their trade.

Reply: There is no "closed shop." The employer in a "union shop" is free to employ any workman he pleases, provided that the workman will become a member of the union, and bear his share of the responsibility in return for the benefits which the union offers. The conditions imposed by any union can be met by every competent mechanic, and are reasonable from every standpoint and necessary for the protection of the trade.

3. The unions stand for restricting the output of industry, and insist on a standard wage for an output which is below standard.

Reply: Unions have never attempted to restrict output, save to protect the health of their workers and to prevent the over-speeding of all by the use of pace-makers.

4. The unions establish a uniform wage-rate for all members, which results in the incompetent getting higher wages than they earn, and destroying the ambition of the skilled worker.

Reply: The employers, not the unions, standardize the wage-rate to a dead level. The unions merely establish minimum rates. Some employers admitted this to be true in theory, but claimed that as soon as a skilled worker's pay was raised above the minimum, others demanded the same rate.

5. The unions establish unreasonable and arbitrary restrictions on appren-

ices, preventing a sufficient supply of skilled workmen, and prohibiting the American boy from learning the trade in which he is interested.

Reply: Restriction of apprentices is not arbitrary, but is made after careful consideration to prevent an over-supply of labour. Employers do not sincerely wish to train apprentices, but merely to make use of a cheap labour supply.

6. The power of the unions is based not on reason or on advantages offered, but on a policy of coercion.

Reply: This is denied.

7. The unions use violent methods and do not hesitate to violate the law or to destroy property or life, if necessary to gain their ends.

Reply: Violence is never sanctioned by any legitimate labour organization, and is never resorted to by individuals except under severe provocation and in self-defence. Most of the violence in industrial disputes is deliberately provoked by agents of employers in order to discredit the unions, or to secure employment or reward for themselves. Some witnesses stated that there is a lack of frankness on the part of both employers and employees regarding violence, and that both sides use violent methods whenever it serves their ends.

8. Business agents and other union officials have too much power, and abuse it by becoming blackmailers and grafters.

Reply: Trade union officials have only the power necessary to transact the business of the unions, and have very much less power than officials of corporations. The power is seldom abused, and when in charge against a union official is proved to be true, there is always rapid and decisive action by the union to punish him.

9. The action and policies of trade unions are frequently the result neither of reason nor of a purely economic interest, but are determined largely by union labour politics.

Reply: It is admitted that unions are subject to the same defects as other democratic institutions, but it is pointed out that they have always adopted as early as possible measures such as the initiative, referendum, and recall, of proved value to insure actual democracy.

Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World made the following criticism of existing trade unions:—

1. Organization on craft lines defeats solidarity and at times makes labour organizations the tools of employers.

2. Acceptance of the idea that the interests of employers and of labour are the same, makes the existing trade union an ally in the exploitation of the rank and file of the union workmen, as well as of organized labour.

3. The lack of democracy in trade unions, and the domination by individual leaders, hinder development of the rank and file and make it easy for the employer to prevent aggressive action.

4. The existing trade unions are, with a few notable exceptions, attempts to secure through monopoly all the improvements for the skilled workers, often at the expense of the unskilled.

5. The trade unions, by neglecting the political field, fail to use their most effective weapon.

6. The trade unions, by accepting the philosophy that labour is a commodity, attempt only to get the best price for its sale, and are constantly defeated because the employer, by raising the price of the commodities which he sells, is able not only to recoup himself, but to pass the increase to the consumers, the greater number of whom are themselves labourers.

7. The restrictions on membership set up by many craft unions in the form of high initiation fees and disbarment on account of race and colour, are undemocratic and prevent real solidarity of labour.

These arguments are all met by representatives of trade unions, who point to

the prosperity of the craft unions, contrasted with the failure of those organized on other lines. They claim that trade unions are the most democratic organizations in the world. Attempts to use labour organizations for political

purposes show a succession of failures. They repudiate the charges that they seek improvements at the expense of the unskilled, and that they accept the philosophy which regards labour as a commodity.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AT the last session of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia, begun at Victoria on January 15, 1914, and ended March 4, 1914, a number of measures of interest to industry and labour were passed. These measures, for the most part, concerned agricultural interests, though the lumbering and fishing industries were also affected. There were also a number of miscellaneous measures, which, while not passed directly in the interests of labour, contain clauses of direct or indirect interest to workmen.

Agricultural Measures.

An Act respecting Agricultural Associations¹ contains a number of provisions relating to the incorporation of agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, fruit-growers' associations, etc. The procedure necessary to obtain incorporation is set out, also rules and regulations to govern bodies when incorporated. Power is given the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to appoint provincial dairy inspectors, whose duty it shall be to visit the creameries and cheese factories of the province, to render whatever assistance is possible to the owners of such creameries or factories, or the person in charge thereof, in regard to the making and marketing of their products, and to inspect their stables, livestock, dairies, and utensils to see that they are kept in a sanitary and cleanly condition, and to render all the aid and advice possible in order to improve the dairy conditions of the province. Inspectors are given power to condemn any stock, stable,

creamery, factory or premises which they consider unfit for the production or manufacture of wholesome milk cream, butter or cheese, and the owner of any such live-stock or premises so condemned may be prohibited by an inspector from offering for sale any milk cream, butter, or cheese the produce of such stock or manufactured on such premises. A penalty of \$50 is provided for a violation of such prohibition. It is provided, also, that in every creamery association all butter manufactured by such creamery shall be plainly stamped on its covering or wrapper, so as to indicate the creamery where the same is made.

The Act also creates a Board of Horticulture, with power to make regulation for the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases in orchards and gardens. Provision is also made for "Inspectors of Fruit Pests," who are given full powers of inspection, and who may disinfect or destroy infected property. No person may sell within the province as principal, agent or otherwise, fruit-trees, plants or nursery stock without a licence, though provisions in this regard are not to apply to dealing in greenhouse plants, bedding plants, bulbs, shade and ornamental trees, etc.

Impounding of Animals.

Section 22 of Chapter 1 of the Statute of 1912, an Act respecting Pound Districts, is amended² by providing that in addition to the posting in conspicuous places of notices of the sale of impounded animals, such notice shall also be put

¹Chap. 1, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

²Chap. 2, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

shed for at least one week in a provincial newspaper circulating in the pound district concerned. A change is also made which provides for notice of the constitution of any pound district being signed by the Minister of Finance and Agriculture, instead of by the Provincial Secretary, as formerly.

Cattle Brands.

An Act respecting brands³ deals with the allotment of cattle brands, their cancellation and renewal. Provision is made for the appointment of a Recorder of Brands, of Inspectors and of a Board of Brand Commissioners, the general purpose of the Act being to see that cattle owners are protected in the possession and sale of their stock.

Ditches and Watercourses.

An Act to amend the "Line Fences Act"⁴ adds to the original Act a couple of sections providing that the various provisions of the Act shall apply to the construction, opening, maintenance and repair of ditches and watercourses between adjoining lands which are not situate within any municipality, and that wherever the word "fence" is used in the various sections of the Act it shall, when necessary for the purposes of another section which is added, be deemed to include a ditch or watercourse. This section provides that owners of adjoining lands, which are not situate within a municipality, shall construct or open a just and fair proportion of any ditch or watercourse which may be necessary for the purpose of draining surface water from swamps or low lands, and which may be used by the owners or occupiers of such lands in common, repairs and maintenance to be in just and fair proportion.

Game Act.

An Act for the Protection of Certain Animals and Birds⁵ defines a "farmer"

to mean a person who is the lessee or owner of not less than ten acres of land, on which he and his family permanently reside, and whose sole or chief occupation is that of farming, fruit-growing or improving such land, and provides that the Act shall not apply to such farmer or his employee residing upon the land with respect of any deer found actually depasturing any land of such farmer then being in a state of actual cultivation, or with respect of any bear that is a menace to the domestic animals, orchards, or crops of such farmer, nor to any farmer who is a resident or any member of his family with respect of the trapping of musk-rats in any municipality or on any dyked lands. Under the Act non-resident Indians are not allowed to hunt in the province. Provisions are also inserted providing that farmers, Indians, prospectors and surveyors may, under certain conditions, kill game for food.

Lawful Fences.

An Act to amend the "Trespass Act"⁶ widens the interpretation of the Act and changes the definition of a lawful fence. Under the old Act a lawful fence was required to be at least four feet nine inches high above the general surface of the ground, and substantially constructed of either stone, brick, earth, wood, or iron, or partly of any one or more of these materials. The new Act provides that fences may be four feet six inches high, and may not only be constructed as described in the old Act, but also of upright posts, boards, palings, or pickets not more than four inches apart, and also of fencing wire of standard gauge put up in various manners described by the Act. Any hedge, also, of the height of at least four feet six inches, and any river-bank or other natural boundary, if sufficient to keep cattle out of any land, and any unfordable lake, pond, river, or sea is deemed to be a lawful fence. Fences constructed before the passing of the new Act under the re-

³Chap. 9, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

⁴Chap. 28, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

⁵Chap. 33, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

⁶Chap. 77, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

quirements of the old measure are deemed to be lawful fences within the meaning of the new Act.

Noxious Weeds.

An Act to amend the "Noxious Weeds Act"^{*} changes the interpretation of the old Act by adding to the number of weeds to be regarded as noxious, and provides that additional weeds may be specified by Order in Council to be published in two successive issues of the provincial *Gazette*. Some changes are also made in procedure.

Measures Affecting the Fishing Industry.

An Act to amend the "Provincial Fisheries Act"^{**} changes that part of the original Act providing for special licenses for oyster-beds by providing that such licences or leases may reserve such loyalty or royalties as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

An Act to increase the Revenues of the Crown, known as the "Fishery Tax Act"^{***} provides that all persons who fish or take fish, or attempt to fish or take fish anywhere within the limits of the province of British Columbia shall be subject to and shall pay such taxation as shall from time to time be imposed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Whales shall be deemed to be fish for the purposes of the Act, and every person who assists others to fish, as boat-puller or otherwise are deemed to be fishermen and subject to the provisions of the Act. Persons fishing or attempting to fish without having paid the tax imposed, or convicted of any other offence against the Act are liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 and not less than \$10, and for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$20, with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs are liable to imprisonment in the common goal of the

county or district within which the conviction takes place, for a period not exceeding six months. Each day on which a person fishes, takes fish, or attempts to fish or take fish shall constitute a separate offence, and may be punished accordingly. The onus of proving that he has paid the tax imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall lie upon every person charged with an offence under the Act.

Lumbering Industry.

An Act respecting Royalty on Timber⁹ and an Act to amend the Forest Act¹⁰ are measures affecting the lumbering industry, though having no direct bearing upon the subject of labour. These measures deal chiefly with such questions as pulp leases, surveys of timber limits, timber-marking, and with the placing of royalties on various timber in certain parts of the province.

Technical Education.

An Act to amend the "Public Schools Act"¹¹ adds a section to the original Act providing that subject to the approval and regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, the Board of School Trustees of any school district may establish and maintain technical schools or courses for instruction in manual training, domestic science, commercial training, industrial training, agriculture, and the fine and applied arts, and that such course may be organized as day or evening classes. Provisions are also added providing for the appointment of advisory committees and outlining the necessary procedure to be followed in the establishment and conduct of such technical schools.

Mining.

An Act to amend the "Coal and Petroleum Act"¹² contains a number of amendments to the original Act, which deal more particularly with questions

^{*}Chap. 82, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

^{**}Chap. 30, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

^{***}Chap. 31, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

⁹Chap. 76, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

¹⁰Chap. 32, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

¹¹Chap. 68, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

¹²Chap. 50, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

affecting mining licenses and matters respecting the acquisition of mineral land rather than to questions having a direct bearing upon labour. An Act respecting Minerals in or adjacent to a Tunnel under Construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company near Rogers Pass¹³ provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the "Mineral Act" no free miner shall, within four years from the passing of the Act locate any mineral claim upon lands on which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is constructing a railway tunnel of about five miles in length.

Fair Wages.

The Municipal Act¹⁴, which repeals other similar measures and consolidates

the law on the subject, continues the section which existed in the old Acts providing that all municipal contracts shall contain provisions whereby the workmen, mechanics, artisans, and labourers employed on municipal works shall be entitled to such wages and remuneration as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the municipality, and whereby all contractors and sub-contractors shall be bound to pay such wages. The Act also defines the powers of municipalities to deal with such matters as the regulation of blacksmiths' shops, licensing of cabs, drays, employment agencies, location of foundries and sawmills, aiding and bonusing of industries, licensing and regulating of plumbers, and similar matters of more or less interest to industry and labour.

¹³Chap. 63, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

¹⁴Chap. 52, B. C. Statutes, 1914.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1914.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

December, 1914.....	137.3
November, 1914.....	138.2
December, 1913.....	137.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE slight decline in the Department's index number was due chiefly to a drop in Raw Furs, but Animals and Meats were also downward, and Textiles and Drugs and Chemicals averaged slightly lower. Grains and Fodder,

Dairy Products, Fish, Miscellaneous Groceries, Hides and Leathers, Paints, Oils and Glass showed important increases.

As compared with the same month in 1913, higher levels appeared in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Groceries, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Chemicals. Lower levels were shown in Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Fuel, Miscellaneous Building Materials, and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for December, 1914, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1914
NOVEMBER, 1914, AND DECEMBER, 1913.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Dec., 1914.	Nov. 1914.	Dec., 1913.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	189.8	180.4	142.7
" Western.....	4	162.3	167.1	116.0
Fodder.....	5	183.5	176.6	159.1
All.....	15	180.4	175.1	141.0
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	213.4	215.4	219.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	154.9	163.9	174.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	147.3	148.1	156.2
Poultry.....	2	157.8	179.5	195.1
All.....	17	174.5	181.6	188.4
III. Dairy products.....	9	183.3	175.4	166.9
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	156.5	151.3	151.0
Fresh fish.....	3	158.6	163.0	168.1
All.....	9	157.2	155.2	157.2
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	101.1	80.0	111.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	97.0	84.9	100.5
Dried fruits.....	4	114.1	114.1	116.9
Fresh vegetables.....	3	155.1	132.3	179.0
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	101.2	95.9
All.....	17	113.6	111.1	130.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	144.6	144.1	122.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	122.2	122.2	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	129.2	131.4	107.7
Condiments.....	5	128.0	109.7	96.4
All.....	25	133.9	130.7	111.9
VI. Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	151.1	148.2	138.6
Cottons.....	4	125.8	125.0	147.9
Silks.....	3	85.2	87.3	96.3
Jutes.....	2	147.7	197.5	243.5
Flax products.....	4	129.2	119.8	115.5
Oilcloths.....	2	101.2	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	126.4	129.1	136.6
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	207.0	203.2	189.0
Leather.....	4	161.7	154.4	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	177.3	173.2	166.2
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.1	99.1	101.4
Other metals.....	13	126.2	125.1	128.4
Implements.....	10	108.5	108.5	106.9
All.....	34	112.2	111.8	113.3
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	120.3	119.0	129.2
Lighting.....	4	92.4	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	109.2	108.4	114.4
X Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	186.7	179.6	184.2
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	106.2	105.7	112.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	143.2	139.4	140.0
All.....	48	138.6	137.1	141.6
XI House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	138.2	138.2	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	76.6	76.6	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.4	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	130.0	130.0	128.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	137.5	139.3	111.5
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Raw furs.....	4	96.2	\$208.6	236.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.9	137.4	134.6
Sundries.....	7	105.4	104.0	111.1
All.....	17	114.3	140.4	148.7
All commodities.....	263*	137.3	138.2	137.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. \$Nominal.

More detailed information as to the price movement during December is as follows:—

Grains and fodders.—All grains showed strong upward tendencies. Manitoba wheat rose from \$1.15 to \$1.21. Large exports of wheat and flour, a better demand from Europe, and holding of grain for higher prices were reported as the causes of the rise. Ontario winter wheat fell from \$1.10-1.12 to \$1.08-1.10, but afterwards advanced to \$1.13-1.14. Western barley was down to 61½c, but rose to 64c. Ontario barley had fallen from 65-67c to 64-66c, but rose to 66-68c. Western oats rose from 62¾ to 54¾, but Ontario oats declined from 49-50c to 46-48c. American corn advanced at Toronto from 70-71c to 76½c. Flaxseed rose from \$1.23 to \$1.34. Peas fluctuated considerably, being as high as \$1.70 to \$1.75. Rye rose from 92-95c to \$1.05-1.07. Hay was steady at Toronto and Montreal. Straw eased off 50c. Bran firmed up to \$25.00 per ton, and shorts to \$27.00, there being a good demand from United States.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle rose from \$5.85-6.25 to \$6.25-6.75, but fell to \$6.00-6.25. At Toronto butcher cattle fell from \$7.75-8.25 to \$7.25-8.00. Early in the month receipts were reported liberal, but demand was good. Later, however, demand fell off and packers were reported to be well supplied. Beef, hindquarters, was steady at \$13.00-14.00, but forequarters declined 50c. Hogs fell from \$7.00 to \$6.90, but rose to \$7.15. Dressed hogs eased off 50 to 75c. Bacon declined from 16½-20c to 16-18c, and ham from 18½c to 16½c. Barrelled pork fell from \$29.00 to \$27.50. Lard declined from 12½-13c to 11-11½c. Sheep declined 25c, and dressed lamb declined 50c per cwt. Chickens rose from 11-14c to 12-15c, and fowl from 9-11c to 10-12c. Turkeys fell from 16-18c to 14-16c, but rose to 17-19c. Supplies were reported somewhat lighter toward the end of the month.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter, at Montreal, declined from 27½-28c to 27-27½, but toward the end of the month advanced to 29-29½c, stocks being lighter and receipts small. At Toronto, creamery butter maintained the rise of 1c at the end of November. Cheese rose ¼c per lb., export being good. Fresh eggs rose at Montreal from 48-50c to 55-60c, supplies being scarce and demand for Christmas increasing. At Toronto fresh eggs declined 5c in the last week, supplies of new laid being received. Some inquiry for storage eggs for export was reported.

Fish.—Demand for dried fish was reported favourable. Stocks were reported light as the catch of codfish both in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland had fallen off. Foreign markets were reported to be in excellent condition except Porto Rico. Cod rose from 6½ to 7c, while mackerel rose from 6c to 7c. Whitefish declined from 12c to 10c, but salmon trout rose from 11c to 12c.

Fruits and vegetables.—Winter apples advanced to \$2.50-3.00, as compared with \$2.50-5.00 in December, 1913. Messina lemons came on the market at \$3.00-3.50, as compared with \$4.00 in 1913. Valencia oranges rose from \$3.00-3.65 to \$4.00-4.50. Navel oranges were steady. Potatoes declined at Montreal from 62½c to 55-60c. Onions declined from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per seventy-five pound bag. Turnips declined from 50c to 40c per bag.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The market for flour was very strong and upward toward the end of the month, following the steep rise in wheat. Oatmeal advanced from \$3.63 to \$3.92½. Patna rice fell from 6½-8c to 6-7½c. Sugar was steady at the lower level at the end of November. Glucose dropped from \$3.05 to \$2.85 per cwt. Cream of tartar was quoted higher at 50c per lb. Pepper was higher at 20-24c.

Textiles.—Ontario wool advanced 1c. The demand for wool for military pur-

poses caused the price of crossbreds and similar grades to advance on all markets. Some lines of woollen goods and yarns were therefore upwards. Raw cotton was slightly higher. In spite of the record crop in the United States, the world's visible supplies at the end of November were estimated slightly lower than at the same date in the three previous years. The silk market was quiet and prices of raw silk were lower, Italian classical being down from \$3.75 to \$3.45 per lb., and Japan filatures from \$3.05 to \$2.95. Jute declined from 6.23c to 4.48c per lb., and hessians from 6.33c to 4.95c per yd. Some improvement in the market for jute, however, appeared, but the demand for hessians continued weak. Flax fibre rose from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and tow from 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -6c to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Flax sewing twine also advanced 1c. Floor oilcloth declined from 24c to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The market continued firm and upward. Hides rose from 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 15c, and calfskins from 17-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 18-19c. Harness leather rose from 40c to 43-44c, and heavy uppers from 60-65c to 65-70c.

Metals and implements.—The iron markets were weak, demand for building and equipment being light. Pig iron continued weak. Copper and brass rose slightly. Tin advanced from 35-37c to 36-38c. Solder declined from 26c to 22c. Antimony rose from 15c to 18c.

Fuel and lighting.—Nova Scotia bituminous coal rose from \$3.44 to \$3.66 at Montreal as is usual on the close of navigation. Connellsville coke was steady at \$1.60. Coal oil declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon. Matches advanced again, reaching \$5.20 per gross, raw materials being high.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals advanced from \$15.75 to \$17.25, supplies being scarce and mills having closed down for the winter. A fair amount of business in lumber was reported in Ontario, and it was stated that the cut of logs would not be curtailed as much as had been expected. Copper wire advanced from 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Linseed oil advanced 3c to 5c, and turpentine rose 3c. Glass advanced at Toronto from \$4.25 to \$5.20, stocks from Belgium being exhausted, and new supplies having to be obtained from the United States.

House furnishings.—The market continued quiet. Further advances in English crockeries were expected.

Drugs and chemicals.—Glycerine was lower, having declined to 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs declined at Montreal, mink being down to \$2.00, muskrat to 10c, raccoon 80c, and skunk 75c per skin. Malt declined from \$1.00 to 98c per bushel. Newsprint paper declined from \$2.00-2.05 to \$1.95-2.05. The market for wrapping paper was reported quiet. Sulphite pulp was easier, and unbleached sulphite declined \$2.00 per ton. Raw rubber advanced at New York 10c per lb.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	38.7	83.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	59.3	103.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	58.2	114.6
1914.						
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	82.4	8.6566	58.9	.....
August.....	137.7	122.6	87.9	(g) 8.7087	64.9	.....
September.....	140.7	126.4	89.3	9.7572	68.6	.....
October.....	139.0	124.2	89.8	9.2416	62.9	.....
November.....	138.2	.....	88.8	8.8620	63.1	.....
December.....	137.3	.....	.....	9.0354	62.3	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(f.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(g.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Statist*, London, December 12, 1914, reports:—

It will be evident from the above statement that for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities a decline has to be recorded in the index number, that for November having been 88.8, against 89.8 for October, and 81.2 for June. The rise in the five months that have elapsed has therefore been 7.6 in the number, equal to a percentage expansion of 9.4. When one takes into account the dislocation in the industry of the country consequent upon the war, this advance in prices can only be regarded as moderate. . . . As regards vegetable food practically an all-round increase in prices occurred in November. . . . The index number of animal food touched the highest point at the end of August, since when a continuous fall has to be recorded. . . . In the case of sugar, coffee and tea our figures show that for November there was a decline of 1.8 per cent. in the number. . . . For the month the index number of minerals rose 3.9 per cent. Compared with the end of June the increase in the number has been .9 per cent. The considerable fall of 12½ per cent. occurred in the index number of textiles in November. . . . Not much change occurred in the index number of sundry materials in the past month; apart from rises in seeds and timber. For the month the gain was only .3 per cent., but compared with the end of June the increase has been as much as 17.7 per cent., due principally to the greatly increased price of indigo and to the higher quotations for hides and leather owing to considerable requirements for army boots.

Bradstreet's, New York, Saturday, December 12, 1914, reports:—

Commodity prices, after displaying a relative degree of weakness in October, reacted upward in November, and as a result Bradstreet's index number as of December 1 works out at \$9.0354, a rise of 1.9 per cent. in a month's time. . . . Examination of the individual quotations discloses more pronounced rising power, and in some few instances advances have been quite sharp. Of course, such cereals as wheat, oats and rye, as well as flour, ascended because of heavy exports. Incidentally, eggs and cheese turned firmer owing to seasonal changes, while Australian wool rose rather sharply on account of the British embargo on shipments, and hides went higher. Three articles long affected by weakness, viz., tin, lead and copper, took on strength; linseed as well as cotton-seed oil became dearer, and carbolic acid, among drugs and chemicals, showed a smart spurt, an obvious corollary of the European situation. Corn, barley, live stock (except sheep), carcasses of beef and hogs, as well as bacon, hams, lard, butter, coffee, sugar and tea, turned downward. Some manufactured textiles fell, and naval stores, the situation as to which is now more like normal, went off.

Dun's Review, New York, December 5, 1914, reports:—

That the general trend of commodity prices was downward last month is indicated by Dun's index number, which was \$124.183 on December 1, as against \$124.340 on November 1 and \$125.734 on December 1 a year ago, when a moderate advance was recorded. On the corresponding date of 1912 the

total was comparatively low at \$122.054, owing principally to the relative cheapness of breadstuffs and provisions at that time. The small decline which occurred last month further reflects the gradual restoration of more normal conditions, quotations having receded about 2.2 per cent. from the inflated position attained immediately after the outbreak of the disastrous war in Europe.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were the declines in meats, due to decreasing demand and considerable marketing of livestock, and the general advance in eggs, which, however, is usual at this season. Sugar fell in several cities, following the decline in wholesale prices in November, and bread advanced in two cities, while the flour market was becoming very firm. Beans and evaporated apples were downward. Rents were lower again in several cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Hull, Que., Chatham, Owen Sound, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. The price declined at Sherbrooke, Que., little demand being reported at St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., at Orillia, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Guelph and Stratford, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C. At Edmonton, Alta., prices were lower, as farmers were selling their feed at the high prices prevailing and killing off their cattle. Medium shoulder roast advanced at Truro, N.S., and at Fort William, Ont., but declined at St. Hyacinthe, St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Orillia, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Berlin, Stratford, St. Thomas, Chatham, Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Veal.—The price was higher in Truro, N.S., but lower at Sherbrooke, Que., St. Catharines, Berlin, Chatham, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Mutton advanced at Truro, N.S., at Ottawa, Guelph and London, Ont., but

declined at Sherbrooke, St. John's and Montreal, Que., at St. Catharines, Berlin and Port Arthur, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C.

Pork.—Fresh pork was higher at Truro, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., but declined at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Orillia, St. Catharines, Guelph, Berlin, Chatham, Owen Sound and Port Arthur, Ont., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, at Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Hog cholera and the consequent slaughter of hogs was reported to have caused an upward movement of prices at New Westminster, B.C. At Chatham, Ont., farmers were reported to be killing off hogs and fresh pork was, therefore, plentiful and cheap. Salt pork advanced at Truro, N.S., but declined at Sydney, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fredericton, N.B., at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at St. Catharines, Brantford, Chatham and Fort William, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta.

Bacon advanced at Truro, N.S., but declined at Fredericton, N.B., Sherbrooke, St. John's and Hull, Que., at Brockville, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Owen Sound, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta and New Westminster, B.C.

Fish.—Prices were higher at Sydney, N.S., and Chatham, Ont., but were lower at Hull, Que., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Lard was quoted higher at Brockville, Ont., but lower at Truro, N.S., Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que., at St. Catharines, Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and New Westminster, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were higher in thirty-one of the cities, but lower in six, and packed eggs advanced in nineteen of the cities, but declined in three.

Milk advanced at Truro, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Medicine Hat, Alberta, and New Westminster, B.C.

Butter.—Dairy butter advanced at Westville, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Newcastle, N.B., Sorel, Que., Stratford and Chatham, Ont., but declined at Montreal, Que., at Belleville and St. Catharines, Ont. Creamery butter advanced at Truro, N.S., Peterborough, St. Catharines, Guelph, Brantford, London, Chatham and Cobalt, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and Lethbridge, Alberta, but declined at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., and at Ottawa, Ont., where it was reported to be in large supply, and at Vancouver, B.C.

Cheese.—Old cheese advanced at Sorel and St. John's, Que., but declined at New Westminster, B.C. New cheese also advanced at Sorel, Que.

Bread.—Prices advanced at Windsor, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., where it was reported that bakers' contracts for flour had expired and the new prices were much higher.

Flour.—The price advanced at St. John, N.B., and London, Ont., but declined at St. John's, Que., Woodstock, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta.

Rolled oats advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Port Arthur, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C., but declined at St. John's, Que., and Berlin, Ont.

Rice advanced at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but declined at Sydney, N.S., Brockville, Orillia and Berlin, Ont., at Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alberta, and Vancouver, B.C.

Beans advanced at Newcastle, N.B., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Brandon, Man., but declined at Truro, N.S., St. John's, Que., at Brockville, Belleville, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Berlin, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask.

Evaporated apples advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., and at Brockville, Ont., but declined at Sydney, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John's, Que., Port Arthur, and Fort William, Ont., New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	23	18	..	18	20	20	23	7-12	20	40	35	10	30	38	20	..	1½	5½	4½	5
2— Westville.....	20	15	10	15	15	20	22	7-15	20	35	..	8	33	35	20	20	3	4½	4	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	35	32	7	28	35	20	20	1½	5½	4	6
4— Halifax.....	25	20	12	18	18	17	25	10	17	..	35	9	30	35	..	18	1½	4½	3½	5
5— Truro.....	22	18	15	18	20	20	25	18	18	..	35	8	28	35	20	..	1½	4½	4-4½	4
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	12	24	5	18	35	29	7	26	30	20	18	2	4	3½	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	14	..	20	20	18	26	7	18	35	30	7-8	30	35	..	20	1½	5½	4	4
8— St. John.....	25	16	12	20	20	18	25	5-6	20	50	35	8	33	35	24	20	1½	5½	..	5
9— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7	18	35	33	8	33	35	20	18	2	4	4	4
10— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	18	16	26	8-16	18	40	35	8	..	35	25	20	2	4½	4½	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	18-20	16	16	18	18	18	20	8	23	40	30	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	4	5
12— Three Rivers.	20	15	10	18	18	18	25	8-25	20	35	30	9	30	32	20	20	2-4	4½	3½	5
13— Sherbrooke....	18	14	15	15	15	15	23	8-18	17	50	38	8	30	35	22	20	1	5	4	5
14— Sorel.....	23	16	25	20	18	18	27	10	18	50	33	8	28	30	22	20	6	3½	3½	4
15— St. Hyacinthe.	15	12	12	18	14	14	27	6-15	18	40	35	7	..	30	..	20	6	3½	3½	5
16— St. John's.....	18	14	18	18	16	16	20	15	18	40	36	8	31	33	25	20	3	3	3½	5
17— Montreal.....	20-26	12	12½	15	16	18	24	8-20	20	45	..	10	27	32	20	18	1½	4½	4	5½
18— Hull.....	16-18	12	12	20	15	18	27	10	18	45	35	8	28	32	20	18	3	4	4	6

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 60.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1914.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'man's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	7	10	12	9	8	25-60	70	45	.90	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	6.00 — 1
7	7	13	13	8	7½	35	35	35	.75	10	10	..	3.50	4.00	3.50	20	18.00	12.00 — 2
7	6	15	14	8	8	40	40	40	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 3
6	8	..	15	7½	6½	30	60	40	.80	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.50	22	16.00	7.00 — 3
6	6	10	13	7½	7½	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	6	12	14	7½	7	35	60	40	.90	12	10-12	7.00 7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	24	15.00	10.00 — 5
6	6	..	12	7½	7½	40	40	45	.75	10	10	*7.75 8.50	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	20.00	15.00 — 6
7	7	..	14	8	7½	40	50	45	1.05	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	8.00	5.00 — 7
6	6	12	12	8	8	35	..	45	.75	10	10	8.75	5.50	.....	d4.00	20	12.00	9.00 — 8
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	1.00	10	10	8.75	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	12.14	8.00 — 9
5-6	7	13	12	7½	5½	35-40	35-40	50	.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50 5.00	6.00 7.00	4.50 5.50	20	14.00	10.00 — 10
6	6	12	15	8	7½	30-60	25-50	30-40	.85	15	8	7.00	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	14.00	10.00 — 11
6	7½	12	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	8.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	20	18.00	13.00 — 12
5	6	10	12½	7½	7	30	30	40	.75	10	8	8.00	5.25	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 13
6 8	6	12	13	8	7½	30-60	30-60	40	.80	10	10	8.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	13.00	9.00 — 14
7	6	13	13	8	7	40-50	45	45	.65	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	11.00	8.00 — 15
6½	5	15	15	8	8	30-40	50	30-40	.85	15	8	8.50	6.25	c9.00	5.00	25	10.00	6.00 — 16
6	6	10	10	8	7	45	40	40	.90	10	8	8.25 8.75	4.00	5.00	3.00 3.50	30	12.00	10.00 — 17
																20	18.00	13.00 — 1

*Scotch anthracite, \$8.50; American, \$7.75 per ton.

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	25	16	..	22	18	18	25	8	18	60	35	8	30	33	22	20	3-1 1/2	4	3 1/2	6
20— Brockville	22	18	15	20	16	22	22	10	15	45	35	8	30	35	20	20	1 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	4-5
21— Kingston	28	20	..	20	17	17	22	12 1/2	17	45	30	8	..	34	20	18	3	4	3 1/2	5
22— Belleville	25	18	17	20	21 1/2	17	22	24	17	50	35	..	..	34	20	18	3	4	3 1/2	5
23— Peterborough	22	16	18	15	16	..	28	..	18	40	35	7	30	33	20	18	3	4	3 1/2	4 1/2
24— Orillia	22	16	18	16	20	18	25	16	18	50	40	7	30	34	20	18	2 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
25— Toronto	25	17	17	18	17	..	25	12	20	40	33	8	28	35	20	20	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
26— Niagara Falls	28	20	..	18	18	..	20	15	16	70	30	10	28	32	22	20	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2
27— St. Catharines	25	14	16	20	20	16	22	20	20	33	33	8	32	35	25	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
28— Hamilton	25	18	20	25	26	21	28	18	20	40	..	8	30	35	25	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
29— Brantford	24	16	20	20	16	14	22	18	16	40	35	8	31	35	22	20	3	4	3 1/2	4-5
30— Guelph	18	22	22	22	20	20	22	15	17	45	30	8	33	32	22	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
31— Berlin	20	20	20	20	15	15	..	15	15	32	32	7	33	33	20	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
32— Woodstock	25	18	20	24	20	23	25	18	20	50	35	7	32	35	22	20	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
33— Stratford	23	17	20	18	20	17	20	17	18	45	32	7	30	33	25	20	3	4	3 1/2	5
34— London	18	22	22	22	19	19	22	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35— St. Thomas	23	18	18	23	20	18	23	15	17	50	35	8	30	32	20	18	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
36— Chatham	25	16	18	22	25	20	25	10	18	40	32	7	32	34	25	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
37— Windsor	23	16	16	20	22	18	28	15	16	40	35	7	27	29	22	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
38— Owen Sound	25	18	20	22	18	20	25	20	18	45	34	7	30	34	22	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
39— Cobalt	25	17	16	17	20	..	22	18	18	35	..	7	..	35	20	18	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
40— Sault Ste Marie	24	17	26	20	17	15	22	12	17	35	..	8	32	35	22	22	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
41— Port Arthur	25	18	20	20	20	20	20	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42— Fort William	28	20	20	20	20	18	23	15	18	35	..	10	35	37	24	20	1 1/2	4-1 1/2	3 1/2	5
43— Winnipeg	23	15	18	18	15	17	20	12	17	36	32	7	28	30	20	18	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4 1/2
44— Brandon	17	18	22	22	17	18	22	15	18	55	35	12 1/2	..	35	20	16	3	4	3 1/2	5
45— Cobalt	28	18	18	25	22	18	23	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46— Sault Ste Marie	25	18	20	22	18	20	25	20	18	45	34	7	30	34	22	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
47— Port Arthur	25	17	16	17	20	..	22	18	18	35	..	7	..	35	20	18	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
48— Chatham	24	17	26	20	17	15	22	12	17	35	..	8	32	35	22	22	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
49— Windsor	25	18	20	20	20	20	20	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50— Owen Sound	28	20	20	20	20	18	23	15	18	35	..	10	35	37	24	20	1 1/2	4-1 1/2	3 1/2	5
51— Cobalt	23	15	18	18	15	17	20	12	17	36	32	7	28	30	20	18	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4 1/2
52— Sault Ste Marie	17	18	22	22	17	18	22	15	18	55	35	12 1/2	..	35	20	16	3	4	3 1/2	5
53— Port Arthur	28	18	18	25	22	18	23	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54— Sault Ste Marie	25	18	20	25	25	20	28	12 1/2	20	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
55— Fort William	25	18	20	25	25	20	28	12 1/2	20	40	35	12	30	35	20	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
56— Winnipeg	27	20	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	40	35	10	25	32	23	20	1	5	3 1/2	5 1/2
57— Brandon	25	18	18	22	18	..	30	12	20	40	35	10	33	37	22	..	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45— Regina	35	20	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	50	35	10	30	35	25	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
46— Prince Albert	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	15	18	35	25	10	23	35	25	25	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
47— Moosejaw	25	18	18	22	18	..	30	12	20	40	35	10	33	37	22	..	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
48— Saskatoon	30	20	20	25	20	20	30	18	18	35	..	11	30	35	25	..	1	5	3 1/2	5 1/2
49— Medicine Hat	25	18	20	28	20	20	28	20	20	45	35	10	30	40	..	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	5
Alberta—																				
49— Medicine Hat	28	15	25	23	20	20	28	18	16	50	40	13	25	40	25	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2
50— Calgary	23	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	60	35	10	..	35	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
51— Edmonton	20	13	20	20	17	18	24	12 1/2	15	45	35	8 1/2	30	35	20	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	5
52— Lethbridge	25	20	25	25	18	..	30	15	15	50	40	10	30	40	25	25	1	5	3 1/2	5
British Columbia—																				
53— Nelson	28	20	16	25	20	22	28	15	25	60	40	15	35	45	20	20	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	5
54— New Westminster	25	15	18	25	18	20	33	15	15	50	35	10	30	35	25	25	1	6 1/2	4	5 1/2
55— Vancouver	22	15	22	22	15	18	33	10	14	55	35	10	25	35	28	23	1-1 1/2	6 1/2	4	6
56— Victoria	25	15	25	25	20	18	27	10	16	70	35	11	35	40	25	20	1 1/2	6 1/2	3 1/2	7
57— Nanaimo	27	23	25	28	25	20	27	10	15	65	40	11	35	40	25	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1914.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar. White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ngm's quarter).		
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.	
5—	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	30	45	.85	12½	8	8.25	5.50	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	—19
5—	5—	10	10	7½	7	40	35	45	.90	10	10	7.60	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00	—20
7	7	12½	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	—21
6	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	18.00	15.00	
5	7½	..	10	7½	7	30	30	35	.60	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	—22
10	7	12½	15	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.55	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	15.00	12.00	—23
5	7	10	10	7½	7½	30	30	40	.65	10	8	7.25	6.00	5.00	3.50	15	10.00	8.00	—24
6	7	..	14	7½	6½	30	38	30	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	9.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00	—25
5	8	..	15	7½	7½	40	40	50	.85	10	10	7.75	5.00	f	f	20	18.00	12.00	—26
6-7	6½-7	..	10—	8½	6½	35	30	25	.90	10	7	7.25	4.75	.....	.....	19	15.00	14.00	—27
5	5½	12	15	7½	7½	40	40	28	.75	10	8	7.75	5.00	.....	.....	20	16.00	12.00	—28
6	5	..	12	7½	7½	40	40	35	.75	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	17.00	13.00	
6	5	..	12½	7½	7	45	30	45	.75	10	8	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	13.00	9.50	—29
5—	6	5	15	7½	7½	35	35	25	.75	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	18	13.00	10.00	—30
10	7	8	20	7½	7½	45	45	45	.85	10	10	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	8.00	—31
8	7	..	12½	7½	5½	35	35	40	.80	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	22	12.00	10.00	—32
7	7	..	13	8½	7½	35	35	45	.70	10	9	7.25	6.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00	8.00	
5	5	12½	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.75	10	8	7.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	14.00	7.00	—33
6	7	..	10	7½	7½	30	30	40	.90	10	9	7.75	3.50	7.00	.....	18	15.00	12.00	—34
8	7	12½	12½	6½	6½	40	40	40	.90	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	20.00	16.00	—35
5	6	..	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	18.00	12.00	—36
6	8	13	13	8	7½	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	9.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	10.00	—37
7	9	12½	12½	9½	8½	30	30	30	.90	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	14.00	12.00	—40
6—	6½	12½	12½	7½	7½	30	30	35	1.10	10	10	8.50	6.00	5.00	3.00	25	15.00	8.00	—41
10	6—	8	12½	7½	7½	30	30	35	1.10	10	8½	8.50	6.00	5.00	3.00	25	25.00	15.00	—42
6½	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.40	10	8	11.00	8.00	h7.00	6.00	25	25.00	20.00	—43
10	6½	10	13	7½	7	35	35	40	1.50	15	12½	12.00	9.00	h7.50	5.50	25	18.00	12.00	—44
6	8	15	15	10	8½	50	40	40	1.65	20	10	13.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	30	25.00	18.00	
8½	6	15	12½	8½	8	40	40	35	1.50	10	8	13.50	10.50	h5.00	4.00	30	35.00	20.00	—45
7	5	15	15	10	8½	40	40	40	1.50	15	15	13.50	8.00	h	8.00	30	20.00	15.00	—46
10	10	12½	12½	8½	8	40	40	40	1.65	20	15	13.00	9.00	h7.25	6.25	30	20.00	12.00	—47
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.65	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	23.00	15.00	—48
6½	8	13	12½	8	8	35	35	35	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	20.00	—49
6	6	15	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.75	4.50	35	25.00	25.00	
8½	10	15	15	8½	8½	40	50	40—15	g 1.65	20	15	.....	2.75	.....	4.00	30	28.00	20.00	—51
8½	8½	16	12½	8	7½	50	45	30—60	g 1.75	35	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	40	15.00	10.00	—52
6½	6½	10	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	g 1.10	15	10	.....	7.00	.....	6.50	30	20.00	12.00	—53
5	6	10	10	7	6½	25	40	25	g .85	10	9	.....	9.00	.....	3.00	30	16.00	12.00	—54
8	6	12½	12½	7½	7	40	40	40	g 1.15	10	10	12.50	6.00	.....	3.50	40	20.00	.....	—55
8	7½	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	45	g 1.50	20	12½	.....	6.50	.....	6.00	30	22.00	.....	—56
												.....	\$ 4.50	.....	.....	30	15.00	12.00	—57
													5.00	.....	.....		20.00	15.00	

§ Delivery extra.

i. Millwood, mixed, hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord.

g. Per 100 lb. bag.

e. Lignite

h. Tamarac, jack pine, poplar, etc.

j. Slabs, 1-3 cord.

f. Nat.

Prunes advanced at Sorel, Que., and declined at Sherbrooke and St. John's, Que., Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was lower in price at eighteen of the cities, and yellow sugar was lower in sixteen. Prices were slightly higher at Niagara Falls for granulated sugar and for yellow sugar at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sherbrooke, Que., Peterborough, Niagara Falls and Port Arthur, Ont.

Tea.—Black tea was quoted higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., but green and black tea were lower at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Coffee.—The price was higher at St. John, N.B., but lower at Owen Sound, Ont.

Potatoes advanced at Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Three Rivers, Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Owen Sound, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Lethbridge, Alberta. Prices were lower at Belleville, Niagara Falls and Hamilton, Ont., at Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, at Nelson, New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Vinegar was higher at Brockville and London, Ont., but lower at Moncton, N.B., Sherbrooke, Que., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., Peterborough, Ont., and Brandon, Man., but declined at Charlottetown, P.E.I. Bituminous coal advanced at Sherbrooke, Que., but declined at Newcastle, N.B., Edmonton, Alberta, New Westminster and Nanaimo, B.C.

Wood.—Hardwood advanced at Sorel, Que., but declined at Truro, N.S., Orillia, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Soft wood advanced at Fredericton, N.B., Sorel, Que., but declined at Hull, Que., Belleville, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask.

Coal oil advanced at Sherbrooke, Que.

Rentals.—Rates were lower at Brockville, Peterborough, Toronto, Brantford, Berlin, Stratford, Chatham, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., at Moose Jaw, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C. Decreased industrial activity and numbers of empty houses were reported as the causes.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, DUNCAN'S
STATION, B.C.

Fittings in post office, Duncan's Station, B.C. Name of contractor, Victoria Show Case Company, Victoria, B.C.

Date of contract, November 24, 1914.
Amount of contract, \$2,266.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELE-
VATORS, EXAMINING WAREHOUSE,
MONTREAL, QUE.

Two electric passenger and six freight elevators in examining warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 22, 1914. Amount of contract, \$28,646.

ONE PASSENGER ELEVATOR AND MOTOR GENERATOR IN PUBLIC BUILDING, BRANTFORD, ONT.

One passenger elevator and motor generator in public building, Brantford, Ont. Name of contractor, The Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1914. Amount of contract, \$3,965.

FITTINGS FOR POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE IN PUBLIC BUILDING, PRESTON, ONT.

Fittings for post office, customs and inland revenue in public building, Preston, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December 23, 1914. Amount of contract, \$2,747.

THREE ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ONE FREIGHT ELEVATOR IN LANGEVIN BLOCK, OTTAWA, ONT.

Three electric passenger elevators and one freight elevator in Langevin Block, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, The General Supply Company of Canada, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 26, 1914. Amount of contract, \$21,218.

FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING FOR POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Fittings for post office, customs and inland revenue in public building, Brantford, Ont. Name of contractor, R. A. Sproule, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$5,790.

ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR AND ONE FREIGHT ELEVATOR AND ONE ASH HOIST, POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

One electric passenger elevator, one freight elevator and one ash hoist in post office, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, The Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$7,200.

FITTINGS FOR POST OFFICE (POSTAL STATION "H"), MONTREAL, QUE.

Fittings for post office, (Postal Station "H"), Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, R. A. Sproule, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$3,997.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council, dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health) Act, 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of

**Note.*—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the eight immediately preceding contracts.

life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

The conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of money so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any money at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

RENEWALS AND ALTERATIONS TO STEEL-
WORK ON CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
STEAMER "TYRIAN."

Renewals and alterations to steelwork on Canadian Government steamer *Tyrian*. Name of contractor, T. Hogan & Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 8, 1914. Amount of contract, \$9,841.

RENEWALS AND REPAIRS TO MACHINERY
PIPING AND SUPPLY OF BOILERS,
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
STEAMER TYRIAN.

Renewals and repairs to machinery piping and supply of boilers, Canadian

Government steamer *Tyrian*. Name of contractor, Halifax Marine Engineering Company, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 8, 1914. Amount of contracts, \$16,750 and \$9,200.

Fair Wages Clauses.

58. The contractor shall comply with and be subject to all terms, stipulations and conditions contained in the following fair wages clauses:—

(1.) No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient to do so.

(2.) The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be at the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

(3.) The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and if there is no such statute then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or in case the other emergency, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

(4.) In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

(5.) The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

(6.) The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the con-

tractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each, such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such person on behalf of the contractor as the Minister may approve.

(7.) The Minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to their satisfaction the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

(8.) Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrears or unpaid or fail to pay any accounts for material or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adher-

ence with such schedule, or other settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor, in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default, as aforesaid, shall be stopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid at once by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

(9.) The Minister or the engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they may deem requisite, of any claim under the said Fair Wages Schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears or of accounts for materials, or other things unpaid.

(10.) The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the said Fair Wages Schedule for the protection of the workmen employed, and also keep a proper record of all payments made to workmen in his employ, and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of His Majesty at any time that it may seem expedient to the

Minister of Labour of Canada to have the same inspected.

The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in the two immediately preceding contracts.

Post Office Department.

During the month of November, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,153
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	257
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	301
Making and repairing Post Office Scales.....	17
Supplying new Mail Bags.....	1,527
Repairing Mail Bags.....	2,325
Making and repairing Mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	3,270
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	420
Supplying Street Letter Boxes and Parcel Receptacles.....	597
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	442

TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

HERE was only one new dispute reported to the Department during the month of December, that of moulders at Owen Sound, Ont., in which 107 employees were affected. The number of new disputes was the same as in the preceding month, and one less than during December, 1913.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during December.

Number and magnitude.—Six strikes were reported in existence during December, this being the same number as during November and one less than during the corresponding month of 1913. Six firms and 262 employees were involved in these disputes, and one firm and 107 employees in the new dispute of the month. During November, 1914, 108 employees were involved in trade disputes; during December, 1913, the number was 4,970.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during December was approximately 4,672 working days, as compared with a loss of 4,344 days in November and 32,740 during December, 1913.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Metal	1	107
Total.....	1	107

Localities affected by new disputes.—The only new dispute of the month took place in Ontario.

Cause of new dispute.—The new dispute occurred on account of a reduction of wages.

Results of disputes.—One of the six disputes in existence during the month of December was terminated by the employees accepting a reduction in wages.

Disputes beginning before December.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence during December were those of machinists at Amherst; moulders at Smith's Falls and Owen Sound; sheet metal workers at Toronto, and brewery workers at Montreal.

According to the monthly report received in the Department in connection with all of the above mentioned strikes there was no change in the situation of any of them during the past month.

Disputes beginning during December.

Moulders, Owen Sound.—A strike occurred on December 1 of 107 employees in the employ of the Malleable Iron Works of Owen Sound, against a reduction of wages. In September a reduction of 25 cents was made, and later a further reduction of 15 cents. Subsequently a further reduction of 20 cents was made. This latter reduction caused the strike. As the result of a conference between the parties, the men accepted the reduction in their wages and returned to work December 7, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 136.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Estab-lishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commen-ment.	Date of termi-nation.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	In-directly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE DECEMBER.											
<i>Metal:—</i>											
Machinists	Amherst, N.S.....	Against a reduction of wages..	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of year.
Moulders	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 1	.....	" " "
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between car-penters and sheet metal workers.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	" " "
Moulders	Owen Sound, Ont..	Against a reduction in wages..	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	" " "
<i>Food and Tobacco</i>											
<i>Preparation:—</i>											
Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of union.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	.....	" " "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

Metal:— Moulders	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against a reduction in wages..	1	107	Dec.	1	Dec.	7	Strikers accepted reduction and returned to work.
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* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute might be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1914.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 56 workpeople were killed and 217 injured during the month of December. The record for November was 81 killed and 229 injured, while the record for December, 1913, was 86 killed and 472 injured. Comparing the record for December with that of November, it is found that there were 25 less killed and 12 less injured during December; and a comparison with

December, 1913, shows there to have been 30 less killed and 255 less injured in 1914 than in 1913.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	4	5	9
Fishing and Hunting.....	2	.....	2
Lumbering.....	4	4	8
Mining.....	11	14	25
Railway & Canal construction.....	1	.....	1
Building Trades.....	9	17	26
Metal Trades.....	2	28	30
Woodworking Trades.....	1	7	8
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	.....	1
Textiles.....	.....	1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	3	5
Leather.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	12	80	92
Electric Railway Service.....	1	.....	1
Navigation.....	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	4	16	20
Public Employees.....	.....	17	17
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	16	18
Unskilled Labour.....	1	7	8
Total.....	56	217	273

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Upper Dorchester, N.B.....	Dec. 3	1	Mangled by gasoline engine.
".....	Sandwich East, Ont.....	" 26	1	Drowned in a well.
".....	Hastings, Ont.....	" 17	1	Thrown from vehicle; horses ran away.
".....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 5	1	Wagon struck by street car.
Fishing and Hunting:—				
Fisherman.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 23	1	Drowned; struck by boom and knocked over board.
".....	Richibucto, N.B.....	" 15	1	Drowned; fell through ice.
Lumbering:—				
Bushman.....	Lac du Bonnet, Man.....	" —	1	Crushed by falling tree.
".....	Carden, Ont.....	" 15	1	" " "
".....	Coulouge, Que.....	" 11	1	" " "
Sawmill employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 16	1	Mangled by machinery.
Mining:—				
Provincial deputy mine inspector & mine superintendent	Allen Mine, Stellarton, N.S...	" 20	2	Asphyxiated by mine gas.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 4	4	Fall of coal.
".....	".....	" 21	1	" " "
".....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 15	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
".....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 5	1	Fall of coal.
".....	".....	" 11	1	Run over by mine car.
Sand pit worker.....	Stamford, Ont.....	" 9	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Railway and Canal Construction:—				
Labourer (ship canal).	St. Catherines, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Building Trades:—				
Foreman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell with hoist five storeys to the ground.
Structural iron worker.	Cooksville, Ont.....	" 12	4	Scaffold collapsed; men precipitated 70ft. to the ground.
Painter.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 2	1	Drowned; fell from bridge he was painting.
Plumber.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	1	Burned; ignition of gasoline.
Glazier.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 23	1	Crushed by falling crate of glass.
Builders' labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" —	1	By a fall.
Metal Trades:—				
Implement worker.....	Estevan, Sask.....	" 29	1	Explosion of gasoline.
Lineman.....	Cartierville, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from a pole.
Woodworking Trades:—				
Machinist (box-board factory).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Struck by flywheel of machine.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Food and Tobacco</i>				
<i>Preparation:—</i>				
Employee meat pack- ing establishment...	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 5	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Electrician in dairy...	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Engineer	Dunnville, Ont.....	" 10	1	Rear-end collision.
Fireman	" "	" 10	1	" " "
"	Franz, Ont.....	" 12	1	Head-on collision.
"	Megantic, Que.....	" 22	1	Rear-end collision.
Brakeman.....	Dunnville, Ont.....	" 10	1	" " "
"	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4	1	Run over by cars.
Yard foreman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 22	1	" " "
<i>Maintenance of Way</i>				
<i>Employees:—</i>				
Sectionman.....	Field, B.C.....	" 20	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Lampman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	" " "
"	Hochelaga, Que.....	" 1	1	Struck by a train.
Lineman.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 7	4	Electrocuted.
Telegraph operator...	Whitby, Ont.....	" 11	1	Shot by unknown party.
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Electrician.....	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 21	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport:</i>				
Driver.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 10	1	Run over by a loaded vehicle.
"	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 1	1	Wagon struck by a train.
Longshoreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Coal and ore dock worker.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 24	1	Struck by projecting door on moving car.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i>				
<i>Trades:—</i>				
Domestic servant (female).....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 24	2	Burned; clothes caught fire.
Porter (MacDonald College).....	Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que...	" 31	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Catherines, Ont.....	" 4	1	Crushed by falling material.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY	CAUSES												
	Falls	Contact with machinery, saws, etc.	Falling earth, rock, trees, and other material	Collision of cars and loco- motives	Falling from locomotives and cars	Struck by flying material	Injured by tools	Kicked or otherwise in- jured by horses	Injured by mine cars	Horse and motor driven vehicles in collision with street cars	Injured by elevators and hoists	Overcome by smoke	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles
Agriculture.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1 ¹
Lumbering.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mining.....	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	1 ²
Building Trades.....	12	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Metal Trades.....	4	2	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2 ³
Woodworking Trades.....	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 ⁴
Printing and Allied Trades.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Textile.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁵
Steam Railway Service.....	8	1	14	13	11	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	21 ⁶
Electric Railway Service.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Navigation.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous Transport.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	1	3 ⁷
Public and Civic Employees.....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5 ⁸
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	4	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1 ⁹
Unskilled Labour.....	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Total.....	37	24	41	13	11	7	6	5	7	5	4	4	43

Miscellaneous causes explained:—

- ¹*Agriculture.*—A farmer was hooked by a cow.
- ²*Lumbering.*—Two bushmen were injured by axes.
- ³*Mining.*—A driver in a mine was injured by hitting a timber when riding past same
- ⁴*Building Trades.*—Two workmmen were overcome by gas.
- ⁵*Metal Trades.*—Two workmen were burned by electricity; two were injured by the explosion of gaso-
line; one by an explosion of chemicals, and one was burned by molten metal.
- ⁶*Food and Tobacco Preparation.*—An employee of a sugar refinery was scalded by steam.
- ⁷*Steam Railway Service.*—Three employees were burned when oil-house took fire; two were burned
by acid leaking from a car; two were crushed between cars; two were injured by bursting
water-glasses; two were struck by cars; two strained themselves lifting heavy material; one
struck a telegraph pole when passing same on a car; one was burned by oil; one was in-
jured by a falling trunk; one was scalded; one was injured by the explosion of a tank; one
had his feet frozen while on duty; one was injured in locomotive gear, and one by the ex-
plosion of a gas plant.
- ⁸*Miscellaneous Transport.*—Two drivers were injured when their horses ran away, and a longshore-
man was injured by swinging bucket of coal.
- ⁹*Public and Civic Employees.*—Two firemen had their hands cut by glass, one was injured by the
explosion of cartridges during a fire, one lacerated his hand by falling on a nail; a mail
carrier was struck by a locomotive.
- ¹⁰*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—A factory employee had his hand jammed by a door.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below etc., are published, except where otherwise stated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of November, 1914, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY.					
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
November.....	1,178	3,057	17	38	170	916
					59	261
						1,424
						4,212

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	November, 1914.		November, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	1	160.00	6	1,663.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	14	1,912.21	27	4,179.10
British Columbia sales.....	5	116.19	7	75.00
Homesteads.....	1,467	247,355.79	1,768	297,217.16
Hudson's Bay Co.....	6	4,876.50	1	159.00
License of occupation.....			5	46.28
Military bounty grants.....	1	161.00		
Mining lands sales.....			2	103.30
Mineral rights.....			5	
North West half-breed grants.....			4	635.25
Parish sales.....			1	161.00
Pre-emption sales.....	76	12,123.49	22	3,500.66
Purchased homesteads.....	28	4,303.08	31	4,894.44
Quit claim, special grants (339.20 acres).....	6			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	4	1,765.68	5	1,275.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	4	7,030.44	6	194.84
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway.....			3	11.60
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	3	35.56	6	145.02
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....			9	13.72
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	15	4,636.00	25	5,825.60
Sales.....	42	2,035.76	65	5,256.34
School lands sales.....	63	10,345.80	24	2,274.84
Special grants.....	14	679.68	12	477.09
Yukon Territory.....	1	160.00	1	47.37
Total.....	1,750	297,699.18	2,029	328,105.19

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER, 1913.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Battleford.....			113	163				
Brandon.....	4	3						
Calgary.....					61	116		
Dauphin.....	198	118						
Edmonton.....					423	505		
Estevan.....			5	6				
Grand Prairie.....					36	53		
Humboldt.....			53	112				
Kamloops.....							30	52
Lethbridge.....					11	26		
Maple Creek.....			38	245				
Medicine Hat.....					29	82		
Moose Jaw.....			60	152				
New Westminster.....							7	11
Peace River.....					37	81		
Prince Albert.....			180	262				
Regina.....			10	13				
Red Deer.....					70	120		
Revelstoke.....							18	
Saskatoon.....			47	105				
Swift Current.....			19	207				
Weyburn.....			39	59				
Winnipeg.....	338	244						
Yorkton.....			60	88				
Total.....	540	365	624	1,417	675	983	55	63

Number of entries for November, 1913..... 2828

Number of entries for November, 1914..... 1894

Net decrease for November, 1914..... 934

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	581
June.....	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July.....	397	350	1178	1720	1241	1405	66	202
August.....	322	259	757	1231	831	1059	91	101
September.....	362	221	436	840	800	974	133	116
October.....	644	317	885	1150	813	1097	52	71
November.....	540	365	624	1417	675	983	55	63
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3960	2691	8557	13336	10200	11225	801	1843

Net decrease for eleven months, 4,933.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	24	61	52	8	148
“ Quebec.....	4	30	20	1	55
“ Nova Scotia.....	2	6	7	.....	15
“ New Brunswick.....	3	1	11	.....	15
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
“ Manitoba.....	87	11	5	.....	103
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	28	6	1	35
“ Alberta.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Persons who had previous entry.....	53	87	121	14	230
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Americans.....	33	95	142	5	275
English.....	104	109	82	10	305
Scotch.....	33	32	23	2	90
Irish.....	12	11	13	1	37
French.....	7	5	3	.....	15
Belgians.....	3	6	2	.....	11
Swiss.....	1	2	8	.....	11
Italians.....	.....	5	4	1	10
Roumanians.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	1	3	9	.....	13
Austro-Hungarians.....	122	69	58	2	251
Hollanders.....	2	2	7	.....	11
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3	5	7	.....	15
Icelanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swedes.....	9	11	13	3	36
Norwegians.....	7	12	20	2	41
Russians.....	19	22	32	2	75
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Greeks.....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Russian Hebrews.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	510	621	675	55	2394

Number of souls represented by above entries 4,235.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING DECEMBER, 1914.

	DECEMBER, 1914.	DECEMBER, 1913.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	
Sydney.....	2,150	2,565	(-) 415
Halifax.....	77,650	34,200	(+) 43,450
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	16,900	12,950	(+) 3,950
Moncton.....	4,750	700	(+) 4,050
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	97,180	61,291	(+) 35,889
Three Rivers.....	57,725	64,050	(-) 6,325
Maisonneuve.....	57,300	148,500	(-) 91,200
Montreal.....	361,135	1,308,230	(-) 947,095
Outremont.....	27,000	91,000	(-) 64,000
Westmount.....	4,550	220,600	(-) 216,050
Lachine.....	4,978	25,200	(-) 20,222
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	65,400	96,550	(-) 31,150
Smith's Falls.....	3,500	5,500	(-) 2,000
Brockville.....	6,700	13,890	(-) 7,190
Kingston.....	7,080	85,207	(-) 78,127
Belleville.....	Nil.	9,700	(-) 9,700
Peterborough.....	3,200	47,605	(-) 44,405
Toronto.....	835,845	1,448,768	(-) 612,923
St. Catharines.....	27,205	81,405	(-) 54,200
Welland.....	2,250	57,500	(-) 55,250
Hamilton.....	11,000	235,050	(-) 224,050
Brantford.....	9,000	53,680	(-) 44,680
Galt.....	18,760	8,400	(+) 10,360
Preston.....	Nil.	7,650	(-) 7,650
Guelph.....	12,440	17,615	(-) 5,175
Berlin.....	Nil.	98,390	(-) 98,390
Woodstock.....	8,000	13,275	(-) 5,275
Stratford.....	1,150	5,170	(-) 4,020
London.....	30,555	47,035	(-) 16,480
St. Thomas.....	5,365	6,900	(-) 1,535
Chatham.....	19,850	8,935	(+) 10,915
Windsor.....	44,870	98,700	(-) 53,830
North Bay.....	300	5,410	(-) 5,110
Sudbury.....	300	2,200	(-) 1,900
Port Arthur.....	4,986	25,075	(-) 20,089
Fort William.....	Nil.	283,400	(-) 283,400
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	18,650	504,950	(-) 486,300
St. Boniface.....	1,100	34,000	(-) 32,900
Brandon.....	44,200	79,560	(-) 25,360
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	2,000	28,925	(-) 26,925
Moose Jaw.....	12,000	114,200	(-) 102,200
Weyburn.....	Nil.	6,500	(-) 6,500
Yorkton.....	57,445	437,777	(-) 380,332
Prince Albert.....	1,300	5,900	(-) 4,600
Saskatoon.....	3,000	3,900	(-) 900
Swift Current.....	250	16,940	(-) 16,690
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	3,595	8,425	(-) 4,830
Calgary.....	130,000	336,000	(-) 206,000
Edmonton.....	2,700	147,400	(-) 144,700
Red Deer.....	Nil.	1,500	(-) 1,500
Macleod.....	300	Nil.	(+) 300
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	175	8,050	(-) 7,875
Kelowna.....	17,875	19,000	(-) 1,125
New Westminster.....	7,887	34,205	(-) 26,318
Vancouver.....	39,765	174,395	(-) 134,630
North Vancouver.....	1,375	12,840	(-) 11,465
Victoria.....	10,500	104,145	(-) 93,645

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of December, 1914:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Canadian Trade.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part I: Canadian Trade. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 703.

DURING the last fiscal year the total trade of Canada amounted to \$1,129,744,725, an increase over the year 1912-1913 of more than \$44,000,000. The imports were valued at \$650,746,797, being \$41,285,595 less than in the previous year, while the exports were valued at \$478,997,928, an increase of \$85,765,871. The twelve months ending in October, 1914, showed an aggregate trade in merchandise of \$973,850,105, as compared with \$963,655,835 in the year ending October, 1912, and \$1,104,241,177 in the year ending October, 1913. Compared with the other principal countries in the world, Canada holds the seventh place, between Austria-Hungary with a trade of \$1,282,793,000 and Argentine Republic with a trade of \$873,187,000. In the rate of increase during the past decade Canada ranks second, trade having increased 138.98 per cent. The only country in the world having a greater proportionate increase was the Argentine Republic, whose increase amounted to 156.92 per cent.

Trade with China and Japan.

Report on the Trade of China and Japan, by Mr. Richard Grigg. Foreword by Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P. Supplement to Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. Pages, 43.

A Report on the prospects of Canadian trade with China and Japan, embodying the results of an investigation made in 1913 by Mr. Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce, has been is-

sued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. With regard to China, only a period of seven weeks was available for the inquiry, consequently the report simply reflects the mature judgment of the European community and of leading Chinese. The conclusions arrived at are that there are good prospects for the development of a large export trade with the Orient in wheat, flour and lumber, with the possible addition of fish. It is pointed out that the demand for wheat flour is steadily increasing in these countries, wages have risen more rapidly than the cost of living, thus increasing the purchasing power of the people, and there is not likely to be a great increase in the wheat-growing areas of China, as in Manchuria, which contains the only available land of large extent, the cultivation of soya beans is found to be more profitable. While by far the largest amount of wheat trade with the Orient is at present in the hands of the United States, it is considered that Canadian wheat would be preferred, as it is of a harder quality, but to develop the trade a more satisfactory adjustment of freight rates is needed.

Indian Affairs.

Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 435. Price, 35 cents.

The Report of the Department of Indian Affairs shows steady progress on the part of the Indian wards of the Government. The total Indian population of Canada continues to be approximately the same as in previous years, estimated at a little over 100,000. Their general health has been fairly good, and in the older districts their one-roomed log shacks are fast disappearing, being replaced by a good class of buildings with shingled roofs, large windows, and separate bedrooms. Good progress is

ing made by the Indians in agriculture. The value of their farm products in 1914 amounted to \$1,856,424.95, an increase of \$208,508.70 over the previous year. The real and personal property of the Indians is estimated at more than sixty-eight millions of dollars, representing \$703.50 per head. Their income for the year amounted to \$1,872,130.78, an increase of more than one million dollars over the previous year. Besides the sale of farm products their principal sources of income were wages earned, amounting to \$1,724,023.35; earned by hunting, \$1,176,011.25, and by fishing, \$658,424.69.

The total enrollment in the Indian schools for the year was 11,714 pupils, 5,908 boys and 5,806 girls, an increase of 570 pupils over the previous year. The pupils have shown that under favourable conditions they can compete successfully with white children, and the graduates of the schools have set an excellent example to others on the reserves in their general mode of living.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Factory Inspection.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Office Buildings for the Province of Ontario, 1913. Toronto: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 77.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Office Buildings of Ontario deals with the ten months ending October 31, 1913. In that period 410 cities, towns and villages were visited, and 7,348 inspections were made, covering about 2084 industries, employing about 209,000 workpeople. Fourteen prosecutions were instituted, and fines imposed in each case. Three of these were for violation of the child labour law, and eight were for non-compliance by Chinamen with the regulation regarding sleeping and eating compartments being separate from the laundry. During the ten months 1,459 industrial accidents were reported, of which 54 were fatal.

The Report contains a copy of a num-

ber of useful rules issued by the National Steel Car Company, Ltd., for the prevention of accidents, instructions for resuscitation from electric shock, and a list of harmful trades, which tend to produce occupational diseases.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Compensation for Accidents.

Compensation for Accidents to Employees of the United States. Report of Operations under the Act of May 30, 1908. U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 155. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Pages, 331.

In 1908, the United States Government established by law a system of compensation for industrial accidents for the majority of its industrial employees, embracing at the present time about 95,000 persons. The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued a report covering the first five years of the operation of this system. As enacted the law covered artisans and labourers in manufacturing establishments, arsenals, navy yards, river and harbour and fortification work, hazardous employment in the reclamation of arid lands and under the Isthmian Canal Commission. Later, all employees under the Isthmian Canal Commission were included, and also employees in the Bureau of Mines, the Lighthouse Service, and the Forestry Service engaged in hazardous employment.

In the five-year period there were reported 42,290 accidents in these departments, of which 1,006 were fatal. The total number of claims for compensation amounted to 14,963, of which 14,046 were allowed, and compensation amounting to \$1,803,923.27 was paid. Many of the accidents reported did not come under the Act, as it was restricted to accidents causing disability in excess of fifteen days. The compensation awarded to an injured workman is equal to his wages during disability, not exceeding one year, or in fatal cases an amount equal to one year's wages of the deceased workman. It is pointed out that failure to regard permanent partial disability, such as the loss of an eye or a

limb, on a different basis from disability from which complete recovery may be anticipated, has led to very inadequate compensation in such cases.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914.

Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1913. Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the year 1913.

Department of Mines. Mines Branch. Gypsum in Canada, its occurrence, exploitation, and technology. By L. H. Cole.

Department of Mines. Mines Branch. The Production of Coal and Coke in Canada during the calendar year 1913. John McLeish, B.A.

Great Britain.—Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, 1913.

Dominions Royal Commission. First, Second and Third Interim Reports, and Minutes of Evidence. (Seven volumes.)

Australia.—New South Wales Official Year Book, 1913.

United States.—First Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, 1913.

Uruguay.—Anuario Estadístico, Años 1909-10, con varios datos de 1911.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.*

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Employer and Employee—Damages for Illegal Discharge.

AN action was recently taken in the Superior Court, Montreal, for an alleged breach of contract, the plaintiff claiming damages for illegal discharge. The facts of the case were as follows:—

In November, 1912, the plaintiff was hired by the defendants to act as representative of the firm in the city and suburbs of Montreal. On December 1, 1913, he was discharged, without cause, as he claimed, and in the action which followed he asked for \$5,000 damages, besides \$21.30 due him as commission. The defendants pleaded that the contract was terminated after they changed the nature of their business, and that they then discharged the plaintiff because there was too much work for one man, and the plaintiff, although he was then sick, would not allow an assistant to be appointed.

Mr. Justice Martineau, who heard the

case, held that in manufacturing lotions instead of merely selling them the defendants did not change the nature of their business, and that consequently the contract remained in force. But as it is the duty of a discharged employee to use all possible diligence in seeking another position, failing which he cannot hold the employer responsible for the time during which he was idle, and a two months after being discharged the plaintiff ceased to look after another situation, the Court held that an indemnity covering these two months would be a just and fair one, and accordingly rendered judgment for \$617.15 as damages and \$19.44 for commission due, with interest and costs. (*Picher v Manceau et al.*)

Workmen's Compensation—Earnings in Excess of Limit Provided by Act—Action Dismissed.

Because her deceased husband earned more than \$1,000 per year, a woman who sued the city of Montreal, in virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act, saw her suit for a pension of \$49 and other damages dismissed at the hands of Hon. Mr. Justice Guerin. Plaintiff claimed this amount on account of the death of her husband, who was

*See also special article elsewhere in present issue of the *Labour Gazette* on "Alien Enemies' Right to Maintain Actions in Canadian Courts."

illed during May, 1914, when employed by the city. The latter claimed that he accident had been brought about by the sole fault and inexcusable negligence of the victim himself. Proof, however, was submitted to show that in the year previous to the accident the victim had drawn more than \$1,000 salary and that, therefore, though he was a workman, he did not fall under the operation of the Compensation Act, which applies only in the case of workmen earning less than \$1,000 per year. (*St. Jean v. City of Montreal.*)

Negligence—Death of Employee—Damages to Widow.

Action was brought by the widow of a workman to recover damages to the amount of \$6,000 for the death of her husband. Late one dark night a chauffeur was backing a car out of the defendant's garage at Montreal, situated on the east side of St. Denis street between Sherbrooke and Ontario streets. Just as the chauffeur emerged from the garage a south-bound car was descending the hill. On the west sidewalk some distance south of the street car was the deceased, who was engaged as a workman looking after the company's right-of-way by putting sand on the rails on the hill at that point. The chauffeur's course was parallel to the street car, and in this way his view of the deceased was obstructed, whilst the deceased seeing the street car coming rushed across the south bound track well ahead of the car and was run down by the automobile. Hon. Mr. Justice Lafontaine gave judgment in favour of the widow and awarded her the sum of \$4,000. (*Soussi v. Symburner.*)

Workmen's Compensation — Injured Workman Re-employed—Indemnity Notwithstanding.

The fact that an injured workman returned to work for his employers after recovering from the effects of an accident was held to be in no wise destructive of his recourse under the Compensation Act, in a case dealt with recently by Mr. Justice Panneton at Montreal.

The plaintiff sued the Harbour Commissioners for a *rente* of \$112.50 per year, this representing one-half of the sum by which his earning capacity had been reduced as a consequence of the accident of which he was victim. The defendants pleaded that plaintiff, after recovering from the effects of the mishap, had returned to their employ in a capacity other than his former one, and earned just as much as any of the other workmen engaged in the work. The Court rejected this argument of defendant, and, appreciating the facts, held that the mishap had occurred in the course of plaintiff's daily work and that he had a right to an indemnity. Judgment was given for the full amount claimed. (*Dupuis v. Harbour Commissioners.*)

ONTARIO CASE.

Negligence—Master and Servant—Fatal Accident.

Reference was made in a previous number* of the *Labour Gazette* to an action brought by the widow of a dock labourer employed from time to time by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Windsor, who fell from the company's docks and was drowned. It was held that there was no evidence of employment or of negligence, and the action was dismissed. An appeal was made to the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, but was dismissed, the Court holding that the deceased was not an employee at the time, and that there were no defects in the wharf or gangway to which his attention should have been directed. (*Beckerton v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Negligence—Escape of Poisonous Gas in Fumigating Process—Penetration to Basement of Building—Fatal Accidents Act—Damages.

An action was brought to recover damages for the death of the plaintiff's

*See June, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

husband from poisonous fumes created by one of the defendants in fumigating certain premises. Another one of the defendants was the owner of a block of four tenements in Winnipeg. The basements of three of these tenements were used as men's bathrooms of various kinds. The upper floors were occupied by other tenants who had complained of the presence of vermin throughout the building. The owner of the block left the management of getting rid of this vermin to his son, who in turn secured the services of the first mentioned defendant to fumigate the premises. In the agreement between the fumigator and the son it was stipulated that the two upper floors of the tenements, but not the basements, were to be fumigated. The upper rooms were duly fumigated, and then operations were commenced on the ground floors.

The process used by the company to fumigate was to create a very poisonous gas, namely, prussic acid, by mixing commercial sulphuric acid and water with potassium cyanide. Great precautions had to be taken in order to prevent the fumes from escaping. After fumigating the rooms the fumigator locked the doors, sealing them up, and posted up notices. On the day on which deceased met his death two men went down to the baths and the deceased was in charge at the time. Shortly afterwards another man had occasion to go down to the baths and found one man lying on the floor, whereupon he got assistance and took this man and had him sent to the hospital. The other bather was already dead, as was also the plaintiff's husband.

From evidence given at the trial the learned judge decided that the poisonous fumes had escaped through a very small crack in the floor about nine inches long and varying from three-quarters of an inch at one end to a mere crack at the other. This opening had been sealed up with a small strip of paper, but the adhesive used on the paper had apparently failed to adhere to the floor and had

curled up, leaving the small crack open. Judge Galt gave judgment that as the plaintiff had lost her sole means of support both for herself and her infant child, the defendants should be liable for \$6,000, of which the plaintiff should receive \$5,000 and the remaining \$1,000 should be invested for the benefit of the infant by the plaintiff with the approval of the official guardian.

An appeal was made from this judgment in the Manitoba Court of Appeal but the judgment of Judge Galt was affirmed with a reduction in the amount of damages awarded to the widow of the deceased. As her husband had been earning only \$45 a month the Court held that \$3,500 would compensate her for her financial loss. In all other respects the verdict of the judge would have stood. (*Skubiniuk v. Hartmann.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant—Injury to Servant—Employers Liable.

Reference was made in a former issue of the *Labour Gazette** to a judgment rendered in connection with an action brought by the plaintiff against the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway Company for damages for injuries sustained by him while in their employ. The first judgment rendered was in favour of the plaintiff, but the Court of Appeal for British Columbia reversed this judgment and dismissed the action with costs. A new trial was ordered by the Supreme Court and judgment was handed down, awarding \$5,000 damages to the plaintiff. The man had been working on a steam shovel and his clothing was caught in a cog wheel. The jury held that the company was negligent and that his clothing would not have been caught if the wheel had been guarded and held that the plaintiff had not voluntarily accepted the risk. (*McPhee Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway Company.*)

*See *Labour Gazette* for May, 1914, p. 1361.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
JANUARY, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

LABOUR conditions during January showed comparatively little change from the previous month, and with the passing of the holiday season, which to some extent had increased employment, conditions in some lines showed a decline from those existing during December. To offset this, however, there was a slight increase in the opportunities for employment for unskilled labour in snow shovelling and in cutting and hauling. The Department's information at the end of the month would seem to indicate a slight reduction in the number of unemployed persons throughout Canada, due probably to the activity of municipalities in getting relief works under way. The Maritime Provinces had little else than the ordinary seasonal unemployment to deal with. Some slight improvement was apparent in Quebec City, but conditions at Montreal were somewhat more acute. At Toronto a special committee of the City Council was appointed to draw up a programme for dealing with the emergency. The number of unemployed at Winnipeg remained at about 8,000. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the Provincial Government agreed to make monthly grants to the municipalities to enable them to cope with the situation more adequately. In British Columbia the Provincial Government was giving direct relief to unemployed persons in different parts of the province, and was prepared to make

loans at low rates of interest to the municipalities in order to assist them through the emergency period. The internment of aliens of enemy nationality continued to give a very considerable measure of relief.

Agricultural operations were quiet, being confined to the making of repairs, caring for stock, cutting and hauling of wood, etc. In a number of localities farmers were busy, also, putting in ice. Sleighing and roads were good in most districts, and markets were usually well attended.

In fishing, conditions were fair. In some parts of Nova Scotia stormy weather retarded operations, but other fishing districts in the Province reported successful catches. At Three Rivers, Que., there was exceptional activity during the month in the fishing of tom-cods.

Lumbering operations were active in New Brunswick in cutting and yarding, though lack of snow in many sections interfered with hauling. In Quebec and Ontario lumbering activity was confined largely to the cutting of pulpwood. An improvement in the industry in British Columbia was noticeable.

In coal mining, conditions in Sydney were slightly improved owing to the continuation of the banking of coal. Conditions at Lethbridge continued slack, though colder weather increased the

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

local trade. On Vancouver Island practically all mines were working slack time. Metal mining in the Cobalt district was not so active, low water interfering with power, and a number of men being laid off. Conditions were somewhat improved in British Columbia.

Manufacturing if anything continued to improve, orders for war material accounting for most of the activity. Domestic trade, as is usual, fell off somewhat after the Christmas season. Collections continued slow.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices was slightly higher in January, standing at 138.6 as compared with 137.3 in December, and 136.5 in January, 1914. Prices were higher in grains, poultry, butter, cheese, flour, raw furs and raw rubber, but lower in cattle, hogs, beef, eggs and sugar. As compared with the same month last year prices were higher in Grains and Fodder, Miscellaneous Groceries and Provisions, Woollens, Hides, Leathers, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Liquors and Tobacco, but were lower in Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Metals, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

Interruptions to Industry.

But one strike was reported to the Department during January, and this affected only fourteen employees, and was settled within three or four days after commencement. The number of strikes carried over from the previous month was four.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of January, 1915, the following may be noted:—

Nova Scotia.—At Amherst: the O'Hearn business block, the W. D. Main store, the Chambers' business block and the Amherst Trading Company's store, total loss \$30,000; also G. E. Blanche's store, loss \$4,000; Messrs. Boutillier's harness shop and McKenna's paint shop at Sydney, loss \$8,000; S. B. Hatheway's barn at Springhill, loss \$4,000.

New Brunswick.—New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company's mill at Millerton, loss \$150,000; potato

warehouses at Sackville belonging to C. F. Fawcett, loss \$3,000; premises of the J. A. McDonald Piano Company at St. John, loss \$40,000; also J. W. Clayton's fruit and confectionery store, loss \$8,000; the Payson business block at Woodstock, loss \$15,000.

Quebec.—Sash and door factory of David Gingrass at Bordeaux, loss \$50,000; Martin business block at Buckingham, loss \$6,000; also A. M. Lapiere's stable and hardware storehouse, loss \$6,000; also the sample-room of the Palace Hotel; premises of the Bromton Pulp and Paper Company at East Angus. At Montreal the following fires occurred: Grossman men's furnishings store, premises of Lyman, Ltd. wholesale drug dealers, loss \$3,000; premises of the Peerless Lighting Company and Lafayette's billiard and pool room, loss \$5,000; B. Rosenweig's dry goods store, loss \$7,000; Cote's hotel (on Back River Road) two persons burned to death. Millinery warehouse at Quebec, loss \$30,000; premises of Coderre, Sons Company at Sherbrooke (wholesale hardware), loss \$100,000; lumber kiln of the Standard Mills, Ltd. at Prefontaine Station, loss \$15,000.

Ontario.—G. W. Ecclestone's hardware store at Bracebridge, loss \$50,000; Palace Theatre, shopping parlor and Lanning's grocery store at Belleville, loss \$25,000; surface buildings of the Meteor Mine Company at Cobalt; Lennox Bros. store at Coburne; Goldstein's men's furnishings store at Cornwall, loss \$7,000; J. E. Stevenson's hardware store a general store and J. W. Amey's tailoring establishment at Drayton, loss \$25,000; Fitzgerald's livestockables at Alvinston, loss \$3,000, also the millinery shop of the Misses Wheatley; general store of C. Gilroy at Glenn Buell, loss \$6,000; premises of the Judd Soap Manufacturing Company at Hamilton; theatre at Kenora, loss \$4,000; barns and contents of Russell Forrester at Markham; Angus business block at North Bay; fire hall at Niagara Falls, loss \$3,000; Glasgow shoe store and Booth's stationery store at Niagara Falls, loss \$6,000; L. Edmond's confectionery store at Ottawa, loss \$5,000; also Lemaire Hotel, loss \$12,000; Baker & Bechaiman's grocery store, loss \$6,800; G. Innis' livery stables at Peterborough, loss \$2,500; the Lindsay business block at Parkhill, loss \$20,000; skating rink at Port Colborne, loss \$8,000; premises of the Rudd Paper Company at Toronto, loss \$150,000; also Pullman sleeping car, loss \$6,000; public school at Wallaceburg, loss \$20,000; J. W. Kovinsky's second-hand warehouse, loss \$5,000; Canadian Northern Railway roundhouse including an official private car and a gas-electric car, total loss \$100,000.

Manitoba.—F. Collier's farm buildings at T. Creeks, loss \$3,000. The following fires occurred: Winnipeg: Brown business block, loss \$50,000; the Belmont Hotel, loss \$20,000, and the Metropolitan barber shop, loss \$2,000.

Saskatchewan.—Business portion of the town of Buchanan, loss \$25,000; part of business section the town of Ogema, loss \$15,000.

Alberta.—Town hall, gaol and fire hall at Brooks grain elevator at Carlstadt, loss \$20,000; general store of P. Lebel at Pincher Creek, loss \$40,000; school house at Viking, loss \$20,000.

British Columbia.—Quarry plant of the British Columbia Transport Company destroyed by landslide, caused by blasting operations; Pennock, Godfrey Company's jewellery store at Victoria, loss \$2,000; Period's clothing store and W. J. Fowler's dry goods store at Vancouver, loss \$20,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A number of changes in wages were reported to the Department during January, a few in the nature of increases, but most of them decreases. In Nova Scotia, employees of a car company at Amherst, to the number of 100, had wages reduced ten per cent.

In Quebec, corporation labourers at Montreal to the number of 2,000 had their wages raised from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day. Civic clerks to the number of 100 receiving \$700 or less had their salaries increased by \$50 per annum.

In Ontario, planing mill employees at Sarnia to the number of 180 had their working time reduced, in one case from eight hours to eight hours, and in another from nine hours to seven hours, with a corresponding decrease in earnings. At Hamilton, several employees of the police department had their salaries increased by \$100 per annum. At Toronto, a number of employees of an automobile factory received an increase in wages of five cents per hour. The salary of the Mayor at London, Ont., was reduced by \$1,000, and salaries of Controllers by \$100 per year.

In Alberta, on January 8, the City Council at Calgary agreed to a general cut in the salaries of civic employees on percentage basis, the decreases ranging from 7½ to 20 per cent. according to the salaries received.

In Saskatchewan, at Moose Jaw, the higher civic officials voluntarily agreed to a reduction in salary, some decreases being as high as \$1,500 and others as low as \$200 per annum. Plumbers at Saskatoon to the number of 20 had their wages reduced from 65 to 50 cents per hour.

In British Columbia, public and high school teachers at Victoria suffered a ten per cent. reduction in salaries, there being 50 male and 113 female teachers affected. At Oak Bay, near Victoria, teachers' salaries were also reduced ten per cent. Salaries and wages of civic

employees at Victoria were also decreased by amounts equivalent to from five to twenty per cent. The day labour standard wage was also reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.70. The salary reductions of civic employees represented about \$2,500 per month. In addition to these reductions the services of a number of employees were dispensed with. Wages in the mines of the Granby Company at Phoenix were advanced five per cent. owing to an improvement in the price of copper.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during January in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

Farming operations were quiet during January. Work consisted chiefly in the cutting of cordwood, care of stock, and in making repairs to machinery and buildings. In some localities, in addition to work of this character, farmers were engaged in getting out pulpwood and in putting in their supply of ice, which was uniformly of good quality and thickness. In some fruit growing districts orchards and grape vines were trimmed. In some parts of Saskatchewan a further marked movement to the land continued. Many farmers who had left their farms for the cities were reported to be returning in large numbers.

The demand for farm help varied according to locality. In Ontario, in a few localities, some slight relief in the unemployment situation was obtained by the placing of men on farms, but there was a disinclination on the part of those out of work to accept this kind of employment owing to the small wages offered. From Toronto it was reported

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and v

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Ins
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fa
2—Halifax.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Qui
4—Truro.....	Quiet		Active	Fair				V quiet	V qu
5—Westville.....	Quiet				Fair			V quiet	V qu
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Quiet	Quiet						Quiet	Qui
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Quiet			Fair				Quiet	Qui
8—Moncton.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet				V quiet	V qu
10—St. John.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair					V quiet	V qu
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Qui
12—Montreal.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
13—Quebec.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				V quiet	V qu
14—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet			Quiet		Fair		Quiet	Qui
15—Sorel.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Active						Quiet	Fa
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
20—Berlin.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
21—Brantford.....	Quiet						Fair	V quiet	V qu
22—Brockville.....	Quiet	V. quiet						Quiet	Qui
23—Chatham.....	Quiet							V quiet	Fa
24—Cobalt.....	Quiet					Active		Quiet	Qui
25—Guelph.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
27—Kingston.....	Quiet	V quiet						Quiet	Qui
28—London.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
29—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fa
30—Orillia.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
31—Ottawa.....	Quiet			Fair				V quiet	V qu
32—Owen Sound.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				V quiet	Qui
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				V quiet	V qu
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
36—Stratford.....	Quiet							V quiet	Qui
37—St. Catharines.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
38—St. Thomas.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
39—Toronto.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
40—Windsor.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
41—Woodstock.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
43—Winnipeg.....	Quiet			Quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V qu
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet			Fair	V quiet	V qu
46—Regina.....	Quiet								
47—Saskatoon.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
49—Edmonton.....	Quiet		V quiet		Quiet		Fair	V quiet	V qu
50—Lethbridge.....	Quiet				Quiet			V quiet	V qu
51—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet							Quiet	Qui
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Qui
53—Nelson.....	Quiet					Fair		V quiet	V qu
54—New Westminster.....	Quiet		Fair	Fair				V quiet	V qu
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Fair							
56—Vancouver.....	Quiet							V quiet	V qu
57—Victoria.....	Quiet		Fair	Fair			Fair	Quiet	Qui

sent issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. If the employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions affect them.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal Workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Weavers
Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	
Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair			
Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet			
Quiet	Quiet	Active		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet			
V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Active			Quiet	Quiet			Active	
Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Quiet	Quiet			
Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
V quiet	Active	Active		v active	v active		v active	v active	v active			
Quiet				Active			Active	Active	Active			
Active	Active	v active		Fair	V quiet	Quiet	v active	v active		Active	Active	
Quiet	Quiet	Fair		V quiet			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair		
Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	
Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	
Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
Quiet	Fair	Active		Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active		
Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		
Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active								
V quiet	V quiet	Active		V quiet	Quiet		v active	v active	v active	V quiet	Fair	
V quiet	V quiet	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	
Fair	Fair	V active		Fair	Active	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet
Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	v active	Active	
Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			
V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
Quiet				Quiet		v active						
Quiet	Quiet	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	
Active	Active			Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	
Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet			v active	
Quiet												
Quiet	Quiet	Fair					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	v active	v active	
Quiet	Quiet	Active		Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	
Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	
V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet							
V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet			
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet							
V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
Fair	Quiet	Quiet					Active	Active				
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet										
V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Fair			
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the columns of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to the phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the following conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very quiet.

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather	Trade
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Amherst.....	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair
2—Halifax.....	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active				Fair
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
4—Truro.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	V active				V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Fredericton.....		Fair	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	V active	Fair		V active	Fair				Fair
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Quiet							
10—St. John.....	Active			Active	Active	Active			
Quebec—									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active		Active
12—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Active
13—Quebec.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	V active	Active	Fair	Active	Active			Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
17—St. John's and Iberville.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	V active				
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair
Ontario—									
19—Belleville.....				V active	V active				
20—Berlin.....	V quiet	V active	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet		V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair
24—Cobalt.....				Quiet	Fair				
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	Quiet			
26—Hamilton.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active
27—Kingston.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair
28—London.....	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet		V active	V active
29—Niagara Falls.....	Fair	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		V active	V active
30—Orillia.....	Quiet	Quiet						V active	V active
31—Ottawa.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
32—Owen Sound.....	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	V quiet			Active
34—Prt Arthur & Fort William.....									
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	V quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair			
36—Stratford.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
37—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Quiet			Fair	Active	Active	Active		
39—Toronto.....	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active
40—Windsor.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
41—Woodstock.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
Manitoba—									
42—Brandon.....				Fair	Fair				
43—Winnipeg.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Saskatchewan—									
44—Moosejaw.....									
45—Prince Albert.....	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet				
46—Regina.....				Quiet	Quiet				
47—Saskatoon.....		Active							
Alberta—									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
49—Edmonton.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
51—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
British Columbia—									
52—Nanaimo.....									
53—Nelson.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
54—New Westminster.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet			
55—Prince Rupert.....									
56—Vancouver.....									
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. If the employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions affect them.

Team Ry. Service		TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Operating	Mechanical	Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Fair Quiet Active Fair Quiet	Fair Fair Active Fair Quiet	Quiet Active Quiet	Active Quiet	Quiet	Fair Fair V active Quiet	Fair Fair V active Active	Fair Fair Quiet Fair Active	Fair Active Quiet Fair Active	.....	Fair Quiet Quiet Fair Active	Fair V quiet V quiet Active V quiet
Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Quiet
Active Fair V quiet Active	Active Fair V quiet Active	V active Active	V quiet Quiet	V quiet Active	Fair Fair	Quiet Fair Quiet	Active Active Quiet	Fair Active Quiet	Quiet	Quiet Fair Quiet	Fair Quiet Quiet V quiet
Active V quiet V quiet Quiet Active Fair Fair Quiet	Active Fair V quiet Quiet Active Fair Fair Quiet	Active Quiet V quiet Quiet	V quiet V quiet Quiet	V quiet V quiet Active Fair	Active Quiet V quiet Quiet Active Fair Fair Quiet	Fair Quiet Quiet Active Active Active Active	Active Quiet V quiet Quiet Active Active Active Fair	V active Fair Quiet Quiet V active Active Active Fair	V active Active	Active V quiet Quiet Active Active Fair Quiet	Quiet V quiet V quiet Quiet V quiet Quiet V quiet Quiet
V active Fair Fair Fair Active	V active Fair Fair Fair Active	Fair Active Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair Fair V quiet Fair V quiet	Fair Fair Quiet Fair Active	Fair V quiet Fair Fair Quiet	Fair V quiet Fair Fair Quiet	.....	Fair Fair Quiet Fair Quiet	V quiet V quiet Quiet Active Quiet
Active Quiet Fair Quiet Fair	Active Quiet Fair Quiet Fair	Active Fair Fair Quiet Fair	Fair	.....	Fair Quiet Fair Quiet	Fair Quiet Fair V active	Fair Fair Fair V active	Active Active V active Quiet	.....	Fair Quiet Fair	V quiet V quiet Quiet V quiet V quiet V quiet Quiet
V quiet Fair Quiet V quiet V quiet V quiet	V quiet Fair Quiet V quiet V quiet Active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet Fair	V quiet Active	V quiet Fair	V quiet Fair	Fair	V quiet Fair	V quiet Quiet Fair
V active Quiet Fair	V active Quiet Fair	Active Quiet	.....	.....	Active Active	V active Active	V active Active	V active Active	Active	V active Quiet	V quiet V quiet V quiet Quiet
V quiet Quiet	V quiet Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet Fair	Quiet Fair	.....	Quiet Active	.....
V quiet Quiet	V quiet Quiet	Fair Fair	.....	.....	Fair	V quiet Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet V quiet	V quiet V quiet
V quiet Quiet	V quiet Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet V quiet
Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	V quiet
Quiet V quiet V quiet Quiet	Quiet V quiet V quiet Quiet	Quiet V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet V quiet	Quiet V quiet	Quiet V quiet	Quiet V quiet	Quiet V quiet	Quiet V quiet	V quiet V quiet V quiet V quiet
Quiet Fair	Quiet Fair	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet Quiet Quiet	V quiet Fair	V quiet Quiet	V quiet Quiet	.....	V quiet Quiet	V quiet V quiet V quiet V quiet
Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet V quiet V quiet

that farm labourers were in demand, many farmers being anxious to engage men on yearly contracts. Wages for experienced men ranged from \$200 to \$300 per annum, and for partly experienced from \$150 to \$200. The demand, it was stated, for experienced men was greater than the supply.

During the month a number of agricultural conventions were held in different Provinces of the Dominion. Among these may be noted the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held at Edmonton, January 19, and the annual convention of the Grain Growers' Association at Brandon, Man., from January 12 to 15.

There was considerable activity at Hearst, Ont., on the Algoma Central Railway occasioned by farmers coming in to settle on the "clay belt."

Canners in the Grimsby district were contracting for tomatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel, five cents lower than the prices paid during the past two years, the claim being made that the prices canned goods were selling at would not warrant the factories paying more. A number of cannerys were signing up for a limited acreage only.

The Dominion Sugar Company, Wallaceburg, up to the end of January, had contracted with farmers for 15,000 acres for sugar beets, the price being \$5 per ton, 50 cents higher than in 1914.

A large quantity of seed purchased by the Dominion Government for distribution to farmers who had suffered from drought during the past season was shipped to the terminal elevator at Moose Jaw and cleaned and sacked ready for distribution.

During the month the Dominion Department of Agriculture launched its campaign for greater production. The first agricultural conference was held at the Ottawa Winter Fair, January 20, and was addressed by the Ministers of Agriculture for the Dominion and for Ontario. Farmers throughout the coun-

try everywhere will be urged to increase production to the greatest extent possible. In this connection the Department of Agriculture has issued a special publication entitled "Agricultural Work Book — Patriotism and Production More Than Usual."*

Fishing.

Conditions in the Atlantic fisheries were fair. At Canso the stormy weather in December was followed in January by milder conditions, which allowed the winter haddocking fleet to continue operations somewhat later than usual. Catches, however, were not large enough to make up for the backwardness of the early part of the season. At Digby, fish were gradually leaving the shores for the off-shore banks. During January the demand was not active, notwithstanding the fact that the catch was below the average. From North Sydney a very successful season was recorded. Owing to shortage of bait it was reported that those engaged in the industry had decided to cease work until the spring. At Yarmouth the month was a dull one. While the weather was not cold it was very windy. The catch of lobsters was fair, with prices advancing. The catch of smelt along the north shore of New Brunswick was below the average. At Three Rivers, Que., there was exceptional activity for several weeks in the fishing of tom-cods, but the results were not over the average of former seasons. Fishing on the lakes was practically ended, with the exception of a few men fishing through the ice. At St. Thomas, Ont. deputations representing the gill-net fishermen and the pound-net fishermen waited upon the St. Thomas Board of Trade in regard to certain matters affecting fishing in Lake Erie. The gill-net fishermen wanted the privilege of an open lake instead of being allowed to fish only opposite their county as in the existing arrangement. Pound-net fishermen claimed the gill-net fishermen fished

*See special review of this publication elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

ring the running season, preventing fish from spawning and affecting air business during the open season. It was decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Ontario Fisheries Department with a view to having a better understanding.

In the Prince Albert district, fishing is reported active, large consignments of whitefish coming in from the lakes and selling at low prices.

In British Columbia some shipments of halibut and salmon were made from Prince Rupert to British markets, and was expected that a successful trade in British Columbia fish might be built up.

During the month the Canada Gazette contained a notice to fishermen operating in the tidal waters of the Province of Quebec, west of Point des Monts and the south shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, stating that in consequence of a recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council by which it was decided there was a public right of fishing in tidal waters controlled only by the Federal Government, the Government had accordingly given authority to the Minister of the Naval Service to undertake from January 1, 1915, the administration of the tidal fisheries of Quebec, which have since 1898 been administered by the provincial authorities. The notice further states that no one will after the date mentioned be permitted to fish in the tidal waters of the Province except under a license from the Minister of the Naval Service, and that it will be unnecessary for fishermen to procure licenses to fish in such waters from any other authority.

During January a Federal Order-in-Council was passed amending the special fishery regulations for the Province of Quebec in order to permit a number of fishermen to engage in net fishing in the waters of lakes Two Mountains, St. Francis and St. Louis, it being recited that a number of fishermen in that locality were in such need that it was important they should be allowed to engage in such fishing to some extent.

Lumbering.

Lumbering in the Maritime Provinces was fairly active, about the usual amount of work being in progress. Conditions were very favourable for cutting and yarding, but lack of snow interfered with hauling. In some parts this lack of snow caused a number of men engaged in the lumber shanties to be laid off. At the end of the month, however, heavy falls of snow were expected to relieve this condition. In New Brunswick, it was expected that the cut would be equal if not above that of the previous year. Ocean freights were high and ships scarce. Wages in some parts of Nova Scotia ranged from \$20 to \$40 per month.

In the Province of Quebec the cut of pulpwood was expected to be a large one and in excess of last winter, but merchant lumber was expected to be much less. Active conditions also in regard to pulpwood were noticeable in Ontario, but ordinary lumbering operations were not up to conditions prevailing at the same period last year. Settlers throughout the Cobalt district had some difficulty in disposing of pulpwood, for which there was no market unless rossed.* The Provincial Government came to the assistance of the settlers by lending them \$2 a cord on pulpwood piled along the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway tracks and purchased ten rossing machines. This action was expected to relieve the situation. At the Iroquois Falls in the Cobalt region 400 men were employed in the paper mills and about 400 men in the woods.

In the Prince Albert district, lumbering operations were quiet and employment was slack. In the Edmonton district, practically no operations were being carried on in the woods owing to the large supply of lumber on hand.

In British Columbia, the situation was somewhat improved, owing partly to orders received from Great Britain for

*Barked.

railway and other material. The Fraser mills at New Westminster were running full time, ten hours per day, though employing about one-third the staff needed when running to capacity. Other mills averaged eight hours per day with reduced staffs. In shingle mills, conditions were improved. A firm in Victoria secured an order for 4,000 tons of box shooks for the English market, also a lumber order of very considerable size for shipment to South Africa.

Lumber and timber shipments from St. John, N.B., to British ports showed an increase in December in the shipment of spruce over the figures for the same month of 1913, though there was a decrease in the shipments of birch. Total shipments for the year of lumber and timber to the United States showed a decrease in 1914 as compared with the previous year.

According to the reports of the chief log scaler of the Province, there were scaled in British Columbia 612,583,720 feet of logs during 1914, a falling off of about 200,000,000 feet from the previous year.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company of East Angus, Que., have started their new pulp machine in the building erected by the company last summer, and will employ additional labour.

According to statistics published in the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, there was a decrease in the production of lumber in Ontario in 1914 as compared with 1913. The output for the former year was 776,664,941 feet as compared with 834,309,267 feet for 1913, a decrease of 57,644,326 feet.

The report to the Board of Trade of Great Britain upon the supply of pit-propped timber by the Commissioners who were appointed to enquire into the subject and who made a visit to Canada in connection therewith has been received by the Canadian Commissioner of Commerce. The report gives details of Great Britain's pit prop requirements, and reviews the sources and cost of supplies from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

Mining.

Coal mining conditions at Sydney were slightly improved, owing to the banking of coal at the collieries, which began in December and which will be continued during the winter months. The mild weather, while affecting the consumption of coal, improved shipments from Sydney, this port being still open at the end of the month. The blowing in of blast furnaces at Sydney Mines and the resumption of work in the steel plant there also helped the coal trade. The Broughton mine was closed down over 200 men being thrown out of employment. Most of the working men are professional miners and will try to secure work at other collieries of the Province. Inverness had a fair month. At Westville about 55,000 tons of coal were raised during January.

At Lethbridge, coal mining was slack for the time of year, owing to less traffic on the railways and inactivity in factories. Winter conditions caused some local demand. At Nanaimo also the mines were working on slack time. The Western Fuel Company worked twenty days during January. The Nanaimo Vancouver Company worked full time but with a very small force of men. At Cumberland, the men were working very little, and all but absolutely necessary outside workers were laid off. At Edmonton, the mines were working about two-thirds time, and the same was the case with the Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington.

In metal mining some improvement was shown. The asbestos mines in Quebec were more busily engaged. The Johnston mine at Thetford Mines was re-opened after being closed down since December 24. The Bell Asbestos Company at the same place re-opened the mill, which had been closed for about four months. The mill will be run day and night, which with the men employed in the mines will give work to 300 employees. Other mines in the district were all working. At Black Lake also the mines were in operation.

In the Cobalt region, owing to low water in the Montreal and Matabitouan rivers cutting down the power supply, some of the mills were forced to close down for 25 per cent. of the time. It was expected that each week until spring, when the water rises in the rivers, upwards of 75 to 100 men would be idle. Commencing with the first week in January shipments from Cobalt declined. At Porcupine, conditions were normal, the mines continuing steady production. Underground work at the Rough-Oakes mines at Kirkland Lake was resumed, giving employment to a number of men.

In British Columbia, there was also some improvement. The Granby Company at Phoenix made an advance in prices of five per cent. on January 1 owing to the improved price of copper. At the Volcano mines, ten miles from Grand Forks, machinery has been placed on the ground and will be installed in the spring. To treat the ore it was reported that a 1,000 ton smelter would be erected. The smelter at Trail was running during the month at full time. The mines at Rossland also were busy.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing remained fairly busy on a number of lines, chiefly those engaged in executing orders for war material and industries engaged in the preparation or manufacture of foodstuffs. While the completion of war orders in some localities made conditions quiet, the receipt of new orders kept up the general activity so far as war orders were concerned. A number of metal working establishments were busy on special orders. With the starting up of a third blast furnace at Sydney and orders for about 50,000 tons of miscellaneous products, conditions in the steel works improved considerably. Altogether 2,600 men were employed, most of these getting more regular work. Other industries in the Maritime Provinces were fairly busy. At Sault Ste. Marie, employees of the steel mill were on half

time. At Niagara Falls, an improvement was noticeable, but at Berlin conditions were reported not so good as during the preceding month.

During the month the manufacturers of Waterloo County held a meeting which was attended by more than 100 manufacturers, to discuss means of securing trade formerly held by Germany and Austria. Representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways were also present. It was suggested that the manufacturers of the County should be grouped, and that they should send agents to foreign countries in the interests of trade. The Boards of Trade of the County were asked to each name two delegates, and this committee will gather information as to articles needed in foreign countries and other data of this nature.

Railroad Construction.

Railway construction continued comparatively quiet in the east owing to some extent to weather conditions. Work was resumed to some extent on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, but weather conditions prevented much being done. Some work was commenced in preparation for the new bridge which will span the Grand River near Brantford. In the west operations on provincial lines were carried forward. Track laying on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway was completed to mile 262, and although the track was not ballasted beyond the first divisional point at mile 131, a regular service was being maintained. Work on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway was also proceeded with. On the Pacific Great Eastern Railway a train service was being operated from Squamish, B.C., to the head of Anderson's Lake, a distance of 89 miles, and about 33 miles from Lillooet. It was expected it would be possible to operate trains into Lillooet by March 1. Work was continued by the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Rogers' Pass tunnel. This tunnel, it was expected,

would be completed early in the summer of 1916. Operations were also continued on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, the completion of the entire British Columbia portion of which was looked for early in 1915. At Prince Albert a good progress was reported on the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge over the South Saskatchewan river at St. Louis.

General Transport.

Freight and passenger traffic on railways was light. In quite a number of districts trains were cancelled and crews laid off. The adoption of the winter time table on the Intercolonial Railway necessitated the temporary withdrawal of a number of passenger trains, with a consequent reduction in the number of train crews. At Peterborough, the Canadian Pacific Railway laid off fifteen of its employees on the Peterborough division, and the Grand Trunk took off a fast local running between Peterborough and Toronto. Twenty trains were taken off in the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, eight of them at the Toronto terminus. At St. Thomas, traffic departments of the railway were fairly busy throughout the month, and additions were made to the working forces in some departments. The Pere Marquette shops were busy, but Michigan Central shops were quieter. The machine department closed down the last week in January, and the car department was reduced to a seven hour day.

Water transportation also was light. Some shipments of coal from Sydney continued, but the volume of business done was much reduced. At Halifax, conditions along the waterfront were very quiet. Usually it has taken a large force of men to handle the work during the busy winter months, but although there was only about half the number of skilled longshoremen seeking work this winter, there was not sufficient freight arriving and departing to enable them to earn a comfortable living.

In the west, quiet conditions prevailed. Shipments were light and railway trades in a number of instances were working on reduced hours and earnings.

Owing to a falling off in passenger traffic the British Columbia Electric Railway at Victoria laid off five regular crews, which affected twenty men. The repair shops also were put on half time. In Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, automobiles and motor buses were being used to a large extent in competition with the street railway.

On the first of the month that portion of the St. John Valley Railway running from Fredericton to Centerville was taken over and operated by the Intercolonial Railway.

The Trades.

Building.—Outside building operations, owing to weather conditions, were practically at a standstill in most parts of the country, interior work and repairs comprising the larger part of what little work was being done.

Metal.—There was a continued improvement amongst metal workers in some branches engaged in the execution of special material for military purposes.

Printing.—There was no improvement in the comparatively dull conditions of the previous month.

Clothing.—Work in the clothing trades was quiet, except in special instances where military orders were being executed. Shoe workers in factories having war orders were busy; others were only fairly well engaged.

Textile.—Textile workers were fairly busy in most localities. In some instances the completion of war orders rendered conditions quiet.

Woodworking.—Woodworkers were not as well employed as during the previous month, conditions in furniture factories, particularly, being quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Tobacco workers continued quiet. Trades engaged in food preparation were fairly active.

Leather Trades.—Leather trades for the most part were well engaged, owing to the distribution of large military orders amongst different leather manufacturing establishments throughout the country.

Transport.—Longshoremen were very active. Railway employees also, owing to the taking off of a number of trains and the work in the shops, were not so well employed.

Unskilled.—There was a slight improvement in conditions amongst unskilled trades. Snow shovelling in the larger cities provided some employment, and the getting in of the ice harvest also assisted in this direction. There was a slight diminution in the number of unemployed.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During December, 1914, there was a decrease in the total value of the imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, the amounts being \$31,454,883 and \$52,571,021 respectively. For the nine months ended December 31, 1914, the value of the imports show a decrease of \$19,375,285 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The total value of domestic exports during December, 1914, amounted to \$37,193,609, a decrease of \$18,610,052, as compared with the same month of 1913. The value of domestic exports during the nine months ended December 31, 1914, was \$306,823,039, as compared with \$359,115,624 for the corresponding period of the previous year. During December there was an increase in agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce and manufactures. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, December, 1914.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of December.		9 Months ending December.	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Visible goods.....	28,798,409	17,482,008	323,434,077	215,825,567
Invisible goods.....	16,206,143	12,910,905	162,317,468	132,921,353
Total.....	45,004,552	30,392,913	485,751,485	348,746,920
Gold and Bullion.....	7,567,279	1,061,970	12,989,827	130,619,107
Grand Total.....	52,571,821	31,454,883	498,741,312	479,366,027
Duty collected.....	7,845,300	4,953,048	83,954,061	58,581,066

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of December.				9 Months ending December.			
	1913		1914		1913		1914	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,778,334	9,766	3,791,299	90,540	44,218,506	177,923	38,960,584	276,476
The Fisheries.....	2,524,487	8,252	2,136,591	11,616	16,080,950	59,954	14,117,351	104,476
The Forest.....	2,782,061	37,836	2,698,804	400	35,976,857	591,045	35,056,103	476,476
Animals and their produce.....	4,744,056	78,464	8,301,667	364,036	43,568,859	1,069,752	58,436,712	2,330,476
Agriculture.....	35,367,942	308,007	12,289,411	557,046	177,706,169	8,495,487	106,608,923	34,840,476
Manufactures.....	5,599,086	583,366	7,761,702	522,723	41,478,454	8,476,597	53,186,926	5,613,476
Miscellaneous.....	7,676	130,260	214,145	108,127	85,829	2,599,270	456,440	2,999,476
Total merchandise.....	55,803,642	1,155,951	37,193,609	1,654,488	359,115,624	21,470,028	306,823,039	46,640,476
Coin and Bullion.....	34	292,498	15	79,908	34	8,121,689	445	4,179,476
Grand Total Exports.....	55,803,676	1,448,449	37,193,624	1,734,396	359,115,658	29,591,717	306,823,484	50,820,476

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for December, 1914, with increase or decrease over December, 1913:—

	November 1913.	November 1914.	Change.
Halifax.....	\$ 10,258,030	\$ 8,343,037	— \$ 1,914,993
Saint John.....	6,945,203	6,929,879	— 15,324
Montreal.....	251,501,932	197,991,187	— 53,510,745
Quebec.....	14,938,549	13,479,138	— 1,459,411
Brantford.....	3,050,849	2,253,392	— 797,457
Fort William.....	4,634,507	2,492,699	— 2,141,808
Hamilton.....	16,368,403	11,619,670	— 4,748,733
London.....	8,041,919	7,541,362	— 500,557
Ottawa.....	18,400,481	19,911,640	— 511,159
Peterborough.....	—	1,807,114	—
Toronto.....	201,817,959	154,342,756	— 47,475,203
Brandon.....	3,395,773	2,555,452	— 840,321
Winnipeg.....	173,904,858	115,444,480	— 58,460,428
Moose Jaw.....	6,228,392	3,911,337	— 2,317,055
Regina.....	13,356,411	7,921,022	— 5,435,389
Saskatoon.....	8,415,019	4,304,262	— 4,110,757
Calgary.....	21,468,948	14,989,913	— 6,479,035
Edmonton.....	18,075,779	10,910,994	— 7,164,785
Lethbridge.....	2,746,052	1,655,028	— 1,091,024
Medicine Hat.....	2,381,844	1,231,482	— 1,150,362
New Westminster.....	2,004,328	1,244,975	— 759,353
Vancouver.....	47,810,950	25,189,573	— 22,621,377
Victoria.....	13,260,135	7,604,413	— 5,655,722
Total.....	\$ 849,006,321	\$ 623,674,755	— \$228,138,680

The December, 1914, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of 7,163, the total at the end of December being \$113,916,913. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$349,909,953 and \$350,884,153 for December and November respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$105,969,755, as compared with \$114,707,226, a decrease of 8,737,471. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$38,256,947, and other current loans to \$786,034,378. During November, 1914, the total amount of these was \$838,975,275. The figures for December, therefore, show a decrease of \$14,683,950.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of December, 1914,

amounted to \$9,167,940.62, as compared with \$12,931,466.77 for the month of December, 1914. For the nine months ended December, 1914, the total amount was \$99,635,943.30, as compared with \$127,571,762.43 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account for December, 1914, was \$4,443,004.03, as compared with \$3,848,582.29 during December, 1913. The total expenditure for the nine months ended December, 1914, was \$32,674,937.93, as compared with \$40,828,951.68 during the corresponding period of 1913. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$2,910,167.25 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$1,532,836.78 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Annual Interview by Trades and Labour Congress of Canada With Dominion Government.

ON January 15, the annual delegation of representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada interviewed the Premier and other members of the Dominion Cabinet, and presented a number of resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Congress, which was held in St. John, N.B., last September. Among other questions brought to the attention of the Government may be mentioned such subjects as unemployment, fair wages, technical education, immigration, old-age pensions, banking and other questions coming within the purview of the Federal Government. During the month the provincial executives of the Congress also brought to the attention of provincial governments various resolutions passed at the convention of the Congress in regard to subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the provinces.

Coming Into Force of White Phosphorus Matches Act.

On January 1, An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Importation and Sale of Matches Made With White Phosphorus, which was assented to May 27, 1914, came into force in regard to all provisions of the Act except that respecting the prohibition of sale or use. Section 5 of the Act, which states that it shall not be lawful for any person to use, sell or to offer or expose of sale, or to have in his possession for the purposes of sale, any matches made with white phosphorus, will come into force on January 1, 1916. Full accounts of the initiation of this legislation, what has been done in other countries in regard to the question, and the full context of the Act have been printed in previous issues of the *Labour Gazette*.*

*See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1910, p. 676; February, 1911, p. 876; May, 1914, p. 1314.

Sixth Annual Meeting of Conservation Commission.

The sixth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation was held at Ottawa on January 19 and 20. The Chairman, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, in reviewing the work of the year, referred to what had been done regarding town planning as the outstanding feature of the Commission's work. The work of the Commission also in regard to agriculture had lead to most important practical results. The Illustration Farms, which had been conducted by the Commission, and which had been of much service, were to be turned over to the Department of Agriculture at the end of the present fiscal year. Reference was also made to Canada's forests and the work of the Commission in regard to fire protection. What had been done by the Commission in regard to water supplies and power was touched upon, and reference was also made to the situation respecting fur-farming in Canada. During the sittings of the Commission a number of important papers in regard to questions affecting the Dominion's economic resources were read and discussed.

La Caisse Populaire de Levis.

A very satisfactory report was submitted at the fourteenth annual meeting of La Caisse Populaire de Levis (The Levis People's Bank), held at Levis, Que., on December 13, 1914. The amount of business done during the year ending November 30, 1914, was \$531,551.85. There was an increase of \$21,200.00 in capital shares, and of \$76,398.26 in savings, making a total of \$97,598.26. At the end of the year the Bank had \$30,192.53 on hand, and \$362,936.67 was loaned in various sums during the year. Since the establishment of the Bank, \$1,566,316.14 has been loaned and none of the amount lost. Expenses for the year amounted to \$1,104.92.

High Schools in Alberta.

A statement received from the Director of Technical Education for Alberta says:—The policy of developing a system of night class instruction throughout the Province of Alberta for those engaged in the industries and trades and those who are unable to take advantage of such instruction as is provided in the day time is already showing noticeable results and fully justifying itself. Last year such instruction was confined to the cities, Calgary leading with a splendid enrolment of 1,500; Lethbridge and Medicine Hat had also made distinct progress, and Edmonton a good beginning in offering night class instruction at the Technical School. In the autumn the provincial policy for the development of special and technical instruction was announced. It provided financial aid to help the local communities in developing the work and included within its scope the night schools. The results so far attained are on the whole very gratifying, especially under the conditions now existing. While the enrolment will no doubt increase with the opening of classes after the Christmas vacation, the following statement shows how it stood in December: Edmonton, 1,200; Calgary, 958; Coleman, 100; Taber, 78; Bellevue, 70; Hillcrest, 60; Medicine Hat, 32; Bankhead, 42; Frankfort, 40; Coalhurst, 37; Canmore, 32; Drumheller, 25; Pocolontas, 25; Elcan, 21; Passburg, 20; Clover Hill, 16; Lethbridge (Hardieville), 14; Lovett, 12; total, 2,802. It is expected that with the beginning of the New Year classes will be organized in Nordegg, Mountain Park, Yellow Head, Evansburg, Cardiff and possibly Blairmore and Lethbridge. If this expectation is realized, it is probable that the enrolment in the night schools of Alberta this winter will reach a total of 3,000. When it is known that in 1912-13 the enrolment in such classes was 2,103 in Nova Scotia, and 4,773 in Ontario (including the city of Toronto), the provinces in which this work has been

developing for some years, the significance of what is being accomplished in Alberta can be realized more fully. While reports from other provinces for the current winter are not available, it is more than probable that Alberta will take second place among the provinces of the Dominion in the development of her night school system.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act Comes Into Force.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act, passed by the Ontario Legislature, which was assented to May 1, 1914, came into force on January 1, 1915. The Workmen's Compensation Board provided for by the Act has been constituted as follows: Mr. S. Price, K.C.,

Chairman; Mr. A. W. Wright, Vice-Chairman; Mr. G. A. Kingston, K.C., Commissioner, and Mr. J. M. McCutcheon, Secretary. Inspectors and other officers have also been appointed, and a number of regulations in regard to the Act have been issued by the Board. The Board has also issued a table of the rates to be levied in the different industries affected by the Act, on the basis of percentage of pay-rolls, and in this connection notices have been sent out to manufacturers and employers coming within the scope of the Act. The next issue of the *Labour Gazette* will contain a special article in regard to the regulations issued, and will give in some detail the rates assessed against manufacturers and employers in the various industries to which the Act applies.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The labour market was quieter in January than during the previous month, especially so with the retail clerks, owing to the Christmas season being over.

The starting of work on the detention camp at Amherst on January 6 gave employment for three weeks to about one hundred men, who otherwise would have been out of work. This assisted in helping to relieve the unemployed somewhat for the month of January.

A decrease of ten per cent. off the employees of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company passenger shop went into effect January 1, 1915.

The past month has been bad for the lumbering interests in this district, in most cases on account of there being a scarcity of snow, in fact, practically no snow at all, and as a result they cannot haul their lumber.

Mining remained about the same as the previous month. Manufacturing was very quiet.

Halifax.

Conditions for the month of January were very quiet. Building operations were practically at a standstill. Work was stopped on the new market building, and the only work of any consequence being carried on was the construction of a brick and stone building on Barrington street and interior work on Pier 2, deep water terminals. A little jobbing and repair work helped to relieve the situation somewhat, but all trades connected with the Halifax District Trades Council reported at the January meeting a slackening up of work, and a good number of unemployed, and the prospects are that there will not be much doing in building circles until the opening of spring.

Operations have been resumed at the Woodside Sugar Refinery. A month ago about 250 to 300 men were laid off, due to the overcrowded condition of the markets. These men have returned to work, and it was believed more men would be required in the near future.

The Civic Works Department had a considerable number of men at work on

sewer-trench work, and have had sufficient work under way to keep the men employed during the winter months.

Conditions along the waterfront were very quiet. Ordinarily, it takes a large force of men to handle the work during the busy winter months, and although there was only about one-half the number of skilled longshoremen seeking work this winter, there was not sufficient freight arriving and departing to enable the men to earn a comfortable living.

At the January meeting of the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council a communication was read from the Building Trades Council, asking for their co-operation in inaugurating a campaign for the erection of a labour temple in Halifax city. Efforts along this line have engaged the attention of the Trades Council on several occasions in past years, but always some obstacle prevented the carrying out of the project. Local trade unionists are hoping that this time their efforts will be successful.

Another matter that is engaging the attention of trade unionists is the appointment of a building inspector, and a communication has been addressed to the city clerk asking for further information.

Sydney.

Labour conditions showed some improvement over those of December, especially in the larger industries, such as coal and steel. In Sydney the wood factories were quieter, other related trades being in the same condition. Taking it generally, January showed up much better than was expected, which was largely due to the increased activity at both the Sydney and Sydney Mines steel plants. The one serious feature affecting the transportation of products from these plants is the high shipping freights due to war conditions.

The coal trade was slightly improved, owing to the banking of coal at the col-

lieries, which began in December, and will be continued during the winter months. The mild winter, while affecting the consumption of coal, permitted of free shipment from Sydney, that port being still open. The blowing in of a third blast furnace at the Sydney plant and the furnace at Sydney Mines, with the resumption of work at the steel plant there, helped the coal trade. The prospects for February are much better than they appeared one month ago.

The Broughton coal mine, owing to financial stringency, was forced to close down, and will, no doubt, remain closed until the coal trade becomes generally active again. Over two hundred men were thrown out of employment. Quite a number of these have gone to their homes in the surrounding district. The larger part of the workmen, however, are professional miners, and will try to secure work at other collieries of the province.

With the starting up of the third blast furnace at Sydney, and the orders of about 50,000 tons miscellaneous products, the conditions of the steel workers have improved very much. Altogether, 2,600 men are employed, most of these getting more regular work than before the new year came in. If the transportation of these products is not too seriously affected by the high freights now ruling (these being easily four times greater than before the war), other orders may be accepted and filled.

The restarting of the Sydney Mines steel plant, which was closed for about three months, had a favourable effect upon that district, and all the men were employed. Previous to their starting up the coal outlook was rather unsatisfactory, and the months of February and March were looked forward to with some fear. Prospects were much brighter, and the workmen of Sydney Mines will have a better winter than was anticipated. Inverness had a fair month.

Transportation by rail showed a medium amount of freight carried. Water

shipments of coal still continued, but the volume of business done was much reduced.

The wood factories of Sydney closed down early in the month, and all trades, building and allied, were quiet. Chap-pell Bros. and other wood factories have very few men in the lumber woods this winter compared with that of other years.

Wholesale men reported the business of the past year as satisfactory, with fair prospects. The retail trade was quiet, as is usual in January.

There was no marked change in the cost of living during the month.

Agricultural operations were quiet. Lack of snow has prevented farmers procuring wood for farm fencing, but this may be overcome during the next two months.

Fishing was quiet, with only a few haddock taken in January. Compared with other years, the catch of fish was not so great.

Truro.

Labour, barring some mechanics who are usually out of work at this time of year, was quite well employed.

Activity in the lumber woods helped matters out very much. More than 2,000 men were employed in the forests in Colchester County. The wages ranged from \$20 to \$40 a month, though the absence of snow and the mild weather hindered operations the latter part of the month.

Local industries were running steadily, Stanfields, Limited, working overtime.

Railway operation was very slack. Both passenger and freight men were laid off, and train crews reduced.

Work was being carried on in the interiors of the new First Presbyterian Church and the new science building at the Agricultural College. There were no reductions in wages or working hours.

Business, retail and wholesale, experienced the usual quietness at this time of the year.

The civic government completed a very successful year. Starting in with a deficit of \$5,500, they came out with a surplus of \$1,400 on a 2.10 rate, and well maintained the services. More than 99 per cent. of the taxes were collected, and a 20 years' bond was retired three years before maturity out of the sinking fund, the first transaction of the kind in the history of the town corporations of Nova Scotia.

The short course at the Agricultural College was the best ever held, large numbers of both men and women attending, clearly indicating a deeper and more active interest in agriculture and husbandry. The Women's Institute, Stock Breeders' and Veterinaries' Association were in annual session during the course. The Seed Fair was also held, and revealed great progress in the tilling of the soil. Many new features were introduced into the course.

Lewis' Ribbon Wood Works at Stewiacke were running full time, employing 50 hands, male and female. The chair works at Bass River were busy. Londonderry Pipe Works continued active.

Hands were laid off at the Kemptown coal mine in order to make improvements to the slope, with a view to greater activity in the spring. The railway to this mine, four and a half miles, was well on the way to completion.

Westville.

Labour conditions in the district showed a decided improvement over last month, especially in the coal industry. The mines which were being operated working practically full time.

The Allan shafts, in which an explosion occurred last month, had not resumed operations, but a squad of draeger men were being drilled daily, and an examination of the mine will be made in the near future.

The Acadia mine at Westville has been purchased by the Intercolonial Coal

Mining Company, Ltd., who have completed the installation of large pumps, to free the mine from water, and just as soon as the market conditions warrant this mine will resume operations on a fairly large scale.

About 55,000 tons of coal were raised in the district for the month of January.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company and the Canada Tool & Specialty Company were still busy filling orders for the War Department.

Lumbering was especially active, deals selling for \$21 per thousand, a price unprecedented in the history of this locality.

With the exception of those plants executing orders for war purposes, manufacturing was exceedingly quiet. Business conditions generally, which showed a decided depression recently, seem to be gradually returning to normal.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown.

Considering the mid-winter season, labour conditions in this district compared well up to the standard of any previous year for the same time. Demand for labour was light, and the opportunities for unskilled hands were poor. Industrial activity, in so far as the local factories, etc., were concerned, was fairly good. There was no exceptional activity to be noted in any branch of any particular trade.

Commercial activity, such as freight shipments, imports, etc., was quiet.

Cost of living, considering the prevailing conditions, due to the war, has not increased to any extent worthy of comment.

Upon the Prince Edward Island side a good beginning was made on the car ferry. The Roman Catholic Church and the sanatorium at North Wetshire were well toward completion.

Weather conditions not being favourable to farmers, fishermen and those en-

gaged in such pursuits, little was being done.

Lumbering in the country districts was fairly active, and the mills in and around the district were busy.

In some trades, especially the building, the war has had an adverse effect.

The war has given a temporary lull to oyster development, as well as to the fur industry. But upon the whole the year 1914 was one of the best and most prosperous for this province.

In some respects the year 1914 was, for this district and the province, a notable one. The crop for the year was one of the largest and best, and farmers received good prices. Unusual activity was displayed by the Department of Agriculture. New and up-to-date ideas for the better cultivation of the land and for the production of better and larger crops were set on foot.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

The labour market during January was only fair, and outside work became quieter than during the preceding month. This, however, is customary at this season of the year, and there has been, if anything, less unemployment than in the same period of several years previous. A fair percentage of indoor workers in the building trades were employed upon uncompleted contracts, but builders' labourers, bricklayers and other out-of-door workers were mostly laid off.

The factories and workshops were running full time, and while orders may not be any too plentiful, it is the policy of the manufacturers to keep their men at work, so that they may be sure of their services when the busy days come again.

There was little change in the price of foodstuffs, with the exception of an advance in the price of flour, and this was offset by the reasonable price at which potatoes can be obtained this year.

Work on the farms during the month consisted mainly in the care of stock and the marketing of produce. Many of those in the vicinity of the city engage in wood cutting, for which they find a profitable market.

Moncton.

The industrial and commercial conditions of this city during January, while naturally showing a falling off from December, yet, taken upon the whole, were fairly normal and satisfactory.

The adoption of the winter time-table on the Intercolonial Railway Company January 10 necessitated the temporary withdrawal of a number of passenger trains, and caused the setting back of junior operating men.

The absence of snow during the greater part of the month militated considerably against lumbering and general country business, and there was not the usual demand for extra labour upon the railway for the removal of snow. A compensating feature was the unusual mildness of the weather, which did not call for large fuel expenditures.

The annual statement of the Commissioners of the Municipal Home for 1914 shows that from the yearly civic grant of \$3,500.00 a balance of \$980 is unexpended.

Unemployment is not particularly marked, and but few cases of destitution are in evidence, and these, as a rule, are traceable to other causes than lack of employment. About 100 labourers were at sewer diversion and other preliminary work preparatory to the commencement of general excavation work upon the Main street subway, which the contractors expect to begin early in February.

Active conditions prevailed in the Maritime Hat and Cap Factory, a large order for military caps having been placed by the Militia Department. The Humphrey Unshrinkable Underwear Company were also in active operation with the usual complement of operatives. The New Brunswick Wire Fence Company announce the close of a successful year's

business, with sales very little below those of 1913, and a large increase in general public business apart from that of railway contracts. A dividend was declared.

The retail merchants of the city have organized a local Merchants' Retail Association under the auspices of the Dominion Retail Association. A decision to hold a "Dollar Day" February 25 was resolved, also to press for the adoption of the fortnightly pay system for railway employees.

The bricklayers and masons have formed a local of the International Union, and announce that, commencing April 1 next, a schedule of nine hours per day and 50c per hour will be adopted.

Farmers had a quiet month, with only the ordinary routine winter work on hand. The absence of snow interfered much with hauling operations. The annual County Pet and Poultry Show was held January 19 and 21, and was very successful from points of exhibits and attendance.

The catch of smelt along the north shore has been below the average thus far.

About the usual amount of lumbering was in progress in this vicinity. The conditions have been very favourable for cutting and yarding operations, but a snowfall was very much required for hauling.

Newcastle.

The labour market during January was very quiet, there being no demand for either skilled or unskilled labour. The demand for unskilled labour was much smaller than during the same month last year, due largely to the scarcity of men in the woods, which caused large crews of men engaged in the lumber shanties to be laid off, but a large snow storm of the 24th and 25th inst. will largely lessen the unemployed among the unskilled labour. The condition of skilled labour is about the same as in former years at this period.

The destruction of the plant of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company left about 100 hands without employment. Although the mill has been idle undergoing repairs, it was the intention of the management to commence work in a short time. It was not known whether the mill would be rebuilt or not.

Wholesale and retail trade has been somewhat easier during the present month.

The fishing industry has been very quiet. Small catches are reported, both of smelts and bass.

Lumbering operations have been hindered by lack of snow, but it was expected they would resume normal conditions, as the snow was heavy at the end of the month.

Local industries were working full time, and no slackness of work was reported.

St. John.

The labour market continues dull, short time being the order in nearly all the manufacturing lines, and the building trades were decidedly dull.

Exports to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1914, were: Domestic exports, \$480,227.64; returned American goods, \$15,152.90; total, \$495,380.55. For the corresponding quarter in 1913: Domestic exports, \$749,844.75; returned American goods, \$11,444.67; total, \$761,289.42.

Lumber and timber shipments from St. John to British ports in December were: 1913—spruce, 7,102,507; birch plank, 467,526. 1914—spruce, 10,945,780; birch timber, 718. Totals for the year ending December 31 were: spruce, 84,027,826; birch plank, 7,651,181; birch timber, 1,411.

At the American Consulate the lumber and timber exports from St. John to the United States for the year 1914 are given as follows:—

	1914.	1913.
Quarter ended March 31st	\$ 195,255.95	\$ 297,539.34
Quarter ended June 30th	531,509.33	452,141.61
Quarter ended Sept. 30th	539,876.41	405,647.40
Quarter ended Dec. 31st	203,388.41	370,140.24
Total	\$1,470,030.10	\$1,525,468.59

Customs receipts for the month of December were \$115,695.03, and the sick mariners' fees were \$171.26, making a total of \$116,412.29.

The customs receipts for the calendar year ending December 31, 1914, as compared with the same period last year, are as follows:—

	1914.	
Duties	\$1,540,788.85	
Steamboat inspection	799.28	
Sick mariners' fees	866.53	
		\$1,542,454.66
	1913.	
Duties	\$1,710,556.00	
Sick mariners' fees	7,093.48	
		\$1,717,649.48

Inland revenue receipts showed a decrease for the year 1914 of \$4,311.53, as compared with 1913.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending January 28 were \$6,063,903, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,367,812, being \$303,909 greater in 1914 than in 1915 and \$233,891 less than for the four weeks ending December 24 of the past year.

The city fishery lots were offered for sale by auction on January 5 and the total realized was the smallest in the history of the city.

The Hilyard mill property on the Strait Shore, comprising 330,000 square feet, with the saw and shingle mills, dock, slips, etc., has been purchased by James S. Gregory.

The suit of the dependents of John McGonery, killed in the Stetson-Cutler mill on November 28, for damages under the Workman's Compensation Act,

has been settled to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs.

The figures given out by the Dominion Fruit Inspector show that during the period November 25 to January 2 total shipment of apples from St. John amounted to 13,477 barrels. Shipments were practically all from Ontario, with a small quantity from Nova Scotia. New Brunswick is not shipping any apples.

Reports from St. Martins say that the lumber cut along the railway will be doubled this year. Much of the cut was along the railway, and the portable saw mills were busily engaged manufacturing the lumber. Freights were high, 100 to 140 shillings per standard being the rates asked. Ships were scarce. Reports from Queen's County say that the scarcity of snow was a great drawback to lumbering operations.

The Provincial Federation of Labour held its semi-annual convention at St. John during the month.*

Florenceville. — Henry McCain is busily engaged pressing hay for the French Government. The presses will be run day and night, and about twenty-five men will be employed.

Bagdad. — Dickenson's tannery, which on account of an accident was running two-thirds capacity, is now working up to the limit, giving employment to seventy men.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions have not improved since last month, and there will be no improvement until next spring.

Wages for shantymen have decreased since last month about 20 per cent., and many men returned home for that reason.

The city employed about fifty men excavating for the purpose of enlarging the waterworks system. It was expected this work would last two or three months.

There were many unemployed and some hardship commenced to be felt.

There was but little snow and the street railway company did not employ many men to clear its track.

Trade in general was as good as during the same month last year.

Montreal.

Except in those trades made active by war orders from the Canadian or Imperial Governments there was little difference observable between January and the preceding months. In most of the big businesses it was a stock-taking month for looking back over 1914 with especial reference to the war months and for deducing the prospects for the future. A confident tone was still observable, and the statement continually recurs in the addresses made by the presidents or the managers of banks and large corporations that the situation was much better than they expected it would be.

In the clothing, textile and leather trades there was great activity on Government orders, and metal and engineering trades were a little busier for the same reason. But in building, wood-working and furnishing, and printing trades, the amount of work was far below the average at this time of the year. On the railroads the era of economizing and severe cutting of expenditures has reduced the amount of work to be obtained in this direction to an almost unprecedented degree.

An indication of the scarcity of work is shown in the fact that the city has been obliged to call in the help of the police to maintain order among those who fight for tools each morning in order to get a day's work in laying water pipe in the large ditch constructed at the corner of St. Lawrence boulevard extension and Roulette street, Youville. There have been 350 men trying each morning to get 150 men's work. In various parts of the city where such work has been proceeding the corporation has adopted the plan of changing the gang

*See special article elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

each week. By this means they are able to give one week's work in three to those who apply. The necessity of keeping certain workers all the time because they were doing special work has caused great jealousy on the part of the others, and in one case a mob of men broke into the ward alderman's house, doing a good deal of damage, and demanding more work as well as asking that there should be no favouritism.

In appealing to the public for funds the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge declares that the demands on its resources have been greater than for a long period of years. The secretary stated that the Society had never had such a large number of respectable and self-respecting men and women seeking charity for the first time in their lives. A report submitted by the director of municipal assistance shows that the number of free meals and lodgings given by the city doubled in the last three months of 1914, and in every kind of assistance given by the city the same proportion was observed. The work of the Imperial Home Reunion Association in bringing out families from Great Britain of immigrants to Canada stopped as soon as the war started, and the work since then has been one of collecting loans. As much as \$42,000 has been paid in fares by the Association, and only \$264.50 has been written off as uncollectable. 371 persons belonging to 107 families were brought to Canada in 1914.

The Patriotic Fund continues its work. The Overseas Club has started a movement to collect money for the purpose of buying tobacco for the soldiers of the allied armies. By arranging to have the tobacco go duty free it is stated that for twenty-five cents they will be able to get to the war zone a quarter pound of tobacco, fifty cigarettes and a box of matches. The Local Council of Women are asking that the bars in this and other cities should close at seven o'clock in the evening to soldiers during the continuance of the war. Various propositions are being made to the Gov-

ernment at Quebec by temperance societies along the same line, some proposing that the bars should be closed altogether until the war is over. At the headquarters of the Belgian Relief Committee here it was announced that the fourth cargo shipped in January by the Trenergloss to Belgium was worth \$400,000.

Over 7,500 alien enemies have now been registered on the roll of the registration bureau organized for that purpose. Four hundred Austrians and Germans have been sent to the Petawawa concentration camp from this city. One hundred and sixty Austrians have been taken to Spirit Lake camp in the wilds of the Abitibi region to clean up a section of land along the new railway line 160 miles east of Cochrane, and others have been sent to Kingston.

A three days' campaign for the relief of hardship among the Jewish community of Montreal, and to some extent for foreign relief among their co-religionists in Poland, Belgium and France resulted in the collection of \$22,000 with the prospect of some additional amounts later. It was stated throughout the campaign by those seeking funds among Montreal Jews that the calls for help this year are greater than ever before, one society claiming that it is spending five times as much as normally.

For the second time in many years the Firemen's Pension and Benevolent Association has shown a surplus in its funds of \$9,209.52. The former occasion was last year when the surplus was \$4,546.72. There are sixty-five old fire-fighters on the rolls of the Association, and forty to forty-five widows drawing from \$100 to \$365 a year. The receipts were \$57,704.40, partly made by means of theatrical entertainments during the year.

Nominations for the various positions in the Trades and Labour Council resulted in the election by acclamation of Mr. J. Foster as president, Mr. Gustave Franc as corresponding secretary, Mr. O. Proulx as financial secretary, Mr. A. Garipey as treasurer, and Mr. Joseph St. Hilaire as statistician. The nominations

for the other positions were made and the elections will take place at the first February meeting.

The first order for military clothing to be awarded in this country by the Imperial Government was given to the Mark Workman Company of this city. The order is valued at about a million dollars, and it is stated that it will give employment to a thousand hands for three months at least. Colonel Barton made the award. Mr. Frederick W. Stobart, purchasing agent for the British War Office, stated on January 12 that nearly all the orders given by him to Canadian manufacturers have been completed. The orders for hosiery will run on into March, and a large portion of the \$1,500,000 worth of underdrawers has yet to be filled. Shipment has been completed on the \$150,000 order for 200,000 woolen undervests. During the month Mr. Stobart asked prices on a million mess tin covers. Through the Government sub-committee part of the Russian order for twenty thousand saddles worth \$1,500,000, has been distributed to Montreal manufacturers of saddlery.

Senator Nathaniel Curry, president of the Canadian Car and Foundries Company, Limited, after a visit to London, states that the Company is expecting large orders from France and Russia for railway cars.

To the great surprise of the promoters the Montreal Motor Show showed a greater profit in every department than in other years. There were a great many sales of cars, and the attendance was phenomenal. At its opening Hon. Louis Coderre stated that the Government would be willing to co-operate with all the industries concerned in the manufacture of the various parts which enter into the construction of a motor car if these industries would act together. The immense market now offering in Europe for a considerable portion of the United States production afforded an unexampled opportunity to develop a "Made-in-Canada" movement for automobiles.

For the first time in Canadian history one hundred and thirty men were busily engaged last month in producing crucible steel products at the Longueuil plant of the Armstrong, Whitworth Company. A majority of the employees had to be instructed separately as to the particular branch of the work which they do, but the difficulties are all being overcome, and many orders received and executed. A large part of the mill room has been put in operation, and in the work shop the lathes and automatics were running as well as the drill and tap finishing machines. Crucible steel bars are the principal manufacture, but the production of high speed tool steel will commence in February. The river will be dredged to the company's docks later so that all the raw material can be received by boat.

The Canadian Vickers Company, in getting tax exemption from the Maisonneuve City Council, gave a statement showing that they had spent \$5,000,000 on their dry dock plant in Maisonneuve. They promised to use every endeavour to induce their employees to live in Maisonneuve as a help to the city.

Cotton mills have been somewhat impeded by the increasing price of dye-stuffs, but it is expected that a British firm which has been working on German patents forfeited on the outbreak of war will be able to supply all needs by May. The cheapness of this fabric is expected to increase the demand.

The city estimates provide for a paving programme of nearly \$4,000,000. The superintendent of markets asks \$385,000 for the construction of two markets, and the purchase of one site. One project for the reconstruction of a \$160,000 market is stated to be absolutely necessary to replace the present St. Antoine market; \$40,000 to light St. Catherine street with new lamps on standards has also been recommended by the superintendent of the lighting department. The city engineer asks \$1,000,000 for sewer construction and \$100,000 for water mains. For the removal of snow

until April 1, \$125,000 has been voted by the City Council. At the end of the month there had not been as much work as usual owing to the lighter snowfall. Tenders are about to be called on the new civic library for which the foundations have been two-thirds completed.

A delayed report of the boiler inspector for 1913 states that there have been no boiler explosion in the city for thirty-six years. He proposes a campaign for the suppression of smoke, and as a principal means to that end the electrification of all railway engines operating in the city.

Reports by city inspectors of the service given by the Montreal Tramway Company show the service to be much less frequent than in 1913 with a corresponding decrease in employment. Major Hutcheson, manager, states that the Company carries 50,000 less passengers now every day than in 1913.

Reduction in expenditure by all the railways has caused the dismissal of large numbers of railway employees. Freight rates were being advanced to United States points on grain, newsprint paper and a few other articles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will clear the entire mortgage on its system at any time suitable to bondholders between January 1 and July 1, with the exception of the \$3,650,000 Algoma branch five per cents which have still some time to run. Reports of railway earnings all show decreases. There was a severe shrinkage of profits for the Canadian Car and Foundry Company according to their annual statement. The Canada Cement Company was very little less than in 1913, and the Power stocks all held well. The Guarantee Company of North America paid its usual ten per cent. dividend. Income was higher, but expenditures higher as well. The National Breweries, Ltd., had net trading profits 9.6 per cent. under 1913, but they were large enough for the security holders to regard the results of the consolidation with satisfaction. The Dominion Steel Company declared the

regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the Coal Company their half-yearly dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The reduced profits earned by Crown Reserve were shown in a cutting of the dividend from 24 per cent to 12 per cent. The Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., had earnings amounting to 59.5 per cent. on the \$3,000,000 capital stock, an increase of ten per cent. on the previous year. The Bank of Nova Scotia reported a good year in view of all the circumstances.

A winding-up order has been granted against Mr. C. E. Deakin, Ltd., contractors, and Mr. E. A. Wright was selected as provisional liquidator. The Canada Steamship Company has received an advance of working capital from London to the extent of \$1,250,000. The Canadian Northern has sold \$2,000,000 five per cent. ten year equipment trust notes to New York bankers, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of rolling stock, etc.

The following table shows the operations during the month of January, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	120	23	143
No. of applicants for situations	210	23	233
No. per cent of persons placed	95	95	95

Quebec.

For labour the month has been a bad one. Severe cold, with but little snow, prevailed, and outside work on building operations was suspended. The men employed by the city at work upon improvements in the newly annexed wards were also laid off. Energetic protests of the labour bodies against this stoppage caused the council to restart these works, which afforded employment to some 500 or 600 men.

The completion of the new wing of the Ross Rifle Company's factory, and

an increase in the number of employees, who numbered at the end of the month over 800 men, together with the ice harvest, which begun rather earlier this year than usual, materially helped to improve conditions. Still, there was a large number of unemployed in the city. Factories were not working full time, nor full handed.

About the only work being done by farmers was the cutting of firewood and care of stock.

In the lumbering industry the cut of pulpwood will be in excess of last winter's, but that of merchant lumber will be much less, judging from indications at the end of the month.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was very dull, with the exception of the woollen mills and Blue and Company's clothing establishment. The Canadian Rand Ingersoll Company and the Jenckes Machine Company were giving employment to some of their mechanics on orders for the Government. It was expected that early in February the Fairbanks Company and McKinnon & Holmes would give employment to some of their mechanics in making some brass articles, but all other lines in the machine shops were dull, also the building trades.

It was expected that at the beginning of March a new industry would be started to manufacture silk goods. The factory when in full running order is expected to employ about 150 hands, mostly women.

The cotton mills were running full time.

The Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, East Angus, P.Q., have started their large new paper machine in the building put up by them last summer. It is one of the largest in Canada and will mean the employment of additional labour. With its pulp mills and saw mills the company gives employment to about 400 employees.

In the asbestos district at Thetford Mines, the Johnson mine has opened again after being closed since December 24.

The Bell Asbestos Company, Thetford Mines, has opened its mill, which has been closed for about four months. The mill will run night and day, and with the men employed in the mine will give employment to about 300 employees. The other mines in the district were all working. At Black Lake the asbestos mines were all working. This is a great help to the men in that district as there is very little lumbering this year. In Danville also the asbestos mines are working as usual.

A corps of Mounted Rifles is to be mobilized in Sherbrooke, which it is expected will help the city of Sherbrooke and surrounding country in the matter of furnishing supplies and horses.

Farmers were busy drawing in cordwood and some birch.

There is very little lumbering in this district this winter. None of the saw mills were working except those that usually work all the year.

Railroads reported business very quiet.

Coaticook.—A. Gilmour & Company are talking of leaving unless the city agrees to give them some assistance as they are offered it elsewhere. The Board of Trade is taking up the question.

Sorel.

Activity in industrial concerns has been evidenced by the increase in the number of hands employed in our various industrial establishments, which have been running in a very satisfactory manner.

The volume of wholesale and retail trades has been rather large during the month, comparing most satisfactorily with that of same month in the four or five last years.

As a whole business has been good, and if the cost of living has not been on the decrease, the condition of labour and of the labouring classes has been quite

satisfactory. More men have found work and there cannot be found many family heads without a certain kind of a job. The city of Sorel has put at the disposal of the poor a sum of three hundred dollars, this to buy wood and coal for the very needy ones.

The condition of the farmers has undergone no modification of any kind during the preceding month.

Farmers have been employed in the sale of their crops and cattle and in looking after various undertakings and improving their farm implements. A certain number who own forests have been doing lumbering and cutting firewood for themselves and the market.

The fishing trade has been rather small.

Industrial establishments have had a good month.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during January was good, better in fact than during the corresponding month of last year. A large number of unskilled labourers found employment in various industrial establishments. No new building was commenced during the month, but much repair work was carried on. The city proposes to start work on the streets early in the spring. Industrial establishments were generally active, some had to work overtime.

A large and successful poultry fair was held January 15 and 16, with 850 exhibitors.

There was little change in the cost of living. Meats were somewhat higher. Rents remained at the same rate.

Retail business had a fair month. Wholesale trade was a little quiet, but a resumption of activity is expected next month.

Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

The number of unemployed was smaller than for several years past.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farmers were busy hauling wood and grain to the market. Farm products sold well. Farm labour was well employed, but the supply was equal to the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

The labour market showed little change from the preceding month. January was quieter than the corresponding month of last year. Most branches of the manufacturing industry were very quiet. The Cluett Peabody Company laid off a number of its employees. The Singer Manufacturing Company only worked three days per week. The new factory of the Hart Accumulator Company will be in operation by next March. Work on the new bridge between St. John's and Iberville were pushed actively.

The real estate market was very quiet.

Trade was rather quiet. Commercial operations, however, were not as bad as in other places.

There was some change in the cost of living. Flour went up 20 cents per 100 pounds, and makers have raised the price of bread one cent per three pound loaf.

Farmers were busy selling hay and other farm products.

Lumber dealers reported the month as being very quiet.

Three Rivers.

The general conditions of the labour market was somewhat quiet, but with no difference with former years at this season. There was no special industrial activity in evidence this month, although every factory was fairly busy.

There was exceptional activity for three weeks in the fishing of tommy cod, but the results were not over the average of former seasons.

Commercial activity was quiet, with no change with same month last year.

Farmers were quiet during the first quarter of the month, and were after-

wards busy hauling their farm products to the city and caring for their stock.

Lumber firms had about the same amount of men working in the bush as during previous years.

Factories were running with about the same number of hands as last winter.

According to the city valuator, the population of the city is 17,395. The total property value of the city is \$17,251,225.00, including \$6,128,175.00 not taxable. The increase in the amount of rentals paid during the year show an increase of \$25,000.00. The amount of merchant stock on which taxes are paid amounts to \$1,234,200.00.

The report of the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers shows the number and tonnage of steamers and other vessels reported inward and outward of the port of Three Rivers for the year 1914 to have been:—Ocean traffic, 55 vessels, 130,692 tons; inland traffic, 509 vessels, 107,813 tons; United States traffic, 203 vessels, 24,993 tons. Exclusive of Richelieu and Ontario and other navigation companies' steamers receipts totalled \$23,424.98, and disbursements were \$19,256.98.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

During the month of January the condition of labour in this city was, owing to prevailing conditions, rather quiet, although there was no particular cases of hardship. Whilst some of the industries in the city were partially closed down, others were kept busy. The two lock factories in the city continued to employ the greater number of their employees and the canning and evaporating works, also the shirt factory in the city, were busily engaged in filling orders occasioned by the war. Considerable quantities of canned goods were shipped from here and the Graham Company's evaporating plant was busy day and night in filling a large order for evaporated goods.

Some fishing has been carried on in this vicinity, the chief catch being rough fish.

In the northern part of this (Hastings) County, a number of men were in the woods getting out timber.

Some railway construction work on the new Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Ontario Railway lines in the city and in the vicinity has been carried on.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin for the month of January were perhaps a shade worse than last month, and away behind the corresponding month of last year. The few furniture factories that had been running eight hours per day before the holiday season were nearly all closed. Along with these might added shirt and collar factories, trunk and bag factories, with the exception of one which was very busy making army saddles. Button factories were also only running short time, so that the only industries that were busy were the tanneries, glove factories, robe and clothing factory, and one trunk and bag factory on war orders. Apart from these felt factories were working two 12 hour shifts; certain departments in the rubber factories were working three eight-hour shifts. The Canadian Buffalo Forge Company received an order for war material for the British Government. Additional machinery has to be installed and then three shifts of eight hours each will be employed. It was expected that orders for more material would be secured which will mean work for at least five months. Work on the Merchants' Bank building was going on rapidly. The front of the building was ten feet high and entirely of stone. The contractors expect to work all winter.

Mr. J. M. Schneider, wholesale butcher, is erecting an up-to-date abattoir on Cedar and Grove streets for the purpose of killing beef and hogs. The building will be of brick and the floor will be tiled and cemented and will be fireproof.

The cost of living remained about the same; eggs were cheaper and flour was higher than last month.

Customs returns for last month were \$44,994.15, against \$28,514.07 for the same month last year, an increase of \$16,480.08. The total customs receipts for 1914 were \$432,261.13; 1913, \$447,160.61; a decrease of \$14,889.48 for the year.

The municipal elections were held on New Year's Day for the first time and a heavy vote was polled. The incinerator by-law carrying an approval of an expenditure of 14,000 for the erection of an incinerator for the sanitary disposal of garbage was carried by a majority of 152 votes. For aldermanic honours W. E. Gallagher, President of the Trades and Labour Council, was highest by nearly 200 votes above the next one, while C. C. Hahn, ex-President of the same organization, ran fourth highest.

Farmers in this district had very little to do with the exception of caring for their live stock and cutting and putting down ice, a number of local labourers were also engaged at this work for the local ice dealers. The crop was good and much earlier than last season.

Brantford.

There has been a very slight improvement in labour conditions during the past month, though but few trades were affected by it. Additional men have been re-started at the Massey-Harris works, at the Verity Plow works, and at the Cockshutt Plow works. The Canada Steel Company were running with a full staff, having Government orders to fill. Employment has also increased at the Barber-Ellis envelope factory.

Word has been received by the contractors to resume work on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, but the weather conditions prevent much being done, although operations have commenced in preparing for the new bridge which will span the Grand River. Employment in the new silk factory was

improving, about 100 operatives being employed there, mostly females.

The work on the new park drive which was undertaken to make work for the unemployed has been practically finished, and unless other work is started conditions will be more acute. It is proposed, if finances will permit, to start some storm sewers to assist the unemployed. The heavy snowfall made work for a number of men in clearing streets and sidewalks. The fact that at the present time the Social Service League of the city is supporting about 400 families indicates the conditions existing here. The building and other outdoor trades were very quiet, but few building permits being issued. A number of men employed in the building and building supplies business reported a substantial cut in their wages.

Unfortunately, owing to the increased cost of wheat and flour, the bakers have increased the price of bread from 5 cents to 6 cents per 1½ lb. loaf, and have also given notice that cake will be increased in price from February 1. Trade in the retail business was quiet and far below the volume of other recent years.

At the January municipal elections a money by-law was passed, authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 on the waterworks extension scheme. This work was being proceeded with.

Those engaged in agriculture have been harvesting their ice and doing general repair work around their barns and buildings. Some classes in agriculture were being held in the local Y.M.C.A. with a view to interesting farmers and others in more scientific agriculture.

Manufacturing was generally dull, but has shown a slight improvement and a more optimistic opinion concerning the near future prevailed.

Brockville.

Labour conditions in Brockville and district were not at all favourable, there being more unemployed than in the previous month and the corresponding month of last year. The cold weather

and snow made work for a number of men.

Extensive improvements are being made to the Grand Trunk station which will be much appreciated by the Grand Trunk staff at Brockville, and also by the travelling public.

Several firms have received orders for military goods, making a number of lines active.

Railroad traffic, both freight and passenger, was only fair.

The Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario is studying a project to supply summer residents east and west of Brockville with electrical energy.

The cost of living has increased to some extent by a considerable increase in the price of flour.

Agriculture was decidedly quiet in all lines, the only work being the necessary care taking of stock, etc.

Lumbering was in progress on a small scale as there is not much timber in this locality. Farmers were drawing small quantities of stove wood to market, there being sufficient snow for this work.

Manufacturing was fair in some lines and quiet in others. The Canada Carriage Company was running fair, with good prospects for increased activity. The Walthosen Hat Corporation were active on hard hats, finding it necessary to run overtime nights. The National Manufacturing Company were active in some lines, having found it necessary to run also some overtime. The Jas. Smart Manufacturing Company were running five days per week and were doing a fair amount of shipping, having shipped during the month 40 furnaces in one order, which is unusually large for this season of the year. The Paper Box Company was active. The Gilbert Motor Boat Company was still shut down. The Burrell Manufacturing Company was running, though not at all active. The St. Lawrence Engine and Boat Company was running $5\frac{1}{2}$ days per week, but was not active. Halls Limited, manufacturer

of gloves, mitts, suspenders and ties were shut down.

Smith's Falls.—Conditions were fairly quiet, although the Frost & Wood coremakers' and labourers' strike with Company were running. The moulders', the Malleable Iron Works continued as usual, and no change was reported at the end of the month. The new subway at Smith's Falls is costing the town \$13,000, Montague \$2,000, and the Canadian Pacific Railway \$125,000.

Chatham.

Labour conditions generally did not differ materially from the preceding month, although some firms that were quiet earlier in the season were showing considerable signs of activity, the most noticeable being the carriage and wagon factories.

The Gray-Campbell Carriage Company has a large staff engaged and was adding to it as fast as required. The International Harvester Company was busy the first part of the month on orders for the War Department, and later with general work. In the December report it was stated that this factory was still closed down, and that a further reduction had been made in the laying off of its foremen. This information, it has since been ascertained, was not in accordance with the facts. While the factory was closed down for some time, the various departments being equipped with modern motor power, have been operated at different times on special orders.

The American Pad and Textile Company were very active. The Wolverine Brass Company was very quiet. The Company laid off a number of its polishers the beginning of the month. Foundry and machine shops were quite active. Park Bros. were working full time with a full complement of men. The McKeough & Trotter foundry and machine works were also active, but were working shorter hours. With one or two exceptions all factories were running, but on short time.

Building trade was very quiet, the severe weather having put a stop to nearly all outside work.

The City Council have not up to the end of the month outlined any particular work for the few that were unemployed as the number had not become so numerous as to require immediate action.

The Hydro Commission and ice companies relieved the city of a large number of men who would otherwise probably have needed assistance.

At the first meeting of the 1915 Council all civic officials were re-appointed at the same salary as for previous years.

On January 4 the ratepayers carried a by-law to assist the Everlasting Casket Company.

The O'Keefe & Drew Abattoir reported a very busy month receiving fully one-third more hogs than the corresponding month of 1914 at \$1.50 less per 100.

The cost of living has not varied materially, although the millers have advanced flour again and bakers advanced bread to 7 cents. A number of the bakers refused to advance to 7 cents and were selling at 6 cents.

Farmers were very quiet so far as agricultural work was concerned, but a large number were busy hauling building material. Indications pointed to the possibility of a large amount of building being done by farmers the coming season.

Farm produce was firm. Wheat advanced during the month to \$1.35, being 55 cents higher than in January, 1914. Beans, \$2.60; oats, 55 cents wholesale; cattle, export, \$7.00 cwt.; hogs, \$7.50; butter, 32 to 35 cents; eggs, 35 to 40 cents; tobacco, 12½ cents.

The Dominion Sugar Company up to the end of January had contracted with farmers for 15,000 acres for sugar beets, the consideration being \$5.00 per ton, 50 cents higher than in 1914.

Cobalt.

While the new year gave every promise of normal conditions in labour circles from all points, toward the end of the month there were indications of more or less unemployment due to the low water in the Montreal and Matabit-chouan rivers, which cuts down the power supply. Although under normal conditions 17,000 electrical horse-power is supplied, the present conditions give but 10,000 horse-power. The thirteen concentrators in camp use 5,000 horse-power, and each mill is forced to close down 25 per cent. of the time. During the last of the month the closing down of three mills put 200 men out of work, but 125 men were thrown out at a mine which suspended operations while the mill was idle. Each week until spring, when the water rises in the river, upwards of 75 and 100 men will be idle.

In Porcupine conditions were normal, the mines continuing a steady production. Underground work at the Tough-Oakes at Kirkland Lake was resumed, giving employment to a number of men.

At the Iroquois Falls paper mill, 400 men were employed, and in May, when the paper mill proper commences operations, the force will be almost doubled. In the woods branch about 400 men were employed.

The pulpwood industry has been rather badly hit by the war situation throughout Temiskaming, and to-day there is over 50,000 cords owned by settlers, for which there is no market unless rossed. Settlers who started in the fall of the year to cut wood find themselves facing starvation owing to this situation. The Provincial Government has recently come to the assistance of these settlers by loaning \$2.00 a cord on all wood piled on the T. & N. O. Railway tracks and purchasing 10 rossers which will ross the wood at the mere operating cost. This action will relieve the situation greatly, and with the rossed wood the farmer will be more apt to command a market.

Mining continued normal. A record-breaking weekly shipment was made for the week ending January 8, but since that time shipments have declined, and with the milling conditions unsettled a further reduction was looked for. The Nipissing mine in a single shipment of bullion sent out half a million ounces during the month, constituting a camp record.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during January continued very quiet, and like the preceding month were much less active than during the corresponding period of last year, large numbers of skilled and unskilled workers being out of employment.

From 20 to 30 men find work when weather permits on the new Physics building at the Ontario Agricultural College, and quite a force of men found employment upon the alterations made to the Winter Fair building, when it was made into a temporary barracks for the mobilization of a new military force of about 1,200 men for overseas service.

Very little civic work was in progress, but a number of men found work in finishing up a trunk sewer line, and in snow shovelling. Ice harvesting also gave work to quite a number.

A money by-law submitted to the ratepayers at the municipal elections to raise \$125,000 for the erection of a new Collegiate Institute was defeated, but the married woman's franchise by-law carried.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade quiet. Real estate was quiet, rents rather lower, and houses not so scarce as they have been for the past year or two.

Farmers had a quiet month, caring for stock, teaming, and marketing produce.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Agricultural and Experimental Union was held at the Ontario Agricultural College early in the month. The meet-

ings were the most largely attended since the Union was organized and deep interest was taken in the reports and discussions throughout.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during January showed a slight improvement over those of the previous month, but were not nearly as active as during the corresponding period a year ago.

The civic works department was employing between 500 and 600 men on outside work, a larger number than usual at this season of the year, but every means was being used by the civic authorities to give employment to as many men as possible during the industrial depression. About 350 of those employed by the works department were working on the new east end sewer. Indications were that there would be considerable civic work commenced as soon as spring opened up. There are eighteen sewer laterals to the above mentioned sewers to be constructed and fifteen roadways ready for asphalt, macadam and wood blocks.

Heavy snowfalls towards the latter part of the month gave temporary employment to about 100 teams and 300 men. Over two hundred property owners have applied to the City Hall in answer to notices in the press to have the unemployed keep the front of their houses free of snow during the winter months. The cost of this work will be charged against the properties on the tax papers of 1915, but the amount in each case is expected to not be more than a few dollars for the whole season.

The building trades were very quiet. Cigar makers report trade quieter than during the previous month.

Ice cutting operations were under way on the bay, and about two hundred men were engaged at that work. It was expected that when all the ice dealers start cutting the number will be considerably increased. The ice this year is of exceptionally good quality, and at present is about 12 inches thick.

The decision of the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission to adopt an alternative route between Burlington and this city following the dispute over the two other roadways will result in work commencing locally in about a month's time it is expected. The new route will link up with a number of smaller highways leading from various sections of the farming community which should be a great benefit to this city.

Many houses were vacant in all parts of the city, and several house owners were offering to turn them over to the Hamilton United Relief Association for the winter, to be used by those in need, who will take reasonable care of them.

The Home Products and Premium Company, Limited, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$40,000.

In the matter of outward tonnage on inland waterways, Hamilton ranks next to Montreal, but Hamilton, like all manufacturing centres, has suffered by the general trade depression, and the tonnage for the past year amounted to only 65,000 tons as compared with 94,500 tons in 1913 and 89,400 tons in 1912.

Wintering at this port are three passenger vessels and two freighters, also three dredges, two steam tugs, three scows and the floating plant of the Ottawa Contractors, Limited. Many of these will be overhauled within the next three months, and will supply considerable work for Hamilton mechanics.

The city has received a cheque from the Hamilton Street Railway Company for its share of the receipts during the past quarter. The total receipts for the past three months amounted to \$135,287.58, the city's proportion on receipts and mileage amounting to \$12,702.97. For the corresponding period of 1913 the city received \$14,775.93 from total receipts of \$161,199.74. The total receipts by the city during 1914 amounted to \$54,712.08, a decrease of \$4,578.48 as compared with receipts of 1913.

The price of wheat, which has been steadily soaring for some time, has reached the record price, \$1.30 a bushel. This

is the highest price wheat has sold at in Hamilton in many years, which is responsible for a sharp increase in the price of flour.

The price of fresh eggs has declined ten cents per doz. since the first of the year.

The officials of the police department, including chiefs, inspectors, sergeants and detectives have received increases in salary.

While industrial conditions showed some improvement there were still thousands of workers without employment.

Farmers and fruit-growers have been busy trimming orchards and graperies.

Many of the manufacturing concerns have increased their staffs since the first of the year. The various mills of the Steel Company of Canada were showing considerable activity. The Canadian Westinghouse Company, which has been working on a big order for war material was giving employment to a large number of men.

The knitting industry was enjoying a good season, all the mills being well supplied with war orders. The National Street Car Company was employing about 350 men on full time, and the Oliver Chilled Plow Company about 300 men.

The Tallman Brass and Metal Company has received a big order for buckles which will be used by the War Department. They are also making a large number of nickel stirrups and bits.

Bank clearings for January amounted to \$10,788,238, as compared with \$13,187,339 for the corresponding month last year.

An effort will shortly be made to organize a new society, to be known as the Auto Drivers' Protective Association. An organization of this kind was formed some years ago and was of considerable benefit to those affiliated with it.

Dundas.—The Board of Works was instructed to open a stone quarry on the mountain side, so as to give work to the unemployed, the stone to be paid for at the rate of \$3.25 per cord, the money

to be expended in connection with the Relief Auxiliary. A number of men in town were being employed at the town stone quarry on the Sydenham road. Those who have been receiving assistance from the local relief committee were given first consideration.

Grimsby.—The canneries in this district were contracting for tomatoes at 25 cents a bushel, which is five cents off the prices paid the past two years. It is said that the prices canned goods were selling at would not warrant the manufacturers paying more. A number of the factories were also signing up for a limited acreage only.

Kingston.

Labour conditions have not changed a great deal since last month, everything being at a standstill. The ice harvest has given employment to a number of men and teams, and the work given by the city on the breakwater and in breaking stone helped a little, but makes a very slight change in the number of unemployed.

The Locomotive Works has received a good share of the large order given by the Imperial Government through the Militia Department at Ottawa, for war material, which will mean employment for a number of men all winter. The City Council decided to expend a thousand dollars in repairing the breakwater. The morning the work commenced about 200 men were on hand, of whom 30 got employment, married men being given the preference.

The Gibson Harness Company of Gananoque received a large contract for saddles from the Russian Government for army purposes. It has been announced that the Thunder Bay Construction Company of Port Arthur have purchased the contract for the new causeway from Falon Bros., and will press the work to completion.

Two by-laws were carried by the people on January 4, one being a railway siding by-law, calling for the building of a siding extending from the Grand

Trunk along Ontario street to the several industries situated on that street, the other being the Campbell Power By-law, conceding the right of Mr. Campbell to sell power from his plant at Kingston Mills to his flour mills here and to the now idle mill at the foot of Gore street, the power to be under the complete control of the city engineer and the Board of Works.

Receipts of the inland revenue office for the month of December totalled \$9,352.41.

The exports from this district to the United States for the year totalled \$886,154; for the year 1913, \$801,390, an increase of \$86,764.

The Canadian Northern Railway afternoon train commenced its new schedule on January 25, leaving the city at 2.45 instead of 2.15 as heretofore.

Cholera having broken out in the piggery owned by Nicholson & Elliott, 500 pigs were destroyed by order of the Government Inspector.

London.

Conditions among the workers of this city continued very bad, and worse than at any time during the history of the city. There were about 800 registered unemployed on the books of the Patriotic Relief Association, and there will be at least 200 more unregistered. The city has been taking extraordinary methods to provide work by cleaning streets and gutters of snow, putting in sanitary sewers, and other local improvements which can be gone on with during the winter weather, and by this means about 600 of the above have secured partial employment, for which the city is paying 20 cents per hour. About \$3,300 have been expended in this way among the unemployed—one-half being paid from city funds and one-half from funds collected by the Patriotic Association.

Freight and passenger traffic was very light on the railroads, and a number of trains have been cut off, two each way on the Grand Trunk Railway London and

Stratford branch, and some on the Pere Marquette Railway between London and St. Thomas, necessitating laying off of a number of railroad men.

Building operations were almost at a standstill owing to weather conditions.

Wholesale trade was light, and a number of travellers have been laid off for a time. Retail trade has been exceptionally light since the first of year.

Ice cutting was giving work to quite a number of teams and men, and the supply was plentiful.

A number of local firms have orders for shoes, harness parts, and other material, and the local tannery was exceptionally busy supplying leather for saddles and shoes.

The first fatal accident in London since the first of the year and the coming into effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act occurred at the London foundry, where a young man walked into an open elevator shaft and was killed by the fall.

The London City Council commenced the new year by cutting off the \$1,000 additional amount received by last year's mayor as controller, leaving the present mayor with his \$2,000 salary for that position. The four controllers were also cut from \$1,000 each to \$500 per year.

A license reduction by-law decreasing the number of hotels from 26 to 20 carried at January elections, and the six hotels will be cut off May 1. A plebiscite to ascertain whether the electors were in favour of extending the franchise to married women carried by a large majority. A by-law to go back to the ward system of electing aldermen also carried.

An endeavour is being made to secure stock yards for London, and the city has been asked to take a number of shares in the venture. At the present almost all cattle from this locality is shipped to Toronto for killing, and the meat shipped back to this city, necessitating two freight hauls.

Niagara Falls.

Developments in the industrial situation during January were few and the general condition of employment was not much changed from that prevailing in December.

There was a noticeable gain in manufacturing industries and a slight improvement in transportation.

At the end of December the Dominion Chain Company took possession of its new factory building. This is a structure of modern mill-construction, 154 by 424 feet in size, one part being two-storeys high. The company has important army contracts and is installing additional machinery and increasing its output as fast as possible. Ninety-five hands were employed, and the staff will be increased to two hundred as soon as new plant can be installed.

The employment of the otherwise unemployed and needy on sewer construction was continued.

An accident to the power plant of the street railway necessitated the reduction of the number of cars operated for several weeks. Employment was but slightly affected.

The annual report of the fire department shows losses during the year of a little less than \$33,000, with \$30,000 insurance paid. On January 9, fire destroyed the station of the Bender Hose Company (volunteers) with its apparatus and fire alarm batteries. The establishment of a fully-paid fire department is being considered.

The price of bread was increased one cent per loaf in the city and district.

There were no developments and very little employment in the agricultural industry.

Small portable saw mills were in operation in different parts of the district.

In addition to the Dominion Chain Company, several other manufacturing concerns reported improved business. The Thompson-Norris Company (corrugated paper products) reported business for 1914 a little larger than for 1913. They were employing a few more hands,

were running nine hours per day instead of eight, as recently, and will soon run ten hours per day. The Wm. A. Rogers Company (silverware and cutlery) were receiving mail orders freely and considered the outlook very promising. The business of the Canadian Shredded Wheat Company was improving, sales in Great Britain having regained normal proportions. Kinzinger, Bruce & Company (carriage mountings) reported having employed a few more hands. The Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company was doing as well as at this time a year ago, and much better than they anticipated. The Pollard Manufacturing Company (machinery) increased working hours from 40 to 48 per week.

Other manufacturing concerns reported fair conditions. The outlook for the tin can industry was not so good, it being reported that there will be a surplus from last year's pack of vegetables and fruits.

Bridgeburg.—The DeMar Novelty Company has assigned.

Port Colborne.—Ice cutting was commenced. The staff of the Maple Leaf Flour Mill was increased, a section of the plant which had been shut down being again in operation.

Welland.—The Beatty Works received further orders for war material. The plant was running night and day and new machines were being put in. Building permits for 1914 totalled about \$338,000—the smallest amount since 1910. Municipal works cost \$71,000.

Orillia.

The labour situation showed very little change in Orillia. Pipe-laying operations in connection with the waterworks had to be suspended because of frost, which made the work too expensive. But as against this several of the factories increased their staffs, and ice cutting was begun.

The Tudhope-Anderson Company have completed an order for wagons for the

Militia Department. They were, however, taking on machinists and blacksmiths for their regular lines. The Fisher Motor Company also was adding to its staff. This company has an order for war material, and as soon as certain machinery arrives intends to operate night and day. The local tannery also was very busy. Other factories were quiet.

Messrs. J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, have moved into their splendid new planing factory, and were carrying on operations, though not yet on a large scale.

A considerable number of men were eking out a living by fishing through the ice.

General business was quiet. This is always more or less the case at this season.

The Patriotic Fund Committee report no noticeable increase in unemployment or distress. This committee is, at the request of the Town Council, taking charge of all the relief work in town. This is to avoid overlapping.

Collingwood.—The Collingwood Shipbuilding Company has received an order for war material, which will give some employment.

Midland.—An order for war material has been received here, and the steel works, which have been closed down, will be re-opened to handle it.

Ottawa.

With the exception of the establishment of a civic stone pile, and the furtherance as much as possible of small civic works, January brought practically no relief in Ottawa's unemployment situation. Practically every civic work at all possible was pushed forward by the City Council, but this proved inadequate for the 4,000 idle men in the city.

The month proved especially active for the United Relief Fund and kindred organizations. Over fifteen hundred families were being assisted by the

United Relief Committee, and this number was growing. It was estimated that ten thousand people had been aided by the fund up to the middle of the month. The City Council has voted an additional grant of \$7,500 towards this work and this, it was hoped, would maintain the work of this organization until the end of February. A list of eleven hundred men who are heads of families, and unemployed, was submitted to Mayor Porter.

To provide employment a proposal that the city and the Dominion Government co-operate in having the Rideau Canal cleared of stumps from Ottawa to Kemptville was under consideration. It was estimated that 2,000 men could be thus employed for several months, and that considerable fuel could thereby be secured for the needy.

Several heavy snowfalls during the month provided temporary employment for many.

To investigate cases of distress the Women's Committee of the United Relief Fund has appointed representatives in each ward of the city.

Some slight relief in the unemployment situation has been secured by placing men on farms, but as the rate of pay is generally regarded as small there has been general disinclination among the unemployed to take up this work.

A number of men during the month secured employment on the civic stone pile where they earned from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per day.

Three hundred temporary positions, of which thirty per cent. were on farms, were secured by the Union Mission during the month. A very active month in aiding the unemployed was reported.

Ice harvesting kept a considerable number of men employed during the month.

Employees of labour in Ottawa will pay about \$75,000 a year as a tax for protection of workers under the new Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act, which became operative on January 1. It concerns approximately 6,000 men and women in the city who earn about

\$5,000,000 annually, which, on the basis of the 1.5 per cent. tax, will mean payment of \$75,000 to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Commission. Over 1,800 employed in the building trades alone are affected.

In order to alleviate distress as much as possible, the city has decided upon a change in the payment of its labourers. These have been paid fortnightly in the past, but will likely be paid every week in future.

The Eastview Town Council has endeavoured to solve the unemployment problem by providing work breaking stone for many idle residents.

The local Unions of Musicians, Moving Picture Operators and Stage Employees were considering affiliation of the three unions.

Abolition of the property qualification in municipal elections has been endorsed by the Allied Trades and Labour Association.

The local Street Railway Employees' Union is advocating the stopping of street cars on the "far" side of each street. It is claimed that the present system of bringing cars to a stop on the "near" side of each street increases the work of both motormen and conductors.

Advocating that work should be provided for the unemployed, the Allied Trades and Labour Association has placed itself on record as strongly opposed to the principle of charity as a remedy for unemployment.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 93, was considering an agitation for an eight hour day for carpenters next summer.

The various trainmen's unions affected by the Grand Trunk Railway Company's proposition to reduce the wage scale for the operating departments on April 1 are making arrangements for a conference with representatives of the company. The situation is being discussed by the local unions throughout the whole area affected, and reports will be sent to International officers.

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The Barbers' Union has decided to inflict a fine of 50 cents on any member who is absent from two successive meetings.

The Police Commissioners have decided to request the City Council to grant \$40,000 a year for ten years in order to establish a pension fund for members of the police department, so that they may retire on superannuation after thirty years' service.

Owen Sound.

The labour market for January has been very quiet indeed. Practically all of the factories excepting one and the local tanneries have been closed down making repairs, etc. It was expected that most of them at least would be opening soon again and that this would relieve the situation very much. Farmers required help, but most of the unemployed do not care for this sort of work, and at any rate would be of little use to the farmer as they are not accustomed to work on the farm.

The call on the benevolent institutions of the town was much larger than usual and will be greater still if the factories do not open up soon. To cope with the situation, the Association of United Charities have outlined a plan of guaranteeing the credit up to a certain limit of honest workmen out of employment, and who do not want charity, but who require being tided over for a few months. The plan is meeting with favourable comment and will likely in some form be adopted.

Outside of the lack of work for mechanics and factory hands other conditions were very good.

Saw logs were being purchased by local firms at the same figure as last year.

The Town Council of Owen Sound reduced the assessors' salaries from \$600 to \$500. There are two assessors. Other such cuts are under contemplation.

Peterborough.

The condition of labour during the month of January was quiet, even more so than last month, and not nearly as active as the corresponding month of last year. All outside work in the building trades was at a standstill, and very little inside work going on.

The Birnton Carpet Company started to operate its plant on full time on Jan. 12, and reported business satisfactory. The B. F. Ackerman Son and Company have been successful in securing another big order from the Dominion Government. It consists of 1,400 sets of saddles and saddlery. A new company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on the business of making candies, sweetmeats, etc. They will erect a new factory this spring. The Auburn Woollen Mill was very busy making blankets for the Militia Department. The Bonner Worth Company was also busy in the manufacture of yarn. The Canadian General Electric Company was busy manufacturing war material.

The bakers made an effort to raise the price of bread to the retailers, but the latter refused to handle it, so the matter has been settled for the present.

Bank clearings for the month of December were \$1,807,114, which was an increase over the total for November to the extent of \$117,938.

Farmers were busy cutting wood and getting produce to market. A good number were cutting pulp wood as there was a good demand. The price paid was \$4.00 per cord for spruce. Farmers have been experiencing a shortage of feed and this has been affecting the quality of beef being offered for sale on the market.

The railways are reducing their staff. The Canadian Pacific Railway have laid off fifteen of their employees in this division; the Grand Trunk have taken off the "flyer" that runs between Toronto and Peterborough.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Conditions of labour have not changed for the better since last month. Hundreds of workers of all classes were out of employment, and no work could be apparently found for them.

The January elections authorized the spending of \$12,000 in Fort William on relief work and \$5,000 in Port Arthur. This money is being spent in clearing land belonging to the cities or land asked to be cleaned up by the Grand Trunk Pacific at Fort William.

Nearly all the \$5,000 was spent in Port Arthur before the vote was taken. The distress was so keen that some kind of work had to be found. City land has been cleaned ready for the plow next spring, nearly 80 acres in one location and over 100 acres in another location. It is proposed to lease this land in the spring in lots of one acre up to five acres for market gardening at a nominal rent of about \$1.00 an acre per annum.

Both cities were caring for hundreds of families from their patriotic funds, which has proved a great blessing to many families.

The city of Port Arthur opened a cordwood camp early in December, but by order of the new Council it was closed on January 30.

Farmers, with good roads, were bringing in much cordwood, which could be bought very cheap. Many of the settlers were in great distress, so much so that the Provincial Government has had to send supplies of food for distribution.

Manufacturing was very quiet.

In railroad construction there was nothing being done.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The city was experiencing the quietest time in its history, and the same might be said of all the surrounding towns and villages. There was a little activity at Hearst, on the Algoma Central Railway, occasioned by farmers coming in to set-

tle on the "Clay Belt." There was considerable doing at that village and other points on the local railway getting out pulpwood, but even the ordinary lumbering operations were not up to conditions generally at this season of the year. In fact, the city would be quite dead, but for the military movements under way. The volunteer expenditures were occasioning half the life existing in the place.

There was little or nothing doing in the building line. Industrial institutions excepting the paper mill were letting out men. The situation was duller than last month.

Railways were cutting off trains and letting out men.

Many men in slat mill were on half time.

Groceries rather declining, rentals also because of people removing.

There was considerable activity in the woods along the line of the Algoma Central Railway getting out pulpwood. This was the only activity in the district over normal conditions.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market was about the same as during the month of December. The city has started sewer construction and had about 35 men employed. There were still a number of idle men in the city.

One hundred and fifty men from Stratford have enlisted for the third contingent and have left for Guelph to train.

The Stratford Furniture Exhibition was held this month for a week. Ten factories showed their lines, and a number of travellers and others attended.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly good for the holidays; real estate was quiet.

The total loss by fire for the year ending December 31 was \$48,000, the largest part of which was the Classic Furniture Factory and the Grand Trunk Railway depot fire.

Customs returns for December for Stratford amounted to \$10,520.54, a decrease from the corresponding month of 1913. The excise returns amounted to \$6,684.08, an increase over the same month of last year.

Farmers were busy feeding their stock and teaming logs, wood and grain. The sleighing and roads were in good condition. Grain prices were: wheat, \$1.25 a bush.; oats, 50 cents a bush.; barley, 60 cents a bush.; peas, \$1.25 a bush.; hay sold for \$13 and \$14 a ton; live hogs, \$7 to \$7.15 a cwt.

All the factories were working. The woollen and knitting factories were busy with Government contracts.

St. Mary's.—A firm from Woodstock has leased the middle lower premises in the Opera House block, and will operate an extensive creamery manufacturing all milk products, butter, etc. This creamery will not only benefit St. Mary's people, but also farming people in the district surrounding.

Mitchell.—A large amount of ice was being harvested in Mitchell. The ice is of excellent quality and runs well up to two feet in thickness. The Mitchell Woollen Mills have another big Government contract for overcoat cloth and underwear, which will keep the mills running for some time.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions prevailing during the month showed but little difference from that of the preceding month. Building trades were all very quiet. Real estate agents have noticed a change toward the end of the month in business as compared with late autumn and early winter. Several sales have taken place, not for large amounts, but they indicate a revival of investment amongst those with modest capital.

Civic relief work was progressing splendidly and the shelter was constantly filled.

Many men found employment in shovelling off sidewalks during the latter part of the month.

Ice cutting was in full swing, and ice dealers were rapidly getting their ice-houses filled.

Operations on the new Bell Telephone building have continued in some lines. It was thought in the fall when the outer work was done that it would be closed up till the war was over.

Conditions prevailing in the factories through the month were fair. A number of concerns have orders for saddles, etc., for the war, thus providing much more work than would otherwise have been the case. McIntosh's new bakery was almost completed.

Merritton.—The Independent Rubber Company were running but five days a week, but the workers were given a longer card so the work amounted to about the same thing.

Thorold.—The by-law for a new fire hall was defeated by 137 against 245.

Pt. Dalhousie.—A smokestack has been built on the dredge Delver, and the work of repairing the big machine will proceed during the winter. The rate-payers of the village, by a vote of 133 to 36, carried a by-law to issue debentures for \$50,000, to provide the village with a water system.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during the month of January was not as good as during the month of December, and did not compare well with the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour was considerably in excess of the demand, particularly in the unskilled branches. The traffic departments of the railroads were busy throughout the month and considerable additions were made to the working forces in the locomotive and train departments. The Pere Marquette shops were busy. The Michigan Central shops were quieter; the machine department

closed down during the last week in January and the car department was reduced to a seven-hour day. The building trades were very quiet, the weather conditions being unfavourable for work in that line. The Michigan Central put in its summer supply of ice and gave employment to a considerable number of unskilled workers, but the period of employment was brief.

Local industries compared favourably with the previous month, those having war orders to fill were busy, the others normal.

Trade conditions were quiet.

The amount of relief granted was considerably greater than during the corresponding month of last year. Quietness prevailed in labour circles. No changes in rates of wages were reported.

The local markets were fairly well attended. Prices of staple goods remained steady, flour showing a tendency to advance.

Two deputations representing the gill-net fishermen and the pound-net fishermen waited upon the St. Thomas Board of Trade with a view to having that body use its influence towards having certain restrictions in the Lake Erie fishing fields removed. The gill-net fishermen desired more territory, the present system allowing the gill-net fishermen to operate only in waters opposite their respective counties. East Elgin fishermen wanted the privilege of going into West Elgin waters, advocating an open lake. They made claim that they didn't fish at all times and that poachers from the United States side came into Canadian waters, the fishing area not being protected during the running season, when gill-net fishing is at its best. The pound-net fishermen claimed that the gill-net fishermen fished during the running season, therefore preventing the fish from spawning and consequently affecting their fishing business during the open season. It was decided to have the matter brought to the attention of the Ontario Fishery Department with a view to having a better understanding.

Local industries employed in filling orders for the War Department, were busy during the month. Other industries report a quiet month.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during January were about the same as in December, a large proportion of both skilled and unskilled workers being out of employment. The building trades were the most seriously affected as only very few new contracts were undertaken in the fall, most of which have been completed. The factories were generally running, many of them working with reduced staffs and on short time. Activity prevailed in some lines, in which large orders had been received for war material and army supplies. The number out of work is roughly estimated at about 20,000. The Unemployment Relief Association proposes shortly to take a census to ascertain the number of those out of work, the Police Department having declined to do so. The City Council on the fifteenth appointed a special committee to consider the unemployment situation and submit to the Council a definite policy embracing the details of an immediate emergency measure, and interim grants of \$1,500 to cover certain relief work were made. On the twenty-first a civic deputation including representatives of the City Council, Board of Trade, District Labour Council and the city representatives in the Legislature waited on Premier Hearst to ask the co-operation of the Province in relief measures, pointing out that a considerable proportion of the unemployed in Toronto belonging to other parts of the Province. The Premier promised to give the fullest consideration to the subject and stated that all public works in Toronto would be proceeded with.

At the municipal elections on January 1 the money by-laws providing for the extension of the civic car lines at a cost of \$455,961 and the purchase of the Scarborough division of the York Radial

line for \$66,418 were carried, and were subsequently passed by the Council.

On the sixteenth work was commenced on the Bloor street viaduct, when Mayor Church turned the first sod for the excavation of the foundation of the Western pier. The cost of the structure when complete will be \$2,500,000.

The Civic Unemployment Committee suggested to the City Council that the rate for relief work should be fixed at 25 cents per hour, seven hours per day to be worked. On the twenty-sixth the Council rejected this recommendation, retaining the present rate of \$2.50 for an eight-hour day. It was decided to clean out Catfish Pond in High Park at an approximate cost of \$35,000. A special appropriation of \$10,000 was made for street cleaning. The Civic Municipal Loan Association was authorized to make "character loans" for relief purposes not exceeding an aggregate amount of \$50,000 and not above \$100 to any individual.

R. H. Burrell has been appointed Fair Wage Officer at a salary of \$1,500.

Heavy snowfalls during the latter part of the month gave temporary employment to a large number of men in connection with the Works and Street Cleaning departments, the expenditure for this purpose for the twenty-third and two following days being \$31,500. About 2,500 men were employed on Sunday, the twenty-fourth, after an unusually heavy fall of snow, which aroused strong objections from many citizens.

The revised assessment of Toronto for 1915 shows a total of \$565,132,579, as against \$516,489,032 for last year. The estimated amount for capital expenditure in 1915 is as follows: Department of Works, \$6,150,000; Property Department, \$270,000; Street Cleaning Department, \$3,120,000; total, \$9,540,000.

Owing to weather conditions the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission has laid off about half the men working on the road until spring. About 75 men have been kept at work near Clarkson and Lorne Park.

On the thirteenth Harry Weinerman, the contractor who was responsible for the disaster which caused the death of two men by the collapse of a wall of the building of the Independent Cloak Company on Richmond street, was found guilty of criminal negligence and fined \$200.

The Bricklayers' Union, on January 13, adopted a resolution to the effect that they would not lay any foreign-made brick during the continuance of war conditions.

The metal and engineering trades were generally quiet. Shipbuilders had a fair amount of work. Structural steel workers and electricians were fair. The Ford Motor Car Company, who have retained all their employees during the depression, have increased the rate of wages, giving every mechanic an advance of 5 cents per hour. During the last quarter of 1914 the business showed an increase of \$42,000, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. The company is taking on more men. Woodworkers and allied trades were dull. Leather workers were generally well employed, many being engaged on orders from abroad. Garment workers were active in cases where war contracts had been obtained, but otherwise quiet, with many out of work. Textile operatives were busy. Boot and shoe and hat and cap workers were quiet. The provision trades were steady. Cigar makers were poorly employed. Hotel and restaurant help, laundry workers, barbers, clerks, salesmen and stenographers were generally quiet. Railway employees had a quiet month, many being thrown out of employment by the reduction in the number of trains on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. Twenty trains have been taken off in the Ontario division, eight of them at the Toronto terminus.

Farmers are securing high prices for live stock, many horses having been purchased for the Militia Department. Farm labour is in demand, many farmers being anxious to take on men on yearly con-

tracts. Wages for experienced men range from \$200 to \$300, and for partly experienced from \$150 to \$200. Many men have been sent out to farms from the Immigration Office at the Union Station, but the demand for experienced men is greater than the supply.

York Township. — Employment has been provided for a number of men in cutting down hills on important roads. About 160 men have also been given two days' work each week in the construction of a sewer on Glenholme avenue, Fairbank.

Windsor.

The labour market has not improved over the last two preceding months. There was practically no demand for labour, skilled or unskilled.

Most of the factories and manufacturers were very quiet. The automobile industry was very quiet. Garment factories which had been busy filling orders for the Dominion Government became quiet after January 1. Planing mills also were only working three and four days a week. The two laboratories in this vicinity have been laying off their help.

One factory, the Kelsey Wheel Company, commenced operations this month, after being closed down last month. This company has put about ninety of their old employees to work again. The outlook for better conditions along these lines was very poor.

Customs receipts for 1914 were \$89,622. Exports from Windsor to Detroit for the year amounted to \$4,316,898.

The Grand Trunk threatening to reduce the wages of their employees April 1 has caused unrest among the men of this vicinity.

Cost of living has remained about the same. Flour has advanced ten cents on the twenty-five lb. lots.

Agriculture was quiet, only choring being done at the present time. Wheat was selling at \$1.25; corn, 65 cents; oats, 50 cents; barley, 90 cents; rye, \$1.00; hogs, \$7.25.

Woodstock.

Industrial conditions were not improved. The temporary closing of the local stove foundry has thrown about sixty men out of employment, including moulders, nickel-platers, stove-mounters, helpers and general labourers. The Bain Wagon Company was down to eight hours a day. The Canada Furniture Factory and the local organ and piano factories continued on short time, but were hopeful of being able to keep going.

Most of the men employed in the building trades were idle or finding temporary employment at other work.

The City Council continued to furnish employment in the construction of storm drains, snow-cleaning and other outdoor work. A number of men also found employment cutting and storing ice.

Generally speaking, business was dull. This applies to both groceries and dry goods, although the situation was no worse than was expected.

There was very little real hardship noticeable in the city. People were curtailing their expenditures; but there were not many cases of real want.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The condition of the labour market showed no improvement over the previous month, the majority of the workers being still unemployed. The register of the unemployed taken by the city showed 400 men needing work in the city.

The Provincial Government has commenced the construction of a sewer from the Asylum, and about sixty men were employed.

Owing to lack of building and civic work, the majority of the building trades and civic workers were unemployed.

The local harness and saddlery works are busy with orders from the British Government.

During the month the annual convention of the Grain Growers' Association

was held here, about 500 delegates being present. Many notable resolutions were carried, amongst which was one to give the product of an acre of grain to the Patriotic Fund. The convention will meet in Brandon next year.

The price of butter and eggs increased during the month. Meat was cheaper and poultry was from 7 to 10 cents cheaper than during last January.

Manufacturing was fair. Borbridge's Saddlery Works and the Brandon Machine Works were busy. The McDiarmid & Clark Sash and Door Factory was closed for the winter.

Winnipeg.

Labour has been but poorly employed during the past month. Over 90 per cent. of bricklayers and masons were out of work, and the other branches of the building trades were very slack. The railway trades remained very quiet, working at very reduced hours and pay. The printing trades also were suffering from the hard times. The morning edition of the Winnipeg Telegram, which had been published continually for fifteen years, ceased publication during the month, some twenty printers being thrown out of work as a result.

The condition of unskilled labour showed little improvement over the month of December. About 300 men were employed on sewer work, and some 200 were put to work in the bush camp, but the unemployment amongst the unskilled was the cause for much anxiety. Employers were not disposed, only when absolutely necessary, to fill the places of their employees who have joined the colours. Over one thousand of the unemployed have enlisted.

The executive heads of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways do not anticipate much activity in railway work at any period this year.

There was not much help required on farms. The few farmers requiring help desire to pay wages by the year, and for this reason a large number of un-

employed have refused to leave the city for that class of work on this condition of payment.

The report of the City Employment Bureau for January shows that 420 males were given work in the city and 193 out of the city.

The amount of grain inspected at Winnipeg during the month was as follows: 3,193,870 bushels of wheat, 1,449,700 bushels of oats, 237,900 bushels of barley, and 265,475 bushels of flax.

The local union of cooks, waiters and waitresses have persuaded about seven firms to agree to pay certain wages as established by the union. One hundred and fifty employees are affected.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

While very little work was offering there has been an improvement in the condition of the mechanic and labourer brought about to a large extent by the enlistment and mobilization of overseas contingents. The city has recruited about 1,000 men and a large number of these were mechanics and wage earners. About 500 are being mobilized at this point, half of whom are local men. They are being kept in the armoury.

In addition to this the City Council has spent some money in work, and while all could not be found employment yet, the system adopted of allowing a man so many days' work and then giving another man a chance at an equal number of days' work has helped considerably.

The Provincial Government has voted a sum to the cities of Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw to be expended in relief work. In Moose Jaw \$5,000 will be distributed monthly, partly in work and partly in loans, to working men who, however, must provide security for money loaned. The money received from the Provincial Government is loaned to the city and is to be repaid without interest. While the number of local unemployed has been decreased by the en-

listment, a good number have drifted into the city from smaller towns and country points.

The City Council has made a reduction in a number of salaries and were contemplating making further reductions with the balance of the employees.

Owing to the drought of the past season the farmers to the west of this district have practically all applied to the Dominion Government for seed grain for the coming season and the Government has appointed persons to take application for grain and have also appointed a commission to purchase the seed. Practically all the seed bought has been shipped to the terminal elevator here and is being cleaned and sacked ready for distribution. Over 1,000 cars will be shipped from here during the next two months. Oats were a very poor crop and seed oats are hard to obtain.

Prince Albert.

Conditions generally in regard to labour showed no improvement, but were gradually becoming worse, owing to the fact that the construction on the Government armoury and telephone exchange was nearing completion. The outlook was causing some anxiety, as there was no prospective work in sight which would relieve the situation as far as mechanics are concerned. That there would be a steady return to agricultural pursuits was perhaps the only congratulatory feature of the position. The possibilities of the district as a mixed farming area are becoming more widely known.

Preparations were being made for a revival of work upon the farms and every sign of important development was being shown. The crop area will be considerably increased.

Fishing was very active, and large consignments of whitefish were coming in from the lakes. This is a very valuable and cheap article of diet. The retail prices in the stores were from 7 to 8 cents per lb. They could be purchased

in the public market at 5½ cents per lb., and in 100 lb. boxes at 5 cents.

The lumbering industry was experiencing a very quiet season, and had it not been for the number of troops mobilized there would have been a serious situation to face in the number of lumbermen out of work.

Mining attention was rivetted on Beaver Lake gold fields, and here the possibilities of an injustice being done to many working men was occupying the attention of local bodies. The period in which development duties must be performed or payment made in lieu thereof is expiring on many of the claims, and owing to the financial and economic conditions there is every possibility of many of the claims lapsing. This will result in a serious loss to many men who at a heavy expenditure made the journey to the gold fields and gave valuable assistance in developing the area. The matter was being brought to the attention of the Government with the object of bringing about an extension of the time for payment or development work.

Reports from St. Louis state that excellent progress was being made with the G. T. bridge over the South Saskatchewan River.

Homestead entries were increasing rapidly in number.

Saskatoon.

No great or general relief of the unemployed problem was looked for and reduction of working staffs and forces in most branches of business continued. Most noticeable was the laying off of clerks in the stores since the Christmas flurry was over. It was reported also that the railroads were laying off many men as well.

There is a movement pending whereby the Provincial Government will set aside money for the various cities to be used for relief and small loans to unemployed with property. At the end of the month the scheme had not been set to work in Saskatoon, however, the city

not choosing to be held accountable for the repayment to the Provincial Government of any amounts used for this purpose.

A recent committee of labour men who waited on officials of the Provincial Government asked that money be set aside for small loans to unemployed with security to offer; also that money be set aside and assist public works such as sewer work, etc., in order to help the most needy who will not seek charity.

There has been considerable fishing in the northern lakes this winter, resulting in the prices of local varieties being cheaper than usual. Whitefish were selling in 100 lb. lots at 5 cents per lb. dressed. Pike $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and whitefish 6 cents has been a frequent price on the local market.

The very marked movement to the land continues. In some parts numerous farms have lain idle for the past two or three years owing to the fact that the cities by their abnormal boom had drawn the more adventurous and thrifty of the rural population to desert the hard-earned living obtainable on the farm for the unearned increment procurable from city real estate.

However, it is reported that in very large numbers these people are returning to their deserted farms.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The general condition of labour showed no improvement, the majority of the workers being unemployed.

The report of the Civic Survey for unemployed and destitute cases shows 3,061 unemployed with 6,122 dependent on them. The survey was not complete, and if complete for the whole city would show a larger number of unemployed. The City Council on January 18 agreed to a general cut of city employees' salaries on a percentage basis. Starting with salaries of \$60.00 up, from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 20 per cent. reductions were

made, to take effect from January 1, 1915. The city has voted \$250 to experiment on the difference in cost of consuming gas and coal. Coal is believed to be the cheaper article.

The city has also decided to send a delegate to Ottawa to request the Government to proceed with their proposed Government buildings in Calgary to help relieve unemployment. A convention of representatives of the different cities of the Province met at Calgary on January 14 and will form the delegation for Ottawa to request the Government to proceed with various works through the Province.

The Railway Commission has ordered that an interchanging track be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

The cordage factory at Manchester sub-division was under course of construction.

Bakers contemplate increasing the price of bread if the price of flour continues to increase.

Trade with retailers and wholesalers was not brisk.

The number of cases relieved by the Associated Charities from January 1 to 25 was 600.

Edmonton.

The general condition of the labour market was very quiet, particularly in the building trades, which were almost at a standstill. The number in actual distress who were being provided for by the civic relief officer and the welfare association became so large that the civic authorities in order to relieve the situation started about 500 men on sewer construction. Each man was allowed to work three days per week at 20 cents an hour. The married men were paid with groceries and the single men were provided with meals and lodgings. Those who were physically unfit for this class of work were employed in a wood yard, the wood after being cut and split being donated to those in actual need.

The superintendent of the Free Employment Bureau estimated that out of the large number registered for employment between twelve and fifteen hundred had enlisted in the army. One of the most distressing features of the situation has been the large number of married women seeking work by the day. There was a fair demand for domestic help, but at a reduced wage, as compared with former years.

Transportation companies reported very light shipments. Wholesale and retail trade was very quiet.

A number of clothing firms who found they were unable to dispose of their goods at the usual prices have reduced prices in some lines at least 40 per cent.

The cost of groceries remained about the same as the previous month. Apples were higher.

The seventh annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in this city during the month, with 650 delegates in attendance from all parts of the Province. The session lasted four days, many important questions being discussed. A resolution in favour of a co-operative pork packing plant was referred to the board of directors. The convention will meet next year at Calgary.

There are no lumbering operations being carried on in the district this winter owing to the large supply of lumber now on hand.

Track laying on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway was completed to mile 262, and although the track was not ballasted beyond the first divisional point at mile 131 a regular service was being maintained.

Lethbridge.

The labour situation still remained quiet, and Lethbridge witnessed the dull-est period it has ever experienced. There was a certain amount of privation, as there has been very little work on hand for the last two months. The principal industry, coal mining, has been rather

slack. All other industries have been more or less quiet.

Traffic on transportation lines was falling off, and freight trains were being cancelled.

There were no marked changes in wages or hours of labour.

The cost of living was rising, owing principally to the advance in price of flour and oatmeal. House rents were being lowered as an accommodation. There were many empty houses.

Farmers were getting ready to put in a large area in crop in the spring. During January cattle feeding was about the only work in hand. Some farmers have been greatly discouraged by last year's crop, but the majority are prepared to hold on as prices are going up. Market gardening and dairy farms were keeping the city well supplied with produce at very reasonable prices.

The factory of the Knight Sugar Company at Raymond, about twenty miles from Lethbridge, it was expected, would likely be removed to Layton, Utah, unless purchased. According to a statement made by the managing director the company had done its best to make a success of the sugar beet industry, but claimed it had not been supported by the farmers. Last year a total of only 600 tons of sugar beets had been offered for sale at the factory when at least 25,000 tons were needed. While the climate had a large share in the factory's lack of success, at the same time it was pointed out beets could be successfully grown if the farmers were in a position to care for them. In the United States beet sections the schools closed a month earlier, so that the school children could get out into the fields and help with the thinning. The labour problem, it was stated, was a big difficulty. The company had tried Japanese, Chinese, Indians and Belgians. The company owned 140,000 acres of land in the district and burned on an average during the manufacturing season about 100 tons per day of Lethbridge coal. The factory employed 125 men.

Coal mining prospects were not bright. The mines at Coalhurst were working half time; no new men were being hired and quite a few men were leaving. The same conditions were in evidence at the Commerce mine. The Diamond mine and the Royal mine have not opened this winter. Both are adjacent to Lethbridge.

Medicine Hat.

The labour situation during the month showed no improvement over December. While a large number of men have enlisted for the front there was still a large number of unemployed. The month was far duller than the corresponding month of last year.

The Alberta Iron Rolling Mills, as well as the nut and bolt factory, were shut down, owing to large stocks of their product on hand and lack of orders. The flour mills continued to run full time and reported plenty of orders.

The Alberta Clay Products Company was running, but with a greatly reduced force, and while they recently received some large orders for sewer pipe, they still had a large stock on hand.

Both wholesale and retail trade was reported very quiet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions have shown very little change during the month, and that change there has been was for the worse, the number of unemployed being an increase, with very little prospect of an early improvement.

Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business as very quiet, and transportation of goods and passengers has fallen off.

There has been no general change in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month, but in some cases less was being paid than formerly.

The herring fishing has received a fresh impetus lately on account of the

fish coming into the harbour, which they have not done for a few seasons.

The logging camps were very quiet. The sawmills of the district, including Chemainus, were working steadily, but not to their full capacity.

The coal mines of the district were working slack time. The Western Fuel Company in Nanaimo worked 20 days during January. The Nanaimo-Vancouver Coal Company worked full time, but with a very small force of men. At Cumberland the mines have been working very little and have laid off all but absolutely necessary outside workers. At Extension also the miners have worked about two-thirds time, and the same applies to the Pacific Coast Collieries at South Wellington.

Railroad construction work was very quiet.

The city has done some street work to help the needy, men getting only a few days' work at a time so as to help a number.

Contractors were working at paving a street, but were not employing many men.

The Nanaimo Relief Committee has opened a bureau for those seeking employment in domestic service, of whom there were a large number in the city and district.

Nelson.

The general labour situation showed no improvement over last month. The city's relief fund was giving employment to quite a number of men cutting wood, the city paying \$1.35 per cord for cutting. As near as could be estimated each man was averaging one cord per day. As high as seventy-five men at a time have been employed. The work has been handled by a committee and paid from the local relief fund.

There has been a great saving in fuel in Nelson this winter up to date, as the hotels and large rooming houses have been burning shavings from the saw mill that were made last fall. One of the largest hotels claims it has made a

saving of from five to six dollars per day.

There is a completed telephone system now between Nelson and Ymir, which has been a long felt want. The Granby Company have made one advance in wages since the cut in wages,* and the employees were expecting another raise owing to the advance in copper. At the Volcano mine, ten miles from Grand Forks, machinery has been placed on the ground, and will be installed in the spring. There is in this mine a nine hundred foot tunnel, and to treat the ore there will be a one thousand ton smelter. At the Perrier mine on Cottonwood Creek, near Nelson, the owners were erecting a small mill, as they claim the ore is of the finest quality. The mines in Sheep Creek were employing about 150 men. The smelter at Trail was running full time. At the Rossland mines the prospect never looked brighter.

New Westminster.

There was little if any improvement in labour conditions over December, the number of unemployed being approximately as large as ever. The lumber industry seemed to be improving slightly, owing partly to orders received from Britain for railway material. The Fraser mills were running full time (10 hours) and employing about one-third the staff needed when running to capacity. The other mills have been averaging about eight hours per day with reduced staffs. With the exception of the Fraser mills, which employs about half the total staff white men, the Orientals are in the majority. The shingle mills were faring better, there being a large and steady demand for British Columbia shingles clear to the Eastern States.

There was nothing doing among the building trades outside of alterations and repairs except the commencement of the new Great Northern depot, the contract for which was let to a local firm for about \$10,000.

The city has arranged for the clearing of a number of streets, which will provide employment for about twenty men for a time.

Retail trade was fair and in some lines was being assisted by the purchase of supplies for the overseas contingent of over 1,000 men which is training here.

Railway traffic was light in all lines and the introduction of "Jitney" motor busses seems to be encroaching heavily on the passenger traffic of the British Columbia Electric Railway.

Fishing has been fair during the month, although the salmon catch has been light. There are plenty of herring but the light demand for these tends to keep the price down. The daily catch will average about two tons. Lumbering is improving slightly, although there is not much doing in the camps, where white men are more largely employed than in the mills.

The Fraser mills are running 10 hours with 350 men, one-half to two-thirds white men. Their full complement is from 1,000 to 1,200 men. The other mills run 8 hours per day with a majority of Oriental employees. Ex Or mill has 25 white men, 15 Japs, 5 Chinese, 10 Hindus. The Fraser Mill shingle mills have not yet started, although the other shingle mills in the district are busy. The sash and door factories are running about half time, during December.

The Great Northern Railway has begun the construction of a temporary depot, on which ten men were employed.

Vancouver.

Labour was not more employed during the past month than during December. Excessive slackness prevailed all round, and this has been the duller January, from the standpoint of employment, for many years. Relief work is still going on and has not been reduced in volume. Both single men and families are obliged to seek relief work and relief.

*See *Labour Gazette* for January, 1915, p. 762.

Civic elections have resulted in a change in the mayoralty. The outgoing mayor had made substantial reductions in wages of civic employees and officials, including firemen and police, and opinion had grown in labour circles that the \$3 per eight-hour day for city labourers might be reduced. The new mayor is a former occupant of the office, and it was under his previous administration that the \$3 wage was established.

The local Trades and Labour Council had candidates for aldermen in two wards, but they were not elected. This is the first time for many years that the council has put candidates forward.

The Provincial Legislature opened in annual session January 21st. It is officially announced that a new Workmen's Compensation Bill will be brought in, based on the principle of the Ontario Act, but that it will be laid on the table for one year at least before being passed into law.

A statement issued in the name of Vancouver Builders' Exchange gives the following revised list of building tradesmen's wages:—

	Per Day.	Hours.
Bricklayers.....	\$5.00	8
Bricklayers' labourers.....	2.40	8
Mortar mixers.....	3.00	8
Stone cutters.....	5.00	8
Stone masons.....	5.00	8
Plasterers.....	5.00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	3.50	8
Tile and marble setters.....	5.00	8
Tile and marble helpers.....	2.80	8
Building labourers.....	2.40	8
Excavating labourers.....	2.00	8
Metal lathers.....	4.80	8
Carpenters.....	3.60	8
Painters.....	3.60	8
Haziers.....	2.50	8
Plumbers.....	4.00	8
Plumbers' helpers.....	2.40	8
Steamfitters.....	4.00	8
Steamfitters' helpers.....	2.40	8
Gas fitters.....	4.00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	4.00	8
Electrical workers.....	4.00	8
Structural iron workers.....	4.50	8
Lifting engineers (steam).....	4.00	8
Lifting engineers (electric).....	3.00	8
One man, horse and cart.....	4.50	9
One man, team and waggon.....	6.00	9

This scale has been protested by the building trades unions, through the Trades and Labour Council, and the following list has been published:—

	Per hour.
Stone cutters.....	\$0.70
Bricklayers and masons.....	.75
Bricklayers' and masons' labourers.....	.43 3/4
Carpenters and joiners.....	.53 1/2
Plasterers.....	.75
Plasterers' labourers.....	.50
Lathers.....	.68 3/4
Painters.....	.56 1/4
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	.62 1/2
Sheet metal workers.....	.56 1/4
Structural iron workers.....	.62 1/2
Electrical workers (inside).....	.62 1/2
Hoist engineers (according to rig operated).....	.62 1/2
Common labourers.....	.37 1/2

In all cases the hours of labour are eight per day and forty-four per week.

At last meeting of the Trades and Labour Council it was stated that representations would be made to the local Federal fair wages officer in support of the foregoing scale.

"Jitney" busses have made their appearance on the city streets in large numbers during the past month. They are privately owned automobiles plying for hire along the street car routes at 5 cents fare. They have greatly reduced the number of passengers carried on the street cars, and local street railway employees express the opinion that if continued the new busses may cause a laying off or placing on short time of motor-men and conductors on the street cars.

Bread increased in price from five 1-lb. loaves to four 1-lb. loaves for 25 cents a week before Christmas. The new price was only maintained for one week, when it went back to the former figure. Bakers stated that very many housewives ceased buying bread, but purchased flour instead, with the intent to bake their own bread. Since bread went back to the former price flour has increased from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per 25-lb. bag.

The outlook for labour during the coming year is very poor, and all workmen will be well advised to stay away from the West this year unless able to support themselves without employment.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during January were very dull; in fact it was one of the worst months from an employment point of view experienced during the past year or more. At the end of December

the city laid off about 200 labourers, who are not likely to be employed again until the spring work commences. Owing to falling off in passenger traffic, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has laid off five regular cars, which affects twenty men, while the men in the car repair shops have been put on half time.

During the past couple of months, many automobiles (about 150 at the present time have entered into competition with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, and run regularly on all lines operated by the railway, and no doubt have to a considerable extent affected the railway's earnings. The autos pay \$5 license fee to the city and about \$20 each to the Provincial Government.

An improvement was noticeable in the lumber business during the past month. A local firm has secured an order for 4,000 tons of box shooks for the English market; also a lumber order of very considerable size for shipment to South Africa.

According to the report of the chief log scaler of the Province there were scaled 612,533,720 feet during 1914, which is a falling off of about two hundred million feet from the previous year.

Bank clearings for 1914 amounted to \$121,663,272, compared with \$177,277,074 for the previous year.

White barbers of the city (both proprietors and journeymen) have asked the City Council to apply to the Provincial Legislature for an amendment to the Municipal Act whereby the city may regulate the hours of barber shops on all legal holidays and the hours of opening and closing at all times. It was pointed out that shops operated by Orientals were kept open on legal holidays and after hours, and that prices have been cut to such an extent that white barbers cannot compete. The City Solicitor will make a report on the matter.

The City Medical Health Officer reports that the mortality rate for the year 1914 was 6.67 per thousand, which

is considered an excellent showing. For the year 1913 the rate was 7.23 per thousand.

In order to economize wherever possible, the City Council has cut the estimates for 1915 by about half a million dollars less than those of the previous year. The following reductions were made on salaries and wages: On salaries between \$60 and \$80 per month, a cut of 5 per cent.; on salaries of \$80 to \$95 per month, 7½ per cent. cut; on salaries of \$95 to \$120, 10 per cent. cut; on salaries of \$120 to \$150, 15 per cent. cut; and on salaries above \$150 per month 20 per cent. cut; a cut on the day labour standard wage from \$3 to \$2.70. On salaries the figures mentioned above represent about \$2,500 a month, or \$30,000 a year. In addition to above reductions, the services of several of the regular employees have been dispensed with.

The Central Committee on Unemployment have opened a labour registry with an experienced official in charge. A Mayor's Fund has been opened to which subscriptions are being invited. The city contemplates borrowing a sum of money for relief purposes from the Provincial Government, who have expressed their willingness to loan reasonable amounts at a low rate of interest.

During the four months, September to December inclusive, the Victoria Teachers' Relief Fund contributed \$2,475 to patriotic and charitable purposes; \$85 of this sum being given to the Victoria Patriotic and Belgian Aid Funds, and the remainder devoted to local charitable objects.

The Friendly Help Society spent \$5084.90 for charity purposes during 1914, while for 1913 the amount spent was \$2,846.40.

The Trades and Labour Council have elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, A. S. Wells; Vice-President, F. Turner; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, John Day; Sergeant-at-arms, J. Beckett; Stenographer, C. Sivertz.

CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Conditions affecting female labour have not improved during the month of January. The temporary boom given by the Christmas trade having been of short duration, conditions prevailing prior to that season have re-established themselves, and no brighter prospects can yet be anticipated. Although January, 1914, did not offer any great demand for female labour, conditions were better than those of this year.

Unemployment among women has been relieved as much as possible by the Emergency Bureau and "l'Assistance par le Travail." At the former centre there had been 157 applicants during last month, nearly 50 per cent. of these being married women or widows having to provide for their families while male employment is slack. Sixty-one girls were placed in permanent positions and 120 women were given employment. The bureau received a greater demand for domestic servants than could be supplied, as many of the girls preferred waiting for other positions. About 50 women are earning from \$4 to \$5 a week at home.

The directing committee of "l'Assistance par le Travail," under the auspices of "la Fédération National Ste-An-Baptiste," held an important meeting, presided over by Archbishop Bruchési, at which the work done in the work-room established by the committee was distributed to the needy from each parish, who were present under the direction of the ladies of the Parochial Federations. Upon this occasion reports were read giving an account of what had been accomplished by the committee since its inception. From the date of November 16, 1914, there have been 345 applicants; 85 have been em-

ployed in the work-room. As many as 70 of these had become by stress of circumstances the mainstays, temporarily at least, of large families. Each case is carefully investigated, and, almost without exception, the statements given by the applicants have been found to be quite correct. An interestingly pathetic feature of the investigations is that many needy cases have been found among people until now quite comfortably off.

The report of the work-room showed that during the first week three hands were employed per day, the number increasing until, during the ninth week, 43 were employed each day.

Child Welfare.—The problem of child labour in factories is discussed in the annual report of Mr. Louis Guyon, chief inspector, presented before the Quebec Legislature at the present session.

Referring to the employment of children in Montreal glass works, Mr. Guyon said that reports led to a stricter surveillance.

"A number of children taken before the Juvenile Court for vagabondage," he adds, "claimed to have been employed either at night or in the daytime without the necessary certificate. A serious inquiry showed that there was little truth in the statement of delinquents who were only trying to make themselves interesting. The truth is that the greater number of the children, under the pretext of going to work, entered the workshops only after the close of moving picture shows, and spent the night there." Mr. Guyon suggests that he should have the power to have a medical examination of children before they are permitted to enter a factory. The last report of the Department of Hygiene shows a great

improvement in the general state of health of school children. During 1914 contagious diseases were less prevalent. Increased medical inspection is accountable for this beneficial result.

The members of the Montreal Fire Department, in their leisure moments, have undertaken to give healthful recreation to the children of the city by flooding vacant lots in different parts to be used as skating rinks; 75 of these can be counted, and are a great source of enjoyment to the young people.

The executive of the Girls' Industrial School at St. Lambert's held its annual meeting on January 14. Much stress was laid upon the fact that most of the girls in the school were of sub-normal mentality. Under careful training they might attain technical efficiency, but never could go out into the world to earn their living. The institution has no legal right to detain them after a certain age, and therefore feels great anxiety as to their future. The request was made that the Provincial Government would soon offer some substantial aid in dealing with this difficult problem.

Montreal Local Council of Women.—At a recent meeting the executive committee of the Local Council of Women discussed the city milk supply. The President, Dr. Ritchie England, explained the context of the Macdonald College report. This report was mentioned in these columns in the January number of the *Labour Gazette*. The remarks made upon this occasion by Dr. E. Pelletier, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, show the necessity of adopting such regulations as are suggested in this report. The opinion of Dr. Pelletier is that the interest of the public, and of the farming population particularly, in the milk question be aroused by the use of moving pictures. This, he said, would be a practical manner of awakening from their apathy those who could do most in removing the real causes of an impure milk supply.

This same question was also discussed at the meeting of the Housewives League, held on January 28.

Nurses. — The Victorian Order Nurses, local branch, reports the following statistical details as to their work during the month of December:—

Total cases during the month.... 1,3
Total visits during the month.... 11,6

These were made by 66 nurses.

Five times as many nurses as could be accepted have volunteered for service in the army. Forty-two have been chosen and will leave with the McGill General Hospital for the front. The test is severe, as not only must the nurses show great efficiency in their work, but a knowledge of French as well as English is required.

Education. — The annual meeting of the Catholic Teachers' Association was held on January 22. One of the papers read was on "How to Develop Love of Country in the Child." A debate was also held on the "Best Methods of Teaching English to French-Canadian Children."

The annual report of the superintendent of public instruction contains an interesting account of the report made of late years to teach the principles of agriculture in the normal schools of the Province of Quebec. The work of establishing school gardens is progressing very favourably. In 20 schools, attended by 9,308 pupils, lessons are given in horticulture.

Questions Laid Before the Quebec Legislature. — A delegation from the Montreal Trades and Labour Council presented several recommendations before the Quebec Legislature, some directly interesting women and children. One of these asks for the abolition of the yearly lease. This resolution was accompanied by 50,000 signatures from Montreal residents. Another request is that school text books be sold at cost price pending their free distribution.

An important demand was that the law specify the weight boys shall be permitted to transport either by hand or by a push-cart, and that no messenger under 18 years of age be permitted to work after 6 p.m. Another commendation affecting factory employees was that the manufacture of anything in workers' homes be prohibited.

The "Perodean Bill," spoken of in the *Labour Gazette* of March, 1914, the object of which is to give the surviving consort right to share in the estate of the other, as against distant relatives, in the case of the latter dying intestate, was definitely adopted by the Legislative Council on January 27.

A delegation waited upon the Premier, Mr. Lomer Gouin, asking for certain changes to be brought to the License Law. All temperance workers are much interested in the success of the amendments desired, which read as follows:—

"To bring all clubs under the same restrictions as hotels, to forbid the issuing of licenses in any county which has adopted the Canada Temperance Act, and where an appeal has been denied; to place a time limit to the operation of bars in hotels and restaurants, and to the sale of drink by grocers on the same premises as they keep their beereries; to confer upon the wives of voters the same powers of voting on temperance questions as their husbands now have; to provide for local option by wards in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and, finally, to broaden the county prohibitory law."

Toronto.

Training of Houseworkers.—At the November meeting of the University Women's Club of Toronto a committee was appointed with Dr. MacMurchy as convenor to make plans for the efficient training of houseworkers, with the intention of raising the standard of domestic service, and also helping girls who were out of work. Principal McKay of the Technical School was much interested

and glad to co-operate, with the result that a course was outlined for four periods a week—Tuesday, 1.30 to 4.00, Cookery and Lecture; Wednesday, 1.30 to 4.00, Sewing and Lecture; Thursday, 7.45 to 9.30, First Aid and Care of Children; Friday, 1.30 to 4.00, Cookery and Lecture. It was decided to try to find twenty girls who would like to fit themselves as trained houseworkers and twenty ladies who would take these girls into their homes at a small salary in return for which the girls would devote a certain part of their time to doing the work of the house. The committee have been greatly assisted in this work by members of the Toronto Women's Press Club, who gave an excellent presentation of the plans of the committee in the press and placed the subject in a favourable light before the public. This and the efforts of the committee and some other ladies who were interested resulted in about twenty-five employers being found who were willing to employ houseworkers under the conditions decided upon.

The newspaper articles already referred to also had the result of bringing five applications from houseworkers—two from points outside Toronto and three from Toronto. In this group of applicants two are among the most promising of the students in the class at present.

Of the twenty-five employers mentioned, fifteen employed houseworkers and thirteen of them are now in regular attendance at the class. One employer was unable to keep the employee owing to a change in her own plans, and in another case the employee gave up the situation but still attends the class.

The eight remaining employers were all willing to carry out the arrangements made, but for various reasons the committee were unable to provide the eight employees.

The result is that fifteen have attended the class and the probability is that thirteen will complete the whole course.

The former occupations of the houseworkers as far as is known were:—

Dressmakers	2
Stenographers	2
No occupation given	3
Assisting in own house	4
Factory worker	1
Assistant nurse	1

The age varied from 18 to over 30.

The lowest wage paid to any of the houseworkers in the class is \$6.00 per month, so far as the committee are aware, and the highest wage is probably over \$15.00. This is paid to a girl who for some time has given great satisfaction to her present employer.

Many of the applicants were extremely attractive and refined in appearance, and the committee have been gratified to hear from Miss Davidson, who has charge of the class, that she is much pleased so far with the work.

Domestics.—Conditions among domestics have remained unchanged. There is a splendid opening for skilled houseworkers of any kind because none have been brought into the country since September. At the Women's Patriotic League Bureau only 10 per cent. of the applications for one month could be filled, although more than the required number were registered. The vast majority are incompetent either as cook or housemaid.

Stenographers.—Twenty-five per cent. of the stenographers in the city are said to be out of work, and the majority of those working have reduced salaries. The first-class stenographer is not hard to place, but so many girls have taken a short business course without sufficient public school or general education that they are not of great value to an employer, and in a time like the present are the first to be dismissed.

Tailoresses.—This month tailoresses have less than half the work they had in January last year. About 30 per cent. of them are out of work, and half of those working are on half time. The outlook is not encouraging, for there seems to be small hope of improvement in the spring. Not a great deal of military work is being done now in Toronto, and this concerns mostly operators and

pressers—the general staff are not employed on it.

Child Welfare.—The Baby Clinic have continued as usual throughout the month, and have been fairly well attended. There has been one clinic per week at each of the ten stations which have been established during the last eight months. In addition to the clinic classes of instructions to mothers have been given by the Public Health nurse and Domestic Science teachers from the Technical School, and have met with great deal of success.

During the month, through the effort of the Division of Child Hygiene, several midwives have been prosecuted and fined for practising midwifery.

Local Council of Women.—At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, the reports presented were of a very interesting character, and showed how widespread are the interests of the Council, and how great their influence in bringing about needed reforms, especially those relating to women.

The report of the Committee of Equal Moral Standard gave rise to a lengthy discussion on the working of the Woman's Court in the city, it being felt by many that a woman physician would be a great help to the women who are appearing in the courts. Toronto is one of the few cities that has a Woman's Court, and for a long time now this need has been felt. The Council will prepare for the appointment of a competent woman physician, who should have power of interrogation, that it might not be necessary for the unfortunates to be questioned in the presence of and by men. They are anxious that the medical and surgical side of the courts should be studied as well as the criminal.

The Equal Franchise League have been doing practical work in the case of expectant and nursing mothers. Over a hundred and sixty of these have already been cared for, and the number is increasing weekly. The Emigration Committee are undertaking a hostel

feature of the new station, and women and girls will be well cared for on their arrival in the city.

Women's Patriotic League. — The Board of Control has recommended a grant of \$1,000 to the Women's Patriotic Association to help them meet their weekly wage bill. On an average 75 women, who otherwise would be destitute are employed daily by the League in the doll industry and in making garments for the Red Cross.

The League are conducting a two days' sale in the 5 cent and 10 cent store of the Woolworth Company, corner of Queen and Yonge streets, where the articles made in their workrooms will be sold, in aid of the unemployed men and girls in the city. The work varies from girls of fifteen, sometimes the sole wage-earners of large families, old women, whose age and physique bar them from all the usual means of earning a livelihood.

The Women's Liberal Association of Toronto, assisted by similar associations in Ontario, has furnished the second hospital at Exhibition Park Camp, made necessary by the increasing number of troops there. This hospital, like the first, is in one of the horse stables, selected because of splendid ventilation and concrete floors. It is to be devoted to pneumonia patients and the more serious cases, and has therefore been more comfortably fitted up than the first hospital.

The Georgina House Association some months ago opened Spadina Lodge, where unemployed women and girls, or even on a reduced wage, could get board and lodging. The rates for board are arranged to suit the circumstances of the applicants, ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a week. Those without work and who can have board and lodging or meals in the lunch room free for a fortnight, and more than 100 girls have taken advantage of this. At present there are about 18 boarders and 60 each for lunch. A good substantial meal is given for 15 cents.

In factories January is always a quiet month, and this year it is more so than usual. The candy and whitewear factories, however, are reported as busier this month and have been able to employ more girls. Owing to the fire in the factory of the Rudd Paper Box Company, 125 girls have suddenly become workless.

Many changes in the Toronto school system were forecasted in Chief Inspector R. H. Cowley's report to the Management Committee of the Board of Education. Some of these are:—

1. The passing of the kindergarten classes and transition into kindergarten-primary classes.
2. The development of the Forest School movement.
3. Giving only day school education and care to mentally defective children.
4. Parental schools for morally sub-normal children.
5. Custodial schools for physically sub-normal children.

In the January elections Dr. Caroline Brown was elected a member of the Toronto Board of Education. She is the only woman on the Board.

Nurses.—An improvement was noted in the nursing profession early in the month, due to an increase of work in the hospitals. At present 160 nurses are registered in and conditions are about the same as last month.

Winnipeg.

The following figures from the city offices concerning the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau are the basis for the opinion that matters there are very satisfactory, as the totals show improvement over the corresponding period of the previous year in spite of the war. In fact, since the inception of this bureau in October, 1913, reports show excellent work done, while comparisons of the monthly reports for October, November and December, 1914, with the corresponding months of 1913 have proven favourable to the former (1914) in each case:—

	DEC., 1913.			DEC., 1914.	
	Positions Offered.	Positions Filled.		Positions Offered.	Positions Filled.
Agents	0	0		15	0
Chambermaids	10	4		3	3
Clerks	0	0		1	1
Cooks	17	1		0	0
Day workers	247	247		339	329
Domestics	72	56		122	56
Factory helpers	6	3		5	2
Housekeepers	19	6		10	5
Housemaids	8	6		0	0
Kitchen women	21	8		5	4
Laundry workers	1	0		4	4
Nurse girls	6	5	Nurses	1	1
			Nurse girls	6	8
Office girls	11	4		2	2
Stenographers	8	1		0	0
Waitresses	25	8		8	5
Ward maids	2	1	Tailoresses	1	0
Clerks	2	2	Governesses	1	1
Machinists	1	0			
Sewing maids	2	0			
	458	352		523	421

In the stores conditions were very fair. While one of the large stores had a greatly reduced staff, in others there were no reductions of staff nor of wages (save those taken on especially for the temporary work of the Christmas trade), while in another the staff was quite equal in number to the same month one year ago, and even larger in some departments, though saleswomen and office hands were taking forced holidays of two weeks, which naturally results in loss of pay.

The estimate of unemployment in Winnipeg at the end of the month totalled 9,000, of whom 500 were girls and women.

As the month has advanced garment workers have become busier; Government contracts, occasioned by the war, have been the cause. While in overall departments work was slacker, this was offset by increased work in the shirt departments. Practically all were working full time.

The bookbinders have 175 girls in the union, of whom 30 per cent. were out of work. While a few of the shops were working full time, they were, generally speaking, working two hours short per day.

Tailoresses were working on short time.

Demand was good in domestic circles both in the city and country, and wages offered were better, \$18 and \$20 being offered quite freely for competent help.

One of the agencies reported having a great many more positions out of the city than they could fill. Another stated that they have filled more positions for cooks and waitresses during the past week of January than during the month preceding. In one of the smaller restaurants ten waitresses demanded better hours and better pay during the progress of a meal, and were instantly given their time.

Stenographers have been a little more fortunate in securing permanent positions rather than temporary ones, as the latter were more frequently offered during the fall and early winter. Several good openings were offered during January.

Nurses have been securing cases of greater duration than during the early fall. As several have left the city, a list of 47 at the registry does not indicate a great improvement over last year. The new military hospital to be established, it was thought, would give employment to several graduate nurses.

The Local Council of Women called a conference of women's societies to make public all activities of such organizations pertaining to war work. The

arrangements for the comfort of the
 diers were discussed. Several of the
 urches, as well as the Women's Cana-
 n Club, had provided reading rooms,
 h writing materials, while one had
 nished rooms for toilet comforts, as
 l as games. Light lunches were also
 anged for. Mrs. A. M. Nanton re-
 ted for the Patriotic Relief Depart-
 nt that 3,000 garments had been given
 , as well as some 40 layettes for new
 ies (a layette includes 39 articles),
 ch garments had been the work of
 ommittee composed originally of 25
 en, but which was being augmented
 various organizations from churches
 independent societies. Since this
 k has been brought to their notice,
 ny other organizations have volun-
 ed to help. These garments are
 en out by the investigating commit-
 of the Patriotic Fund, and are in-
 der for any needy families, whether
 r need is caused by the war or other-
 e. Many other facts relating to Red
 ss and St. John's Ambulance Society
 k were made public, and a commit-
 was authorized to investigate all such
 k and report on same to further con-
 ences of a similar character.

Made-in-Winnipeg Exhibition at
 Y. W. C. A. was held January 26
 27, and will, no doubt, result in in-
 sed patronage of home industries.
 ng other exhibits were the follow-
 mattresses, straw and felt hats,
 erwear, tents and bags, confection-
 pickles and aerated water, and
 l-made flowers.

he annual meeting of the board gov-
 ng the Old Folks' Home was held,
 ing that the inmates from Winni-
 included 49 men and 38 women.
 e women had knitted 180 garments
 he soldiers, and a number for the
 ren's Hospital and the Home of
 Friendless. Affairs at the Old
 s' Home were reported as highly
 factory.

e of the finest movements for pro-
 ng the future citizenship of Winni-
 s the organization of the Winnipeg
 Club. Skill in such varied accom-

plishments as wireless telegraphy, print-
 ing, gymnastics, boxing, music and gar-
 dening has been attained by its mem-
 bers, according to reports received at
 their annual meeting. They have a mem-
 bership of 474, and receipts of \$3,069.28.
 R. T. Riley was re-elected president, A.
 M. Nanton vice-president, and J. H. R.
 Finnegan superintendent.

Vancouver.

There was very little change in the
 general condition of the labour market
 during the past month. The employ-
 ment situation remained critical in spite
 of the assistance of the City Relief De-
 partment, many persons being in actual
 need. The report of the City Relief De-
 partment for the past month showed
 that between five and six hundred fami-
 lies were being supported, or partially
 supported by the Department.

The Women's Employment League re-
 ported that during the months of Oc-
 tober, November and December, some
 1,031 women registered their names as
 seeking employment. Out of this num-
 ber, 405 were found situation, chiefly of
 a domestic nature, leaving 626 still un-
 employed.

During the month of January the fol-
 lowing women registered:—

	Registered.	Helped.
Stenographers	3	1
Office assistants	4	0
Bookkeepers	1	0
Tailoresses	7	3
Laundresses	2	0
Waitresses	5	2
General help	17	27
Housekeepers	8	9
Cooks	1	0
Nursemaids	9	3
Nurses	5	1
Teachers	0	0
Dressmakers	18	5
Garment workers	1	0
Milliners	0	0
Chambermaids	5	0
Store clerks	4	1
Day work	13	5
	103	57

Total registration since Oct. 7, 1914 1,134

Total number helped since Oct. 7, 1914 . . . 462

Total number not helped since Oct. 7, 1914 . . 672

A cheque for \$500 has been received by the Women's Employment League from the Provincial Government to assist in carrying on the work here in connection with the unemployed women and girls of this city.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council during the past month it was reported that a small boy had been caught in the machinery operated by a firm of casket manufacturers and died from injuries received. In view of the fact that the firm employed less than five people; and, therefore, did not come within the scope of the Factory Act, and the machinery not subject to inspection by the Inspector of Factories, a resolution was passed calling upon the Provincial Government to so amend the Factories Act that the Inspector of Factories would have jurisdiction over any factory, irrespective of the number of persons employed, where there is machinery of any kind in use. It was further resolved to submit the resolution to

the Local Council of Women, Women's University Club, Women's Employment League, and the Women's Forum, and to also take up the matter with the British Columbia Federation of Labour when in convention during the week beginning January 25.

Reports from particular employment show that the demand for female help of every kind during the past month was very much less than the supply. In domestic employment the average wage was stated to be between \$10 and \$12 per month, the demand being for general help.

Stenographers, bookkeepers and office assistants were unable to find employment.

Tailoresses, garment workers, dress makers and milliners had very little work during the past month.

Factory workers of every kind were more than fifty per cent. employed.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JANUARY, 1915.

ON January 14 an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between J. D. McArthur & Co., Ltd., contractors for the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and their conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen. The dispute grew out of a reduction of wages by the company.

A Board was established on the same day, Messrs. O. M. Biggar, K.C., of Edmonton, and D. Campbell, barrister, Winnipeg, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and of the employees respectively. The Board was completed on February 1 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice D. Hyndman, of Edmonton, as Chairman. The last-named appointment was made on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1914.

THE present article gives a review and an analysis of the trade disputes which occurred in Canada during the year 1914. The large table given at the conclusion of the article shows in detail the number of disputes in existence, together with the locality, cause, method of settlement and result, the dates of commencement and termination, the number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days through each dispute.

The number of trade disputes in existence in Canada during the year 1914 was 44, the lowest number recorded since the Department began the collection of strike statistics in 1901. The lowest previous record was in 1908, in which year, as in the year just closed, a financial and industrial depression existed. From that time the number of strikes rose gradually, until, in 1912, there were 150, more than double the number recorded in 1908. In 1913 the number fell off to 113, and this number, as will be seen, was more than cut in half by the figures recorded for the past year.

There was a decrease, also, in 1914, as compared with the two preceding years, in regard to all other items under which the Department classifies its statistics. The number of establishments affected by strikes in 1914 was 205, as compared with 1,015 in 1913 and 989 in 1912. The number of employees concerned in strikes also showed a decrease, there being 8,678 in 1914, compared with 39,536 in 1913 and 40,511 in 1912. Time losses in working days also showed a large decline from the figures of the previous years, the figures for the years 1914, 1913 and 1912 being respectively 430,564, 1,287,678 and 1,099,208. In all respects, save in the number of establishments affected (in which the figures for 1914 were slightly in excess of those of 1908) and time losses, the record for the year just closed showed much lower figures than during any previous year.

The number of disputes actually commenced in the year 1914 was 40, there being four disputes carried over from the previous year. These strikes were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island, shoe workers at Quebec and garment workers and cigarmakers at Montreal, which account for more than half the number of employees concerned, as well as half the approximate time losses in working days of the whole year. Leaving out of consideration these strikes, of which two were settled early in 1914, it will be seen that the year, both in regard to the number of disputes commenced, the establishments affected, the number of employees concerned and time losses, indicated a most satisfactory condition so far as harmonious relations between employers and employees are concerned.

The largest number of strikes occurred in the metal trades, these trades accounting for 14 disputes. The building trades came next, with 12. The greatest number of employees affected in any one group of trades was in the clothing trades, in which group is included shoe workers. Although there were but five strikes reported in this group, the number involved was over 3,500. The mining industry, in which there were but three strikes in existence during the year, had the next highest number of employees affected. The lowest number of employees affected in any group was in the food and tobacco trades, in which but two strikes occurred, affecting only 53 employees.

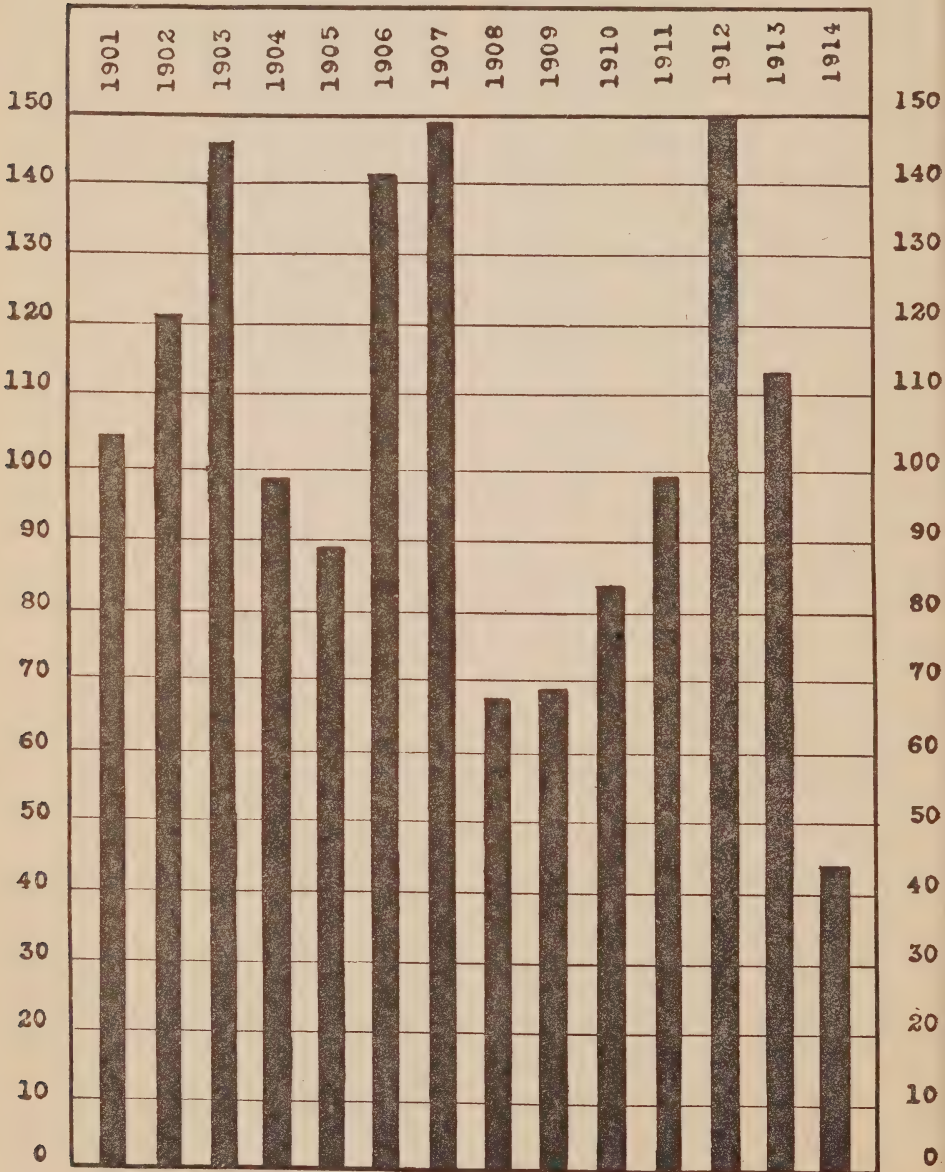
The most of the disputes occurred in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there being 20 strikes in the former province and nine in the latter. Nova Scotia and Alberta came next, each with four strikes recorded.

The chart on the following page gives a comparison of the strikes which existed in 1914, and in the preceding 13 years. There were altogether 1,476

trade disputes in existence in Canada Department has maintained its record during the 14 years during which the of industrial disputes.

Strikes and Lockouts, 1901-1914.

CHART SHOWING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1914 INCLUSIVE.



The More Important Strikes.

Without attempting to give the details of each of the strikes in existence during the year, it will be of interest to refer to some of the more important disputes in more detail than is given in the large table which concludes the present article.

Coal Miners on Vancouver Island.

Perhaps the most important strike in existence during the year, but which arose as far back as 1912, though the strike assumed its greatest proportions during 1913, was that of coal miners on Vancouver Island. In August, 1913, a partial settlement was arrived at through an agreement with the Vancouver Nanaimo Coal Company and its employees at the Jinglepot mine, numbering between 200 to 250 men, by which the company frankly recognized the union, but was not until June, 1914, that the dispute finally terminated.

Briefly reviewing the course of the strike, it may be noted that work ceased first at the Cumberland mines, controlled by the Canadian Collieries Company, on September 16, 1912, and two days later work ceased at the mines of the same company at Extension. The strike was the outcome, as has appeared from statements of the United Mine Workers of America, of an effort on the part of that organization to secure a joint working agreement between the union named and the mine operators on Vancouver Island, and although there was some question of alleged discrimination by the company against employees known to be active union workers, substantially the dispute was accepted as being a struggle for union recognition. After some months' idleness, or comparative idleness, the company reopened their Cumberland mines with such labour as was available, and, more slowly, resumed operations at Extension. On May 1, 1913, the men ceased work at all other

mines on the island, namely, Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jinglepot. This second strike was shown subsequently to have been a development of the strike of September, 1912, arising out of the desire of the U. M. W. A. to secure a general agreement with mine operators on Vancouver Island. The strike of May 1, like that of the previous September, took place without any preliminary negotiations between the union and any of the companies concerned. Branches of the U. M. W. A. had come into existence at all the mining centres, and in the second strike, as in the first (still unsettled), the struggle was generally accepted as one for union recognition.

In the course of a visit to the West, the Minister of Labour, during July, 1913, visited the various scenes of the disturbance and did what appeared possible at that time to bring about better relations between the various companies and their men. It was not, however, possible to secure an agreement. An enquiry was also conducted by Mr. S. Price, of St. Thomas, under a Royal Commission, and in the report presented by Mr. Price under date of August 14, 1913, will be found a full statement of the situations as then appearing.

Operations were beginning slowly at most of the mines when, in the month of August, considerable disturbances occurred at Nanaimo, South Wellington, Extension and Ladysmith, the latter place being the point at which resided a large proportion of the workers at Extension. A considerable number of special provincial police and some hundreds of militia were sent to the scene of disturbance, and work ceased for a time at all points save Cumberland. The company controlling the Jinglepot mine on August 18 made an agreement with its workers frankly recognizing the union. The situation at Cumberland did not undergo any material change. At Extension, where are located other mines of the Canadian Collieries Company, work was again slowly resumed, as also

at the mines of the Western Fuel Company in Nanaimo. In November, 1913, the Deputy Minister of Labour visited the scene of the dispute and further efforts were made, as above mentioned, to bring the parties into agreement, but the determination of the employers not to grant recognition prevented an arrangement being reached. In March, 1914, the Western Fuel Company made an agreement with its then employees on conditions involving an increase in wages approximating ten per cent. on those paid under the agreement in force when the strike of May 1 began. The new agreement was made terminable on October 1, 1916. During the month of June it was publicly announced that the United Mine Workers' organization had found it necessary to cease supporting the strike on Vancouver Island, and it became generally understood that the amount which had been paid out by the organization for the relief of strikers from the inception of the trouble in September, 1912, approximated one and a half million dollars. This situation made a speedy termination of the strike more probable in any event, and the outbreak in August of the European war and some general increase in unemployment in different parts of Canada, and notably in the Western Provinces, no doubt increased the disposition of the strikers to bring about a working agreement with the operators.

Shoe Workers at Québec.

Another important strike which arose in 1913, but which was settled in 1914, was that of shoe machine workers at Quebec, in which over 3,000 operatives were affected. This strike was settled through a conference of the parties brought about by an officer of the Department of Labour and a committee of citizens. The dispute commenced in the latter part of December, 1913, and affected about 3,000 employees in shoe manufacturing establishments operated by members of the Quebec Shoe Manu-

facturers' Association. The employees concerned were members of the Canadian Federation of Shoe Worker (Leather Cutters). The Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers (Machinists) and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (Shoe Lasters).

During October, 1913, notices were posted in the various factories setting forth the conditions which such factories would be operated under. The conditions imposed, besides fixing the rate of wages and hours of employment, gave the employers the exclusive right of engaging, discharging or suspending employees, and established the employer, or his representative, as the sole judge of the competence and ability of an employee to do specified work.

The terms of the employers were generally accepted at the time by the employees. In December, however, employees in two establishments objected to the employment of a non-unionist and struck work. The factories affected were those of the John Ritchie Company and Messrs. Gale Brothers, employing about 220 hands. At the end of December all the members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association decided to close their establishments, owing to the fact that their employees had refused to sign individually the agreement governing conditions of employment. The effect of this decision was to cause an almost complete cessation of work in the shoe manufacturing business in Quebec, the only establishments running being those operated by firms which did not belong to members of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Nearly 3,000 operatives about two-thirds of whom were made workers, were directly affected by this dispute, which caused a certain amount of unemployment in other lines, particularly among leather workers and boot makers.

Shortly after the inception of the dispute, Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, at the instance of the Minister of Labour, tendered the good offices of the Depart-

ment in bringing matters to a settlement. Mr. DuBreuil also met the parties concerned on two subsequent occasions, and assisted a committee of citizens in arranging, during February, a joint conference, which led to the termination of the trouble.

By the terms of the agreement the men were not required to sign individual contracts, but it was arranged that a committee of three representatives from each of the unions interested should sign for them. A monetary penalty was fixed for the fulfilment of the contract, the amount being \$600, or \$200 from each union, in case of non-fulfilment of the terms of the contract the money to be confiscated for the use of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Provision was also made for cases of individual grievances. Any employee having such was required to make a deposit of \$25.00 before the case could be heard by the Board of Arbitration, the party in default to bear the costs of the hearing. Another clause provided that the unions interested should secure legal recognition by incorporation as soon as possible.

Coal Miners at Nordegg, Alta.

There was but two strikes affecting miners which commenced during the year 1914 — coal miners at Nordegg, Alta., and metal miners at Cobalt. The former strike occurred on June 10, some 300 miners directly and 600 indirectly employed by the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, being affected. The employees were negotiating for an agreement and suspended operations pending an adjustment. The dispute was terminated on July 1 by the signing of an agreement between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Brazeau Collieries, Limited, dated July 1, 1914, and to continue in effect until March 31, 1915. The agreement followed practically the lines of the existing agreement between District No. 18 and the Western Coal Operators' Association with some amendments.

The strike of silver miners at Cobalt, in which some seventy-five miners in the employ of the Coniagas mine were affected, arose over a dispute as to a computation of the eight-hour day which went into effect January 1, 1914, as the result of legislation enacted by the Ontario Legislature. The matter was adjusted a couple of days after the dispute occurred and the men returned to work.

Carpenters' Strikes at Montreal and London.

Amongst a number of strikes in the building trades may be mentioned strikes of carpenters at Montreal, Que., and at London, Ont., which affected in both cases a comparatively large number of employees and many contracting establishments.

The strike of carpenters at Montreal arose out of the alleged unwillingness of contractors concerned to comply with an agreement made in 1912, and also in regard to questions affecting increased wages and shorter hours. A fair wage officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and both parties to the dispute were induced to submit the matters in question to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strike commenced June 1, and the men returned to work June 15, pending a reference to the Board. The Board was constituted June 23 and made its report July 17. As a result of the proceedings before the Board an agreement was reached between the parties, by which the men gained the greater part of their demands. A copy of the agreement reached was printed in the August, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. About 1,000 employees were affected by this strike.

Another strike of carpenters was that which occurred at London, Ont., on the same date at which the carpenters in Montreal went out. The number of men involved was 200, and the strike was for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, a

nine-hour day, union recognition and re-establishment of the apprentice system. The strike lasted for some six weeks, when the strikers finally decided to return to work on July 30 at the rate of wages existing before the strike.

Strikes in Clothing Trades.

There were two comparatively large strikes in existence during the year which affected garment workers. A strike of garment workers at Montreal, which commenced in September, 1913, and which affected about 400 employees, was settled during March, 1914. The strike arose over the announcement by employers of a proposed reduction in wages, and the number of employees who went out originally was added to by a number of employees in another establishment who went out on account of the alleged giving out of work to non-union hands. The dispute virtually became ended during March, 1914, although not officially called off, by the securing of work in other factories by the strikers.

A strike which affected about 100 employees of a cloak company at Toronto took place during March, the point at issue being apparently the introduction of the contract labour system into the women's cloak and suit trade. The company claimed that of the number who had gone on strike 40 returned to work, though this was denied by the union. Efforts were made by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto to bring the parties together and effect a settlement, but no adjustment was effected as the result of these negotiations. During May the number of the strikers was increased by 45 employees of another company going on strike for similar reasons to those which led to the original strike. The strikers were given strike pay by the unions concerned until the war was declared in August, and since then relief

was given to the most needy who could get no work elsewhere. At the outbreak of the war the strike was closed without settlement in both establishments affected, and a few weeks later one of the companies concerned was obliged to close its factory on account of business depression owing to the war.

Lockout of Harness Makers.

There was but one dispute throughout the year which could be said to be distinctly a lockout, that of harness makers at Gananoque, which occurred in March, some 30 employees being affected. No demands were made by the employees concerned, the cause of the dispute being the formation by the employees of a labour organization affiliated with an international union. A fair wage officer of the Department of Labour visited the locality and succeeded in bringing the parties together, but no settlement was effected at the time. Later through the efforts of an arbitration committee of the Gananoque Board of Trade, an agreement reported to be satisfactory to both parties was arrived at and the men returned to work, without relinquishing membership in the union they had formed.

Other Strikes.

Outside of the strikes herein particularly mentioned, the numbers affected were not large, and a great many of the strikes were of comparatively short duration. As mentioned elsewhere, the greatest number of strikes occurred in the metal and building trades. Brief particulars of each strike which occurred or existed during 1914 will be found in the large table which concludes the present article.

Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

There were approximately 8,678 employees involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes during 1914. Of the total number of disputes in existence during 1914, one affected more than 2,500 employees, two involved between 1,000 and 2,500 employees, and one between 500 and 1,000. One dispute af-

fecting between 250 and 500 employees, while thirty-nine affected less than 250 employees. A table is appended showing the classification according to magnitude, with reference to the number of employees concerned, of the disputes in existence in Canada during 1914. The table is illustrated by a chart on page 936.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.)

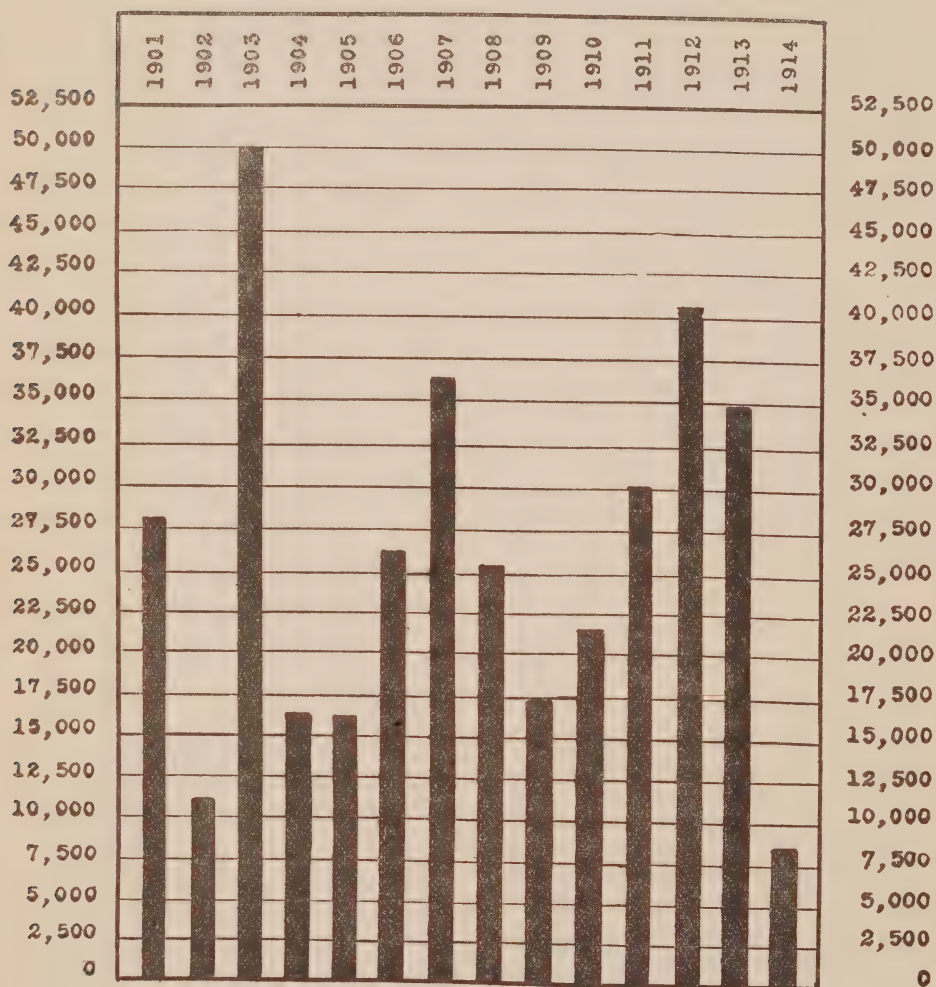
Limits of Groups.	No of Disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
2,500 and under 5,000 employees.....	1	15	3,000	117,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees.....	2	3	2,000	165,750
500 and under 1,000 employees.....	1	1	900	15,300
250 and under 500 employees.....	1	1	350	26,950
100 and under 250 employees.....	9	117	1,221	53,456
50 and under 100 employees.....	9	22	642	20,583
25 and under 50 employees.....	14	35	464	26,067
Under 25 employees.....	7	11	101	4,948
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

With reference to the magnitude of disputes, considered in the light of time losses, there were two disputes causing a loss of more than 100,000 working days. One dispute caused a loss of between 25,000 and 50,000 working days, and five disputes were each responsible for a loss of between 5,000 and 25,000 working days. Nineteen disputes ac-

counted for a loss of between 500 and 5,000 working days, while twelve disputes were each accountable for a loss of less than 250 days. Five disputes, the time losses caused by which had amounted to 45,723 at the end of the year, were unsettled at that time. The table on page 937 shows the magnitude of disputes during 1914, with particular reference to the number of working days lost.

Number of Employees,

CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA,
1901-1914.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(TIME LOSSES.)

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
100,000 days and upwards	2	18	4,000	270,750
25,000 days and under 50,000 days	1	1	350	26,950
15,000 days and under 25,000 days	1	1	900	15,300
10,000 days and under 15,000 days	2	1	1,100	24,840
5,000 days and under 10,000 days	2	41	235	16,615
2,500 days and under 5,000 days	3	81	210	10,985
1,500 days and under 2,500 days	4	9	337	8,127
1,000 days and under 1,500 days	4	5	228	4,546
500 days and under 1,000 days	5	12	399	4,046
250 days and under 500 days	3	3	193	1,098
100 days and under 250 days	4	4	248	669
Under 100 days	8	24	215	495
Unsettled at end of year	5	5	263	45,723
Total	44	205	8,678	430,054

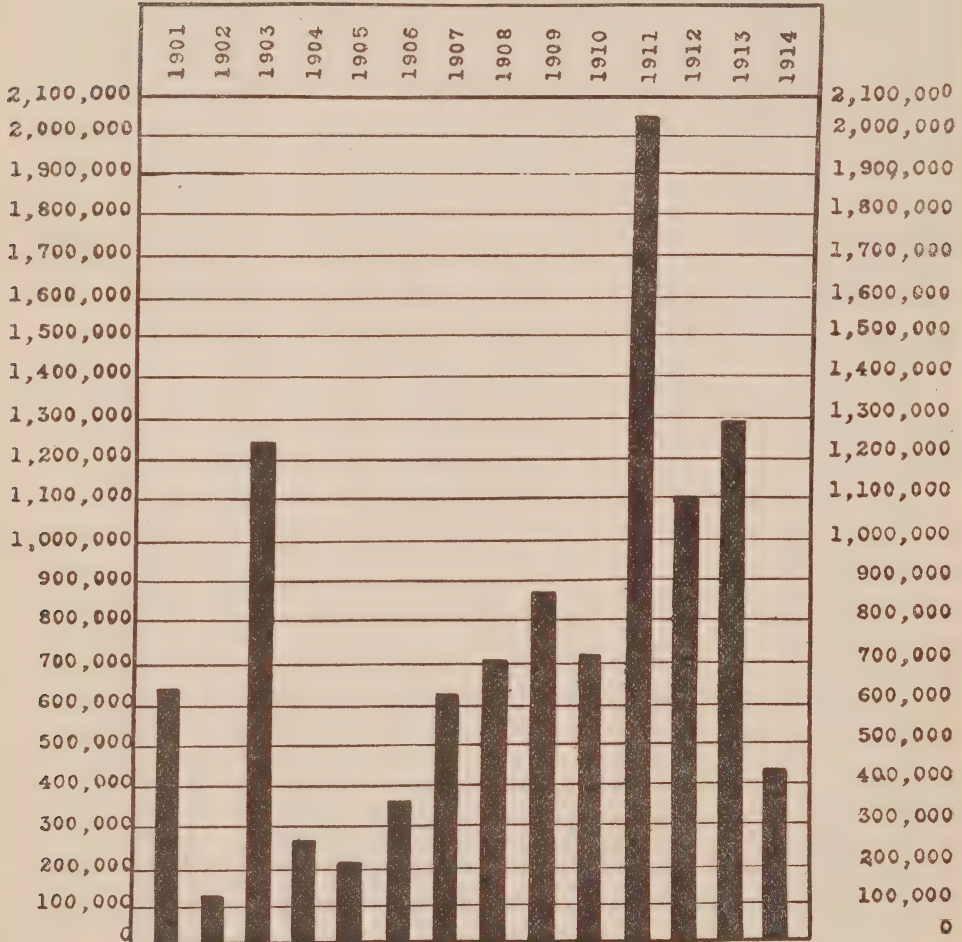
Time Losses in Working Days.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1914 amounted approximately to 430,054 working days. This is a considerable decrease from the time losses of 1913, when approximately 1,287,678 working days were lost. A

feature of the time losses is the fact that more than one-half (305,090) were the results of disputes which commenced during 1913. The chart on page 933 shows the variations from year to year from 1901 to 1914, inclusive, of the time losses caused by strikes and lockouts.

Time Losses.

CHART SHOWING BY NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS THE TIME LOSSES CAUSED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1914.



Number of Disputes According to Industries Affected.

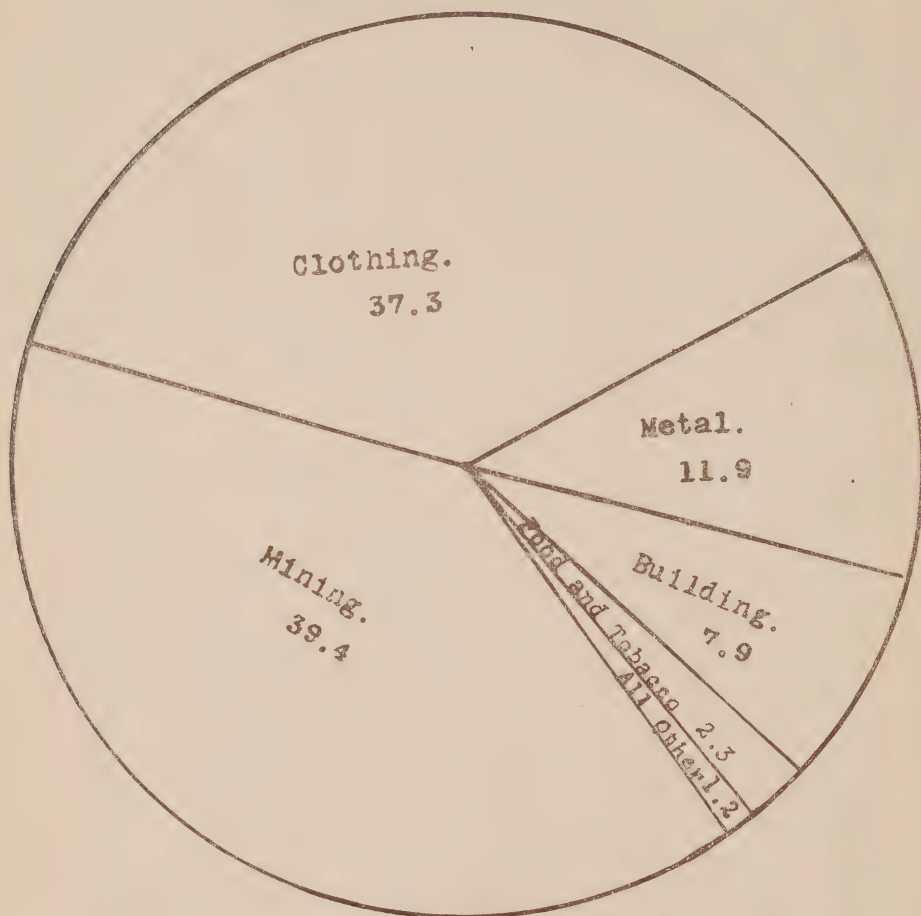
Of the 44 disputes in existence during 1914, more than one-half affected employees in the building and metal trades. Conditions in this respect were similar to those prevailing in 1913, when out of a total of 113 disputes in existence, 60 involved employees in these two industries. The 12 disputes in the building trades resulted in a loss of 34,056 days, and the 14 in the metal trades were responsible for a loss of 51,573 working days. During the previous year the number of working days lost in the

building trades amounted to 105,510. There were three disputes in the mining industry which accounted for time losses to the number of 169,200. Next in importance, from the viewpoint of time losses, was the clothing industry with a loss of 160,270 working days. Comparatively little time was lost as a result of trade disputes affecting members of any other special industry. The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during 1914, together with the number of establishments affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Class of Industry.	No. of disputes	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days
Mining.....	3	5	1,975	169,200
Building.....	12	140	1,745	34,056
Metal.....	14	14	983	51,573
Woodworking.....	1	1	80	800
Clothing.....	5	19	3,525	160,270
Food and tobacco.....	2	2	53	10,120
Leather.....	2	3	65	2,270
Transport.....	1	1	150	300
Miscellaneous.....	4	20	102	1,465
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

The following diagram shows the percentage of time losses attributable to each of the industries which were seriously affected by strikes and lockouts during 1914:—



TIME LOSSES BY OCCUPATIONS.

Diagram showing in working days proportions of time lost to various occupations by strikes and lockouts, 1914.

Duration of Disputes.

A considerable number of the disputes during 1914 were of comparatively short duration. Eleven did not last more than five days. Fifteen disputes lasted more than thirty days each, and altogether resulted in time losses of 243,895 days.

Two tables are appended, one of which shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1914, classified according to industries and duration. The second table presents an analysis of trade disputes classified according to causes and duration.

INDUSTRIES.	5 days or less.			6-10 days.			11-15 days.			16-20 days.			21-30 days.			Over 30 days.			Indefinite.			Total.						
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.					
Mining.....	1	1	75	1	1	150	1	1	900	1	1	15300	1	1	81000	1	1	153750	3	5	1975	3	5	169200				
Building.....	4	5	125	1	6	117	2	1070	12910	2	66	178	5086	3	61	255	14965	12	140	1745	12	140	34056					
Metal.....	4	4	169	3	3	262	2072	1	1	175	1925	2	2	132	4612	4	4	245	42618	14	14	983	14	14	51573			
Woodworking.....				1	1	80	800													1	1	80	800					
Clothing.....								1	1	30	330									5	19	3525	5	19	160270			
Food and Tobacco.....														1	1	35	7015	1	1	18	3105	2	2	53	10120			
Leather Workers.....														2	3	65	2270					2	3	65	2270			
Transport.....	1	1	150	300																1	1	150	1	1	300			
Miscellaneous.....	1	13	52	52	1	4	12	70												4	20	102	4	20	1465			
Total.....	11	24	571	1124	6	14	471	3761	4	4	1275	15165	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	5	5	263	45723	44	205	8678	430054

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

Causes.	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Indefinite			Total.		
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages.....	2	3	46	87	1	6	117	819	1	1	175	1925	1	1	1	5	25	145	88	40	483	11671		
Against reduction of wages.....	3	3	65	116	4	7	324	762	5	5	540	62863	5	5	5	5	5	540	62863	12	15	929	63741	
For shorter hours.....	1	1	75	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For recognition of union.....	1	13	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	1	90	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For increase in wages and other changes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees.....	1	1	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against employment of particular persons	1	1	40	80	1	30	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	1	1	53	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	24	571	1124	6	14	471	3761	4	4	1275	15165	1	1	900	15300	2	66	178	5086	20	96	5283	389618

Disputes by Localities Affected.

Nearly half the disputes (20) of the year occurred in Ontario, while nine occurred in Quebec. Only two strikes occurred in British Columbia, but here, again, the influence of the coal miners' dispute which commenced in 1912 is

seen, inasmuch as the two strikes in British Columbia resulted in time losses of 155,675 days, while the twenty Ontario disputes were responsible for a loss of only 72,183. The following table shows the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1914 classified by Provinces:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia.....	4	18	188	10,683
New Brunswick.....	2	2	230	2,780
Quebec.....	9	23	4,534	167,277
Ontario.....	20	79	1,269	72,183
Manitoba.....	2	66	193	4,219
Saskatchewan.....	1	4	12	70
Alberta.....	4	9	1,077	17,167
British Columbia.....	2	4	1,175	155,675
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

Disputes by Months.

Two tables are appended, as well as two diagrams, showing the effect of industrial disputes during each month of the year 1914. Taking the first of these tables, which shows the number of disputes actually commencing during each month, together with the number of firms involved, the number of employees affected, and the number of working days lost throughout the year as a result of such, it will be seen that the greater number occurred during the months of May and June, and also that a similar proportion of time losses were caused by

disputes which commenced during these months. During the last six months of the year only ten disputes occurred as compared with thirty during the first half. The second of this series of tables deals with the number of disputes in existence during each month. In this table, however, it will be seen that June and July provided the largest number of disputes in existence, but January and February involved the largest number of employees, January proving the worst month in this respect, when 4,450 employees were out of work as a result of strikes and lockouts.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TOTAL TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914.

Month	No. of dispute.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	1	1	75	150
February.....	3	6	222	2,065
March.....	5	6	395	3,170
April.....	4	6	200	1,195
May.....	8	39	422	6,830
June.....	9	116	2,631	37,979
July.....	3	3	207	987
August.....				
September.....	4	5	116	663
October.....	1	1	18	396
November.....	1	1	53	159
December.....	1	1	107	642
Total.....	40	185	4,446	54,236

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Month.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
January.....	5	21	4,450	118,275
February.....	7	26	4,300	66,337
March.....	8	11	1,473	33,798
April.....	10	15	1,337	25,575
May.....	12	45	1323	30,416
June.....	17	145	3,828	67,904
July.....	17	141	1,993	42,853
August.....	11	27	1,371	24,057
September.....	8	9	325	5,888
October.....	8	9	233	5,935
November.....	6	6	208	4,344
December.....	6	6	262	4,672

CHART SHOWING TIME LOSSES BY MONTHS, 1914.

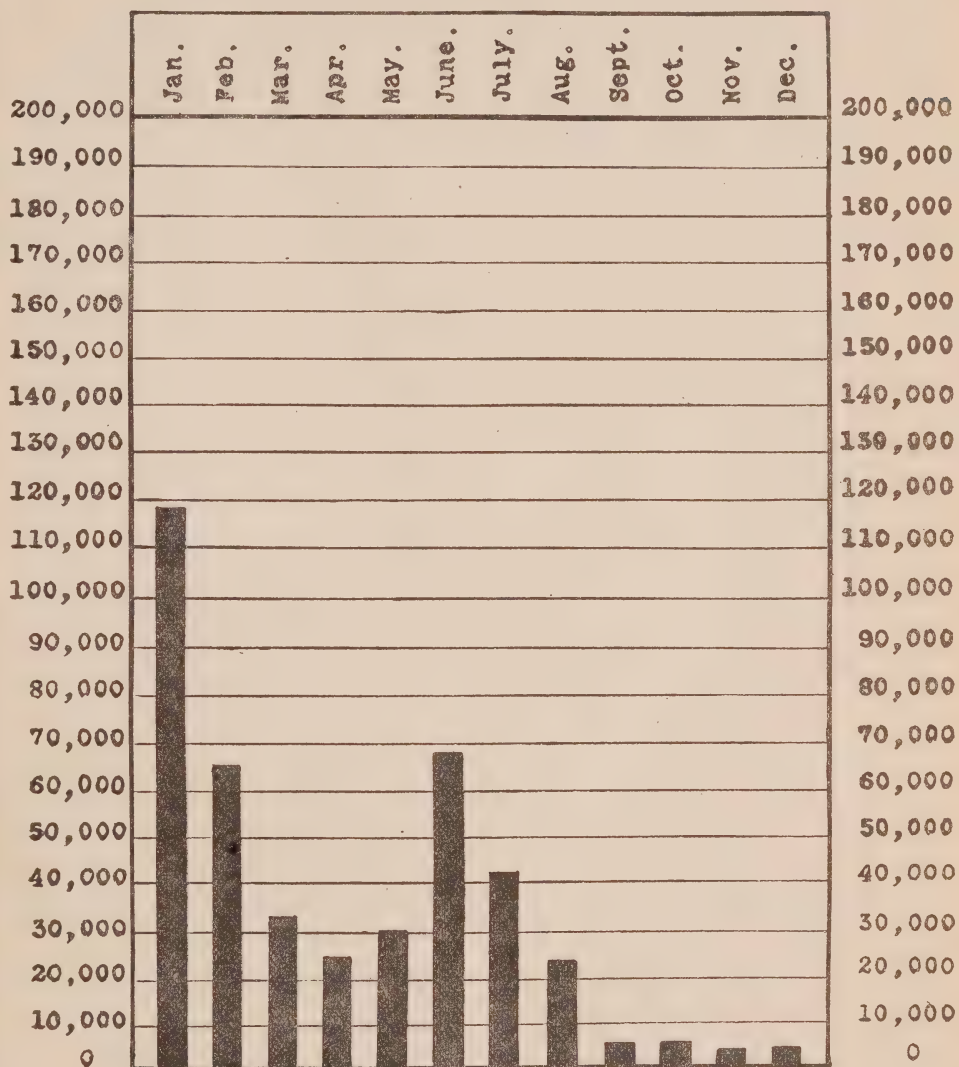
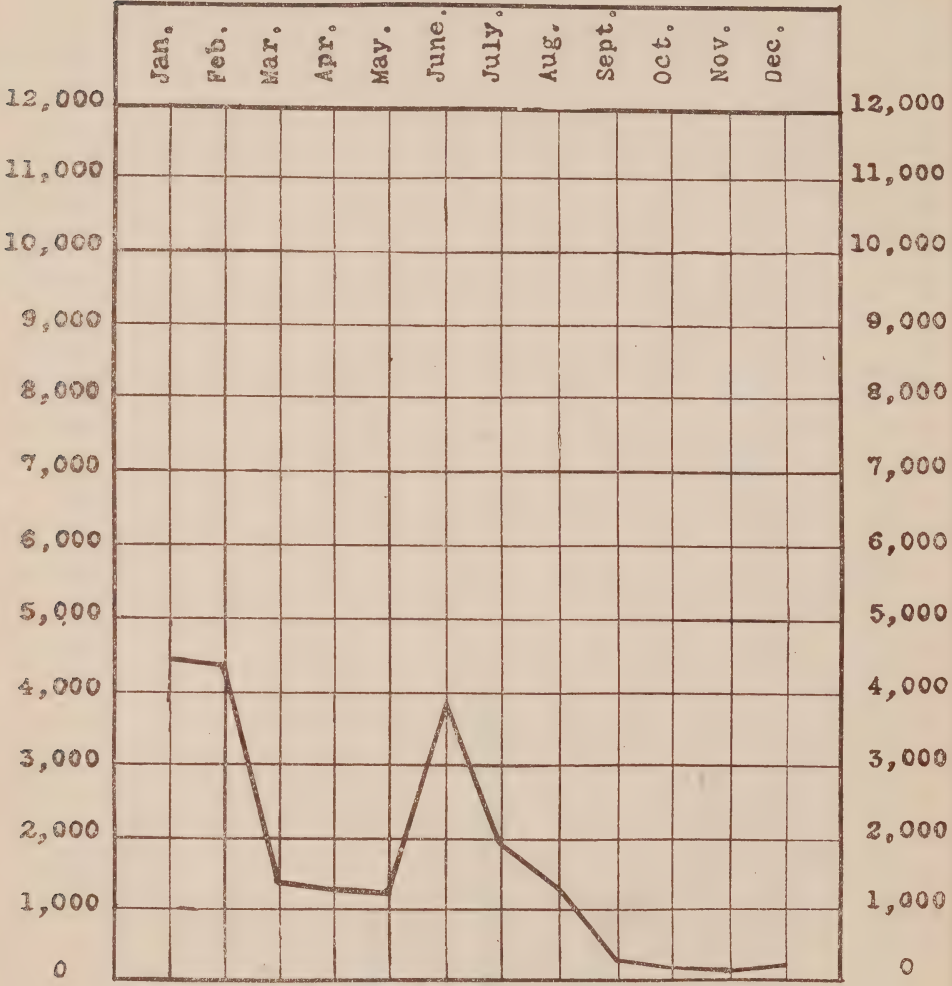


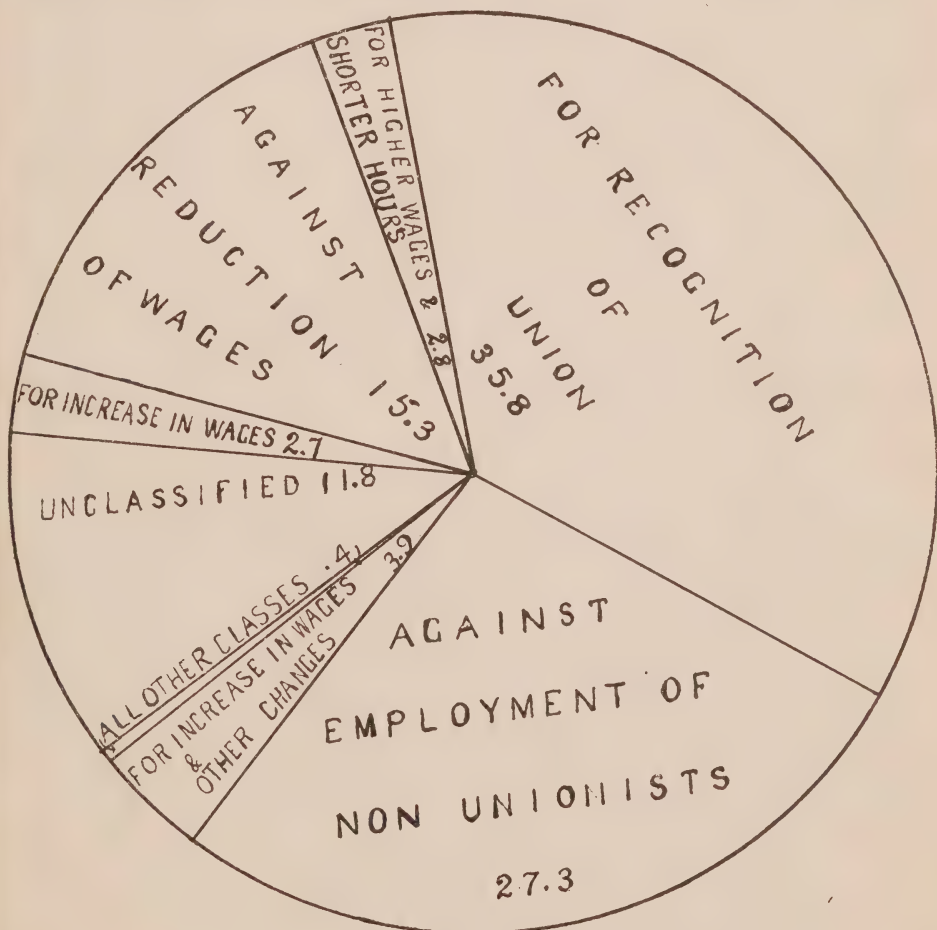
CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING EACH MONTH OF 1914.



Causes of Disputes.

As in 1913, by far the greatest number of disputes of the year occurred by reason of differences between employers and employees on the wage question. Out of the forty-four disputes in existence, twenty-five involved some phase of the wage question. Nine of these were the result of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase demanded by the men, twelve were occasioned by the refusal of the employees to accept a reduction of wages, and three were caused by the employees presenting a demand for higher wages and other concessions.

In only one dispute did the employees demand a reduction in working hours, as well as an increase in wages. These disputes resulted in total time losses of 106,177 days. As in 1913, the largest number of time losses were those caused by disputes involving the union question. This was chiefly due to the effect of the Vancouver Island coal miners' strike, which was primarily the outcome of alleged discrimination on the part of the operators against some of their employees, but which afterwards took the form of a dispute to enforce the demand of the men for recognition of the union.



TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

Diagram showing in working days proportions of time losses by causes of disputes in strikes and lockout, 1914.

The following table shows the number of establishments concerned, number of strikes and lockouts during 1914, classified by causes, and showing the number of employees affected, and the approximate time losses:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or object.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages.....	9	35	483	11,671
Against reduction in wages.....	12	15	929	65,741
For shorter hours.....	1	1	75	150
For higher wages and shorter hours.....	1	.....	1,000	12,000
For recognition of union.....	2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionist.....	2	16	3,090	117,180
For increase in wages and other changes.....	3	106	358	16,765
Against discharge of employees.....	2	2	185	1,490
Against employment of particular persons.....	2	2	70	260
Unclassified.....	10	12	1,436	50,995
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

A diagram on the preceding page illustrates graphically the final column in the above table.

Methods of Settlement.

As in 1913, the greatest number (17) of disputes in the case of which a termination was effected were settled through negotiations between parties concerned. Eight disputes ended by

work being resumed on the employers' terms, no negotiations having been in progress. The settlement of five disputes was the direct outcome of mediation, and in one case the strikers returned to work pending an investigation. In three cases the strikers obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the number of strikes in Canada, classified according to the methods of settlement:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT—1914.

Method.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	5	5	1,203	14,119
Negotiations between parties.....	17	131	4,929	147,207
Replacement of strikers.....	1	1	35	7,015
Work resumed on employers' terms without negotiations.....	3	47	587	16,398
Work resumed pending investigations.....	1	2	70	910
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	3	3	416	27,352
Unclassified, indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.....	9	16	1,438	217,053
Total.....	44	205	8,678	430,054

Results of Disputes.

Out of the forty-four disputes in existence, eleven ended in favour of the employees, seventeen being unsuccessful. A compromise was effected in seven disputes, while nine were either unsettled at the end of the year, or their results were indefinite, or not reported to the Department. The disputes in which the employees were completely successful resulted in a loss of 24,417 working days (5.8 per cent.); those which resulted in victory for the employers were ac-

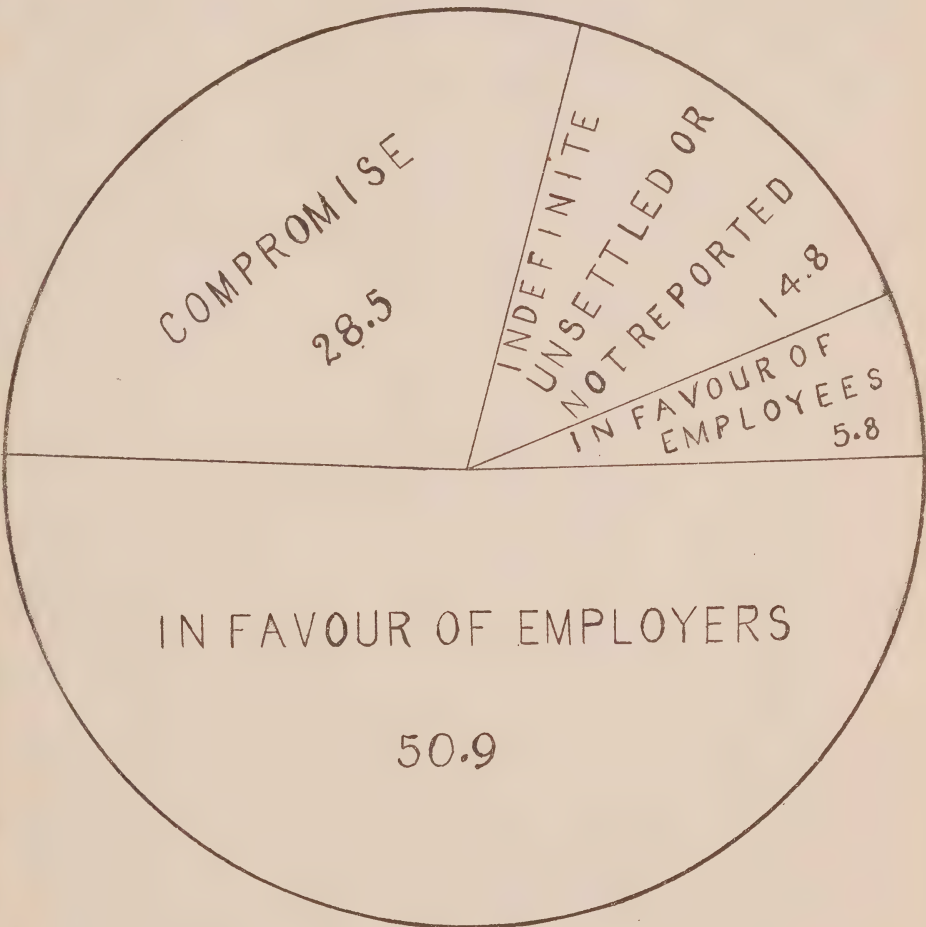
countable for a loss of 218,920 working days (50.9 per cent.). In the seven disputes where a compromise was effected, 123,924 working days were lost (or 28.5 per cent. of the total time losses). About fifteen per cent. of the time losses were occasioned by disputes which were either indefinite, unsettled or not reported. The following table presents an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in Canada during 1914, classified according to their results:—

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1914.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise.				Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported.				Total.			
	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of firms involved.	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
For increase in wages.....	4	24	93	6,708	3	3	263	4,129	2	8	127	834					9	35	483	11,671
Against reduction of wages.....	2	5	34	92	4	4	500	34,631	2	2	160	1,320	4	4	235	29,698	12	15	929	65,741
For shorter hours.....					1	1	75	150									1	1	75	150
For increased wages and shorter hours.....					1	1	1,000	12,000									1	1	1,000	12,000
For recognition of union.....	1	13	52	52	1	3	1,000	153,750									2	16	1,052	153,802
Against employment of non-unionist.....					1	1	90	180	1	15	3,000	117,000					2	16	3,090	117,180
For increased wages and other changes.....					1	40	200	9,600	1	65	140	4,060	1	1	18	3,105	3	106	358	16,765
Against discharge of employees.....					2	2	185	1,490									2	2	185	1,490
Against employment of particular persons.....					1	1	30	180	1	1	40	80					2	2	70	260
Unclassified.....	4	5	1,021	17,565	2	2	110	2,810					4	5	305	30,620	10	12	1,436	50,995
<i>Total</i>	11	47	1,200	24,417	17	57	3,453	218,920	7	91	3,467	123,924			558	63,423	44	205	8,678	430,054

An accompanying diagram also shows the proportions of time losses occasioned by strikes and lockouts during 1914.

with reference to the results of the disputes causing such losses.



RESULTS OF STRIKES.

Diagram showing results as estimated in working days of strikes and lockouts, 1914.

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working Days.
<i>Mining—</i> Coal Miners.....	Vancouver, Island, B.C.	Alleged discrimination against employees.	At a meeting of the unions at Na- namo, the strike was declared off.	In favour of employers....	Sept 17, Aug 19, 1912 1914 May 1, 1913		3	1,000	153,750
Coal Miners.....	Nordegg, Alta.	Operations suspended pending negotiations for an agreement.	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees....	June 10 July 1		1	900	15,300
Silver Miners....	Cobalt, Ont....	For reduction of working hours...	Strikers returned to work.....	In favour of employers....	Jan 27 Jan 29		1	75	150
					Total.....		5	1,975	169,200
<i>Building—</i> Bricklayers.....	Boischatel, Que.	Against reduction of wages and objection to Superintendent.	Men returned to work.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 26 Sept. 29		1	40	50
Bricklayers and Masons.	Edmonton, Alta.	Failure on part of company to carry out agreement providing for an increase of 5c. per hour after September 15.	Contractors agreed to pay the in- crease.	In favour of employees....	Sept. 22 Oct. 23		1	38	1,026
Bricklayers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages.....	Men returned to work at 70c per hour	Compromise.....	June 16 June 24		6	117	819

Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Referred to Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	Men returned to work at June old terms pending board's decision. Agreement signed later on terms favorable to employees.	1 June	15	1,000	12,000
Carpenters	London, Ont.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work.	In favour of employers.	June	3 July	40	200
Carpenters	Banff, Alta.	Against reduction of wages.	Contractors agreed to pay wages as laid down by union.	In favour of employees.	July	2 July	1	22
Marble Setters	Toronto, Ont.	Re-classification of work.	Men returned to work pending final settlement at headquarters.	Indefinite.	April	9 April	2	910
Painters	Brantford, Ont.	For increased wages.	Men gradually broke away and union decided to go back to work.	Strikers partly successful.	May	1 July	6	1,590
Painters	St Thomas, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	April	6 April	2	15
Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man.	Dispute as to whether or not the plasterers were capable of doing special work.	Settlement brought about by the Minister of Public Works.	In favour of employees.	Nov.	3 Nov.	1	159
Plumbers	Halifax, N.S.	For increased wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Part increase granted.	May	1 Aug.	15	3,775
Plumbers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages and recognition of union.	Men returned to work at former rate of pay.	Compromise.	June	8 July	65	140
			Total.				140	34,056

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commence- ment.	Date of Termina- tion.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working days.
<i>Metal—</i> Coremakers.....	Brantford, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	1	35	70
Electric Linemen.	Quebec, Que...	Refusal of men to work under a new foremen.	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	Mar 9	Mar 16	1	30	180
Electrical Work- ers.	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages.....	Some returned to work and others were promised their places back as soon as vacancies occurred.	In favour of employers.....	June 27	Aug. 15	1	52	2,132
Maclinists.....	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	May 11	.....	1	30	5,634
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	May 1	.....	1	107	22,020
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	1	18	1,244
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.....	Men accepted cut in wages.....	In favour of employers.....	Dec. 1	Dec. 7	1	107	642
Nail makers.....	St. John, N.B.	Regarding bonus for efficiency....	Men returned to work.....	In favour of employers.....	June 2	July 11	1	80	2,480
Rolling mill em- ployees.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Negotiations between parties.....	Compromise.....	Mar 28	April 13	1	125	1,250
Sheet metal work- ers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non- unionist.	Negotiations between parties.....	Strikers returned to work.....	April 24	April 27	1	90	180
Sheet metal work- ers.	Amherst, N.S.	Against reduction of wages.....	Men returned to work at original rates.	In favour of employers.....	May 11	May 14	1	8	24

Class of workers.	Location.	Disputational cause.	Unsettled at end of year.	Strikers accepted compromise terms.	June 25	190
Ship builders.	Victoria, B.C.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers accepted compromise terms.	Feb. 6	175
Structural iron workers.	Quebec, Que.	For increased wages.	Men secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	May 23	36
				Total.		51,573
<i>Woodworking:—</i>						
Riveters and car markers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Against reduction of wages.	Conferences arranged by Department of labour.	Some returned to work, places others filled.	Mar. 27	800
				Total.		800
<i>Clothing:—</i>						
Garment workers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	Sept. 19	350
					Mar. 31	26,950
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Indefinite.	Mar. 16	100
					Aug. 4	12,840
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged non payment of wages.	Strikers secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	April 28	30
					May 9	330
Garment workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against introduction of contract labour system.	Strike closed without settlement at outbreak of war.	Indefinite.	May 11	45
					Aug. 4	3,150
Shoe machine workers.	Montreal, Que.	Refusal of employees to work with non-unionist; later objection to signing agreement governing conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties.	Compromise.	Dec. 19	117,000
					Feb. 14,	3,000
					1913	
				Total.		160,270
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:—</i>						
Brewery workers.	Montreal, Que.	Demand for a minimum wage scale; shorter hours and recognition of union.	Unsettled at end of year.		June 15	18
						3,105
Cigarmakers.	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employers.	Dec. 13,	35
					Aug. 15	7,015
					1914	
				Total.		53
						10,120

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1914.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate time lost in working days.
<i>Leather Workers:</i> — Harness makers.	Gananoque, Ont.	Firms locked out employees who had recently formed union.	Mediation.	In favour of employees.	Mar. 2	April 14	2	30	1,080
Trunk makers.	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against union men in laying off of hands	Men returned to work.	In favour of employees.	July 7	Aug. 18	1	35	1,190
					Total.		3	65	2,270
<i>General Transport:</i> — Street Railway men.	Fort St. John, N.B.	Dismissal of members of union.	All but one man returned to work.	In favour of employees.	July 22	July 24	1	150	300
					Total.		1	150	300
<i>Miscellaneous:</i> — Barbers.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Against reduction of wages.	Negotiations between parties.	In favour of employees.	Feb. 16	Feb. 24	4	12	70
Bartenders.	Fort William, Ont.	For recognition of union.	Employers signed agreement.	In favour of employees.	May 1	May 2	13	52	52
Stage Hands.	Montreal, Que.	For increased wages.	Part increase granted.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 21	Oct. 31	2	25	875
Stage Hands.	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages.	Part increase granted.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 20	Oct. 31	1	13	468
					Total.		20	102	1,465

PROPOSED WAGE REDUCTION.

Notification by Grand Trunk official regarding adjustment of wage scale.

NUMEROUS statements have appeared in the press with reference to the matter of proposed wage reduction on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway System, both as to the Grand Trunk Railway Company and as to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in the case of certain classes of labour. The position of the Grand Trunk Railway System is set forth in a letter sent out on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on December 4, over the signature of Vice-President Howard G. Kelley, and on the part of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, under date of December 15, over the signature of Vice-President Morley Donaldson, and addressed to representatives of the labour unions respectively concerned, the letter being in the following terms:—

"In view of the very serious contraction in business and the consequent alarming decrease in earnings, this company is confronted with a situation which must be relieved as quickly as possible.

"The general downward tendency of rates, both freight and passenger, without any compensation reduction

in the cost of operation, has narrowed the margin of receipts over expenses to such an extent that with any further continuation of the present conditions this company will be confronted with a deficit.

"It therefore becomes necessary, much to the regret of the management, to notify you that the company will ask for a reduction in the rates of pay beginning with April 1, 1915.

"The extent of the reduction required, to be determined by the results of operation for the half-year ending December 31, 1914, will be communicated to you after January 1, 1915."

The classes of labour affected are understood to be the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The financial statements mentioned in the letter of the Vice-Presidents is understood to be now in preparation, and negotiations for an adjustment will be taken up as soon as the requisite information is available.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE Provincial Federation of Labour opened its semi-annual convention in St. John on Monday, January 11, at 2 p.m., J. L. Sugrue, President, presiding. The Secretary reported that twenty-six local unions, representing a membership of 3,000, were now affiliated with the Federation.

On Monday evening an entertainment was given the delegates by the local

unions in the hall of the Trades and Labour Council, at which C. H. Stevens presided. The speakers included Walter Allingham, J. L. Sugrue and Frank Lister, of Fredericton.

On Tuesday morning the following resolutions were discussed and adopted:—

The Mechanics' Lien Act only provides for a lien on wages for thirty days

and does not cover liens on insurance on building, land or other property. It was therefore decided that legislation be passed at the next session of the Legislature amending the Act to provide for a lien for full wages due and for a lien on insurance.

The second resolution dealt with an amendment to the Consolidated Statutes of 1913 regarding assignments or winding up of companies. The resolution asked that provision be made for the prior payment of all wages due wage-earners in these cases. This resolution was not concurred in by the committee and the committee's report was adopted by the Congress.

The next resolution dealt with hours of factory labour. The Federation was of the opinion that an eight-hour day should be adopted and that legislation for the establishing of such be sought at the next session of the Legislature.

Another resolution dealt with the granting of orders by the Militia Department. It requested that the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada take up the matter of having the workers of the Province of New Brunswick fairly dealt with in the letting of contracts by the Militia Department.

The Compensation Act of the Province was next discussed. The meeting passed

a resolution that a more perfect Act from the workers' standpoint be passed at the next session of the Legislature.

A resolution requesting the Government to provide free school books for children attending the public schools was passed.

The final resolution was one asking the Government to provide free medical inspection, including optical and dental inspection, for all children of school age.

On Tuesday afternoon the final session was held, at which J. L. Sugrue was recommended by the convention to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as representative for the labour men at the Legislature in Fredericton.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—James L. Sugrue, St. John, President; Frank Lister, Fredericton, Vice-President; P. D. Ayer, Moncton, Secretary-Treasurer; John Corbett, St. John, Recorder; C. H. Stevens (St. John), J. Marston (Moncton), H. Ryan (Fredericton), local Vice-Presidents.

A resolution was adopted asking that the Government recognize the union label and that union-made material should be purchased.

The next convention of the Federation will be held at Moncton, July 1 and 2.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE fifth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour met in Dominion Hall, Nanaimo, on January 25, 26 and 27.

The chair was occupied by Mr. George Pettigrew, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the local reception committee.

The report of the credential committee showed 32 delegates in attendance. At the last convention there were 120.

The decrease is partly accounted for by a change made in the constitution last year reducing the representation of local unions by one half. Although the number of delegates was very much smaller than at former conventions, they were fairly representative of all industries and all parts of the Province from Fernie to Prince Rupert. Washington State Federation of Labour sent as fraternal delegate Mr. J. Hosking, a member of the United Mine Workers of

America, who, during the course of the convention, delivered an address on labour legislation in the State of Washington. Miss Gutteridge, of Vancouver, who had just returned from the meeting of the Washington State Federation of Labour, which she attended as fraternal delegate from the British Columbia Federation, gave an interesting account of the proceedings of the convention.

President's Report.

The opening paragraphs referred to the European war, in which the hope was expressed that "although this gigantic spectre confronts the workers of the European continent, I trust there will arise out of their mingled blood and sorrow a chastened working class, who will no longer leave to secret diplomacy the shattering of lives and homes, which in all wars the workers must pay." Regret was expressed that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had not met the appeal of the Executive for financial assistance in a manner adequate to their needs. Reference was made to the release of the imprisoned Vancouver Island miners and the final settlement of the strike. Under the head of "Unemployment," the President says: "I have assisted to the best of my ability all deputations that have waited on the Government to secure relief for the distress which is so prevalent throughout the Province, and have been assured by the Premier that when municipalities could no longer meet the situation the Government would render what assistance was needed. Reference was also made to the assurance given by the Attorney-General that legislation would be enacted at the present session of the Legislature that would protect the interests of workingmen who through inability to meet payments were liable to lose their homes.

Report of Executive Committee.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the different matters pertaining to legislation passed by the Fed-

eration were taken up with the Provincial Government, of which the following is a summary:—

Workmen's Compensation Act.

Employment agencies.

Prison reform.

Women's franchise.

Forty-four-hour week.

Amendments to present Act *re* Mines Inspection.

Wash houses for miners.

Boilers Inspection Act.

Registration of plumbers.

The throwing open to bona fide settlers of all vacant lands.

Scaffold inspection and the need for provincial laws regulating same.

Abolition of property qualification for public offices.

Standardization of street and electric railway cars, buffers and platforms.

One day's rest in seven for conductors and motormen on electric railway cars.

Protesting against assistance by the Province to increase armaments.

Urging that provincial material and labour be used on all public contracts, and the enforcement of the standard rate of wages.

Inspection of persons handling food-stuffs and the premises where same is prepared.

Protesting against the granting of sums of money to organization for inducing immigration.

The report states that strong representations were made to the Government on the need of legislation as outlined above, emphasis being laid on the need of a new Workmen's Compensation Law. The Executive was received by the Premier, who later informed them that the memorial had been placed in the hands of the Royal Commission on Labour. Organization was hampered through lack of funds to prosecute the work, yet the membership of the Federation has been well sustained. The report concludes with the following paragraph: "The year having been one of the most eventful in the history of the Province,

it has brought forward problems which it is necessary for the workers to face. The prevalent unemployment and consequent hampering of all organizations in their work will necessitate renewed activities of the men in the movement to retain the ground gained in the past and to make further progress. With this object we trust the convention will be a means to the end in view, and that in future the movement in the Province will profit by experience gained in times like the present."

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Total receipts for the year 1914 were shown to be \$2,235.81, and the total disbursements \$2,217.40, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$18.41. Regarding membership the Secretary states: "Since the last report there has been a decrease in the membership of local organizations to a considerable extent, and this is reflected in the number of members affiliated. The organizations mostly affected are the building trades, some of which have been reduced in membership by over fifty per cent. In some districts where there were more than one local of the same organization these have been amalgamated, and to that extent this is shown in the decreased number of organizations affiliated. The number of new affiliations since last convention is ten; ten organizations have withdrawn, and five have lapsed. This leaves a total of 110 organizations affiliated. Any attempt to give an estimate of the actual number of the aggregate membership of organizations affiliated at the present time would be liable to be misleading, owing to conditions outlined above, and to the fact that all organizations have not yet sent in their per capita tax on the number of members in good standing; but, based on the last payment of per capita tax, the affiliated membership would be approximately 12,250." Last year the Secretary-Treasurer's report showed 120 organizations affiliated, having a total membership of 13,950.

The result of referendum votes on several amendments to the constitution is given as follows: To reduce the representation of local unions at conventions from two to one delegate for the first one hundred members, 3,863 voted in favour and 397 against. To add to Article II, "no member of a militia corps shall be eligible for membership in any local affiliated with the British Columbia Federation of Labour." This proposition received 3,900 votes in favour and 262 against. On the question, "Are you in favour of a general strike in support of the Island miners?" the result of the vote is not given in figures, but the Secretary adds: "Many locals wrote giving reasons for their failure to support a general strike at this time, giving in some cases their position as being bound by agreements and constitutions; others quoting the state of the labour market and many other minor reasons, but all expressing sympathy for the miners and resentment at the treatment which had been meted out to them. As a result the vote was very small."

Report of Trustees, B.C. Federationist.

This report showed that the British Columbia Federation of Labour, through their trustees, now owns a half interest in the newspaper. Owing to present industrial conditions the directors have found it necessary to adopt a policy of retrenchment and reduce the size of the paper. The profit and loss account for year ending June 30, 1914, showed, after a liberal writing off for depreciation of cuts, furniture, etc., a profit of \$1,995.23. The statement of assets and liabilities showed them to be equal in amount and almost so in character. Under the heading of "Administration," the report concludes: "Your trustees wish to inform you that the British Columbia Federationist is almost entirely dependent upon advertisements for financial support, the subscriptions, union advertising, etc., being insufficient to defray the initial cost of production, and until such

me as organized labour is prepared to nance a medium of expression these undesirable advertisements will continue to appear. Their scarcity up to date has resulted in reducing the size of the paper. Regarding the editorial policy we believe that, except in a few instances, it has during the past twelve months more nearly expressed the opinion of organized labour than it did in past years. We consider that the editorials have assumed a distinctly better tone, and wish to state that the management has cordially co-operated with your trustees in any attempt to better the moral or financial position of the paper."

Report of Committee on Officers' Report.

This committee recommended the acceptance of the reports of the various officials and congratulated the officers on the efficient manner in which they had conducted the business of the Federation in the face of great difficulties. The only report to evoke any discussion was that of the trustees of the British Columbia Federationist. Some criticism was indulged in regarding the policy and management of the paper, but when the vote on the adoption of the report was taken there was no dissenting voice. The Audit Committee reported that they had examined the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and had found everything in good order and the books well kept.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution and Laws, another Vice-President was added to the Executive Committee and the Province was divided into vice-presidential districts as follows: By a referendum vote the unions affiliated with the Federation, Vancouver will elect 2; Victoria, New Westminster, 1; district east of Vancouver, 1; Prince Rupert, 1; District 1, U.M.W. of A., 1; District 28, U.M.W. of A., 1.

Resolutions.

The following is a synopsis of the various resolutions passed by the convention:—

Appealing to the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to render assistance in furthering the organization of the timber workers of the Province.

Urging trades and labour councils and local unions to more activity on behalf of the unemployed by insisting that they be provided with some means of earning a livelihood.

That the Provincial Government be urged to so amend the Truck Act that its provisions may effectively cover and prevent such conditions as now prevail at a certain mill on the Fraser River.

Urging the Provincial Government to enact such legislation as will ensure a greater degree of safety to the public in the matter of plumbing.

That all labour organizations that may be on strike at any time be requested to forward a weekly statement of conditions to the Secretary-Treasurer of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, he to be authorized to disseminate the information as widely as possible.

Urging the incoming Executive to endeavour to have the Masters and Servants Act so amended to require any employer of labour to deduct fees for the services of a doctor when so requested by the men.

That the British Columbia Federation of Labour, through the incoming Executive, make strict enquiry into any and all Workmen's Compensation measures that may be introduced into the Provincial Legislature with the object of having longshore workers brought within the scope of the statute.

That this convention again go on record as favouring the enactment of legislation in this Province to prevent the employment of Caucasian women or girls by Asiatics.

Requesting the executive officers to urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity of enacting a law requiring all mine inspectors to be elected by the miners in the locality where they perform their work of inspection, and to have the present law relative to gas committees changed to read "competent person or persons" instead of "one or two of their number."

Complaining of unfair competition of Oriental barbers, inasmuch as they are not required to observe the sanitary standard set for white barbers, and requesting that the Provincial Government be asked to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, giving municipalities power to regulate the hours of opening and closing at all times.

That the officers of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada insist on the right of peaceful picketing in times of strike, and also insist on a law being passed by the Dominion Government on the same lines as the British Picketing Law.

Knowing full well that the present mode of production is extremely anarchistic and brings on periodical panics through unemployment and keeps us in a state of unpreparedness to resist despotic encroachments of industrial capitalists, therefore we in convention assembled pledge ourselves to keep up a continual propaganda to enlighten the workers to take every opportunity that comes our way by putting in our demands as soon as the wheels of industry begin to operate after we have suffered through the said panics.

Favouring the simultaneous expiration of all working agreements and wage contracts, and urging all labour unions to assist in promoting this object.

Condemning the action of labour union officials for endeavouring to recruit from the ranks of labour men to go to war.

Favouring a consolidation of the militant sections of the labour movement for the purpose of protecting their rights

against the organized forces of capitalism.

That Rule 37 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act be amended to read as follows: "That the various mine inspectors be elected by popular vote from amongst the men actively engaged in the mining industry; and that salaries of said inspectors be paid by the Provincial Government.

That this convention go on record to the effect that the Coal Mines Regulation Act should be so amended that in cases of mining disasters the company on whose property the disaster occurs shall pay rescue parties wages equivalent to their earnings when engaged at their ordinary occupations.

That mine owners and operators shall engage a sufficient number of miners who shall constitute a corps duly qualified to apply first aid treatment to any injured person or persons; and that in order to facilitate work of said corps, ambulance boxes containing all necessary appliances shall be placed in the immediate vicinity of all working places.

That the Provincial Government be urged to so amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act that suitable provision be made for the dependents of Inspection Committees, Pit Committees, Check Measurers, or those engaged in rescue work following a disaster, of those who lose life or limb in pursuit of said duties.

That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare an article on the subject of "Picketing," and mail a copy to each body affiliated with the British Columbia Federation of Labour, and to have same published in the British Columbia Federationist.

Urging the Executive Committee to impress upon the proper authorities the necessity of imposing such regulations upon all auto busses engaged in the transportation business as will make their operations safe to the general public. (The Resolution Committee amended the above by adding "and that the Executive Committee use its efforts to bring about the result desired in the

foregoing resolution when the British Columbia Electric Railway Company shows a willingness to deal fairly and equitably with their employees." The resolution as amended was adopted.)

That the Executive Committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labour request the Provincial Government to so amend the Municipal Clauses Act that a municipality will be enabled to invest its sinking funds in short time debentures of its own.

Setting forth the dangers to which longshoremen are subject in the course of their employment through defective gear, and urging the appointment by the Government of inspectors of gear, winches, derricks, etc.

Protesting against a condition imposed by the Provincial Government when advancing money to municipalities for relief work, which stipulates that not more than \$2.00 per day of 8 hours shall be paid to workmen.

That this convention favour and do all in its power to reduce hours of labour from 8 to 7 per day, thereby providing employment for 12½ per cent. more of the workers.

Favouring a land colonization scheme on the small holdings principle, and the clearing of land for cultivation to relieve the unemployed problem.

That the Executive Committee of the British Columbia Federation of Labour be instructed to use their best efforts to have enacted a law governing the construction, installation and maintenance of all pole lines, sub-stations, power stations, and all electrical apparatus, with the view of affording better protection to workmen.

That the Executive Committee urge the Provincial Government to pass legislation regulating the number of passengers "jitney" busses or motor busses may carry, and that the operators of such busses be required to put up sufficient bonds to cover any damages that may be awarded to persons receiving

injury while riding on any of said busses.

That this convention requests the Provincial Government to do all printing for Government purposes and all necessary work for school supplies and literature for educational purposes at their own plant.

That all labour bodies throughout Canada and the United States take up the discussion of such questions as Anti-Militarism, General Strike and Organization, so that they will be in a position, should occasion require, to take definite action in such a way as will make war impossible.

That the question of debarring members of militia corps from becoming members of trades unions or holding membership therein be left over until such time as international unions provide for the enforcement of such a measure.

That the Executive be instructed to urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity of amending the Factories Act, making its provisions applicable to all factories, without regard to the number of persons employed.

That the Executive be instructed to urge the Provincial Government to amend the Elections Act to permit of voters casting their votes in other electoral districts than the one in which they may be registered.

That the Executive be instructed to immediately interview the Provincial Government and demand more effective measures for the relief of the unemployed.

That efforts be made to secure the release of Herman Elmer, a member of the United Mine Workers of America, who has been interned by the military authorities in Vernon jail.

Election of Officers.

Officers and delegates to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were elected as follows:—

President—A. Watchman (acclamation).

Vice-Presidents — Vancouver, J. H. McVety and W. F. Dunn; Victoria, B. Simmons; New Westminster, W. Yates; Prince Rupert, W. E. Denning; Revelstoke, J. Lyon; District 28, U.M.W. of A., S. Guthrie; District 18, U.M.W. of A., A. J. Carter.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. S. Wells (acclamation).

British Columbia Federationist Trustees—President Watchman and Secretary-Treasurer Wells.

Delegates to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—President Watchman and Secretary-Treasurer Wells.

It was decided not to send a delegate this year to the Washington State Federation of Labour.

The convention will be held next year at Vancouver at the call of the Executive.

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION.—MORE THAN USUAL.

AS part of the campaign which the Dominion Department of Agriculture has inaugurated for the purpose of bringing about increased agricultural production in Canada, the Department of Agriculture has issued an "Agricultural War Book," which also bears the sub-title "Patriotism and Production—More Than Usual." This Agricultural War Book is a presentation of facts and suggestions bearing on the present and probable future supply of agricultural products as influenced by the war. The book has been issued by direction of the Honourable Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, primarily for the use of speakers who will address the agricultural conferences to be held throughout Canada.

In an introduction to the publication in the form of a "message to the farmers of Canada," the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture calls attention to the great forces which have been mobilized in Europe and to the large proportion of those who have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war, and points out that should the war continue into the summer of 1915 the food production of Europe cannot approach that of normal years; that looking at the situation in its most favourable light there will be a demand

for food which the world will find difficulty in satisfying; that while Britain needs men, she must have food, and that farmers in Canada should prepare for a heavier production in 1915 and 1916. "The Government," states the Minister, "is strongly impressed with the desirability of increasing the crop acreage in Canada. The Canadian farmer, earnestly bending all his energies to increase the food supply for the Britisher at home and the British soldiers at the front, is doing his share in this gigantic struggle of the Empire." Farmers are warned not to sacrifice their live stock during the war crisis, and it is stated that apart from the practical certainty that wheat and other foods this year will yield large financial returns to the producers, farmers who, by extra effort, enlarge their wheat and other field crops and increase their live stock production will be doing the best thing possible to strengthen the Empire in its darkest trial.

The book is divided into seven parts. The first part is devoted to résumés of speeches by Ministers of the Federal and Provincial Governments in regard to the necessity for efforts on the part of farmers to increase production during the next couple of years. Part II contains articles by the director of the Dominion

Experimental Farms and by the chiefs of agricultural departments and colleges in the provinces on different phases of agricultural development. Part III deals with the various countries engaged in or affected by the war, and gives a synopsis of the important physical and economic aspects of the different countries. Part IV is devoted to a discussion of the live stock situation and contains a number of articles by officials of the Dominion Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. In this part there are also included articles on cereals and flour, seeds, and the growing of potatoes. An article on the

world's grain situation completes this part.

Part V is devoted to articles on farm labour, flax fibre, sugar beet industry, wheat production in Canada and the United States, and miscellaneous articles on production. Part VI, entitled "Feeding the Fighters," deals with this phase of the question, and contains a number of interesting incidents of the war in this connection.

Part VII gives statistics of field crops in Canada and in other countries, and contains figures regarding Canada's imports and exports. A comprehensive index is given at the back of the book.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1914.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the last quarter of the calendar year, 1914, including the months of October, November and December. During the last quarter there was a considerable increase in the number of changes in wages and hours of labour as compared with the other three quarters of the year. There were altogether 27 changes reported to the Department as having gone into effect during this quarter, 22 of which were of the nature of reductions in wages; one a reduction in wages and hours of labour, and four increases in wages. During the first quarter of 1914, 17 changes were reported; 23 were recorded for the second quarter, and six during the third, making a total of 73 changes during the year. The number of employees affected by these changes in the last quarter was 4,021 as compared with 1,907 involved in the six changes of the corresponding period of 1913.

The General Result.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected in each group of trades:—

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES CHANGES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1914, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED:—

Trade or Industry.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees Affected.
Mining.....	1	300
Building.....	5	455
Metal.....	5	1,205
Woodworking.....	1	30
Textile.....	1	850
Civic Employees.....	7	977
Miscellaneous.....	6	204
Unskilled Labour.....	1	.....
Total.....	27	4,021

It will be seen that the most important changes from the viewpoint of the number concerned affected metal trades and civic employees.

In a larger table following are shown the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour according to classes of workmen affected, with the number affected in each case, the date from which each change took effect and the particulars of the changes in so far as could be ascertained.

Changes by Industries and Groups of Trades.

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours of labour according to the several industries and groups of trades affected:—

Mining.—On December 1, 300 employees of the Pacific Coast Coal Company received a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. There was no change in the number of hours worked.

Building.—Five changes affecting upwards of 455 employees occurred in the building trades. On October 1, 150 plasterers at Ottawa had their wages reduced five cents per hour. By this change the men received \$24.30 a week as compared with \$29.70 a week as formerly, the hours (54) per week remaining unchanged.

Carpenters (150) at Victoria received a reduction in their wages of 75 cents per day, making a weekly salary of 48 hours amount to \$21, whereas previous to December 1 it amounted to \$25.50 for the same length of time. This change was brought about at the request of the Victoria Builders' Exchange.

At Victoria also, painters, paperhangers and decorators to the number of 75

had their wages reduced from \$4.25 per day of eight hours to \$3.50 per day for the same length of time. This change was brought about at the request of the various shops, and went into effect December 1.

Plasterers to the number of 50, and plasterers' helpers to the number of 20, were also affected by these changes, their wages being reduced by \$1.00 a day. The former now receive \$30 a week instead of \$36, and the latter receive \$18 instead of \$24. These changes went into effect December 1, and were brought about at the request of the Victoria Builders' Exchange.

Metal.—Five changes went into effect among workers in the metal trades.

At the Massey-Harris establishment in Brantford, 500 employees accepted a reduction of ten per cent. on December 1. This reduction was made on the rates which prevailed before the factory closed down in the early fall.

On October 14, iron moulders, core-makers, blacksmiths, pattern makers, wood workers, painters, machinists and labourers (500) in the employ of the Verity Plough Company at Brantford had their wages reduced ten per cent. Whereas formerly the wages for a pay day, which occurred every two weeks, amounted to from \$10.50 to \$17.00, the wages since the change ran from \$10.35 to \$16.20. This change was voluntarily arranged between employers and employees on account of the falling off in business.

Owing to the general depression, 50 moulders at Calgary had their wages reduced 5 cents per hour on October 1. This meant a reduction of \$2.70 from

the weekly salary, which formerly amounted to \$24.30.

Moulders, machinists, pattern makers and labourers (75) at Orillia also had a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. The weekly time worked (60 hours) remained the same, but the wages which had been from \$10.50 to \$24, were changed to run from \$9 to \$21 per week.

Eighty moulders, blacksmiths, machinists, metal workers and labourers in the Hudhope-Anderson Company, Limited at Orillia, received a cut of twenty per cent. in their wages. This change went into effect about October 1, owing to trade depression, and changed the weekly pay to from \$10.50 to \$27, and to from \$8.40 to \$21.60 per week of 60 hours.

Woodworking.—Only one change affected 30 employees in the woodworking trades. These woodworkers were in the employ of the Victor Woodworkers at Amherst and received a reduction of from \$1.20 to \$2.40 per week in their wages. This change took place on November 1.

Textile.—Eight hundred and fifty employees of the Wabasso Cotton Company at Three Rivers had their wages reduced 15 per cent. on December 14, the company claiming that this was only a temporary arrangement. There was no change in the hours per week.

Civic Employees.—Five changes affected 542 employees. Of these, 42 teamsters at Brantford had their wages reduced 50 cents a day on October 1. This was done in order to give opportunities to employ more men on civic work and curtail expenditure as far as

possible. The weekly wages prior to this date had been \$27.50, and since then \$24.75. Fifty labourers at Brantford were also affected at the same time, having their wages reduced 2½ cents per hour, reducing the weekly wages for 50 hours per week from \$10 to \$8.58.

Teamsters at Hamilton (100) were cut down 5 cents per hour on October 15.

At Ottawa the civic engineer declared that the light was insufficient to work nine hours, and as a result 300 labourers had their wages and hours of labour reduced on December 1. Weekly wages before the change were \$13.50, and after \$10.50.

At Oak Bay, B.C., civic labourers to the number of fifty had their wages reduced by 50 cents a day on November 16 at the request of the corporation council, weekly wages in consequence being changed from \$18 to \$15.

Miscellaneous.—Among workers in the miscellaneous trades the following changes went into effect. Stage hands and musicians in the employ of the Orpheum and Gayety Theatres, Montreal, struck work about September 23 for an increase in wages. After being out for some five or six weeks they returned to work about October 31, in consideration of a ten per cent. increase, part of which was given following the conclusion of the strike. The balance was to be paid when the war was at an end. The old scale of wages was from \$17 to \$22 and the new one \$18 to \$23 a week. At the same time 13 musicians received an increase of \$2 per week, making their rates after the strike \$24 a week instead of \$22.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Mining:—</i>													
Coal Workers...	Nanaimo, B.C.	300	Dec.	1 A reduction of 10 per cent.									
<i>Building:—</i>													
Plasterers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	150	Oct.	1 A reduction in wages of 90c. per day.	\$ 29.70	\$24.30	54	54	.....	\$5.40	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	Victoria, B.C.	150	Dec.	1 A reduction in wages of 75c. per day.	25.50	21.00	48	48	.....	4.50	.....	.....	At request of Victoria Builders' Exchange.
Painters, decorators and paperhangers	Victoria, B.C.	75	Dec.	1 A reduction in wages of 75c. per day.	25.50	21.00	48	48	.....	4.50	.....	.....	At request of the proprietors of the various shops.
Plasterers.....	Victoria, B.C.	50	Dec.	1 Reduction of \$1.00 per day.....	36.00	30.00	48	48	.....	6.00	.....	.....	At request of Victoria Builders' Exchange.
Plasterers' helpers.	Victoria, B.C.	30	Dec.	1 A reduction in wages of \$1.00 per day.	24.00	18.00	48	48	.....	6.00	.....	.....
<i>Metal:—</i>													
Implement makers.	Brantford, Ont.	500	Dec.	1 A reduction of 10 per cent on all wages and prices paid before factory was shut down.									
Iron moulders, core makers, blacksmiths, pattern makers, wood workers, painters, machinists and labourers.	Brantford, Ont.	500	Oct.	14 A reduction of 10 per cent on all wages over \$18.	\$ 10.50 to 17.00	\$ 10.35 to 16.20	59	59	.....	15c to 87c	.....	.....	Voluntary concession.

Moulders.....	Calgary, Alta..	50	Oct.	1 A reduction in wages of 5c. per hour.	24.30	21.60	54	54	2.70	.....	.....	Reduction made by firm owing to quiet times.
Moulders and machinists, pattern makers and labourers.	Orillia, Ont.....	75	Oct.	1 A reduction of 10 per cent to all employees.	10.50 to 24.00	9.00 to 21.00	60	60	1.50 to 3.00	.....	.....	Owing to trade depression.
Moulders, blacksmiths, machinists, metal workers, wood - workers and labourers.	Orillia, Ont.....	80	Oct.	1 A reduction of 20 per cent to all employees.	10.50 to 27.00	8.40 to 21.60	60	60	2.10 to 5.10	.....	.....	Owing to trade depression.
Woodworking:— Woodworkers.	Amherst, N.S..	30	Nov.	1 A reduction of wages.....	12.00 to 16.50	10.80 to 14.10	60	60	1.20 to 2.40	.....	.....	A temporary reduction agreed to by the men.
Textile:— Cotton Mill hands.	Three Rivers, Que.	850	Dec.	14 A reduction of wages amounting to about 15 per cent of the salaries paid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Temporary reduction by company.
Civic Employees: Teamsters.....	Brantford, Ont.	42	Oct.	1 A reduction of 50c a day for man and team.	\$27.50	\$ 24.75	50	50	\$ 2.75	.....	.....	Action of civic authorities. To furnish opportunities to engage more men and curtail expenditure as far as possible.
Labourers.....	Brantford, Ont.	50	Oct.	1 A reduction of 2½c. per hour....	10.00	8.58	50	50	1.42	.....	.....
Teamsters.....	Hamilton, Ont.	100	Oct.	15 A reduction of 5c. per hour.....	60c. and 65c.	50c. and 55c.	55 to 60	55 to 60	5c.	.....	.....
Labourers.....	Ottawa, Ont....	300	Dec.	1 A reduction in wages and hours of labour.	13.50	10.50	54	42	3.00	.....	12	Civic engineer declared light insufficient to work nine hours.

Musicians.	Montreal, Que	13	Nov.	14	An increase of \$2.00 per week.	22.00	24.00	.....	2.00	.....	Outcome of a strike.
Stage hands.	Ottawa, Ont.	4	Oct.	31	An increase of \$2.00 per week.	12.00	14.00	.....	2.00	.....	Result of strike.
Stage carpenters	" "	1	"	"	An increase of \$2.00 per week.	17.00	19.00	.....	2.00	.....
Laundry work- ers.	Victoria, B.C.	150	Nov.	2	A reduction in wages.	12.00	10.00	54	.....	2.00	At the request of the laundry proprietors.
Laundry drivers	" "	25	Nov.	2	A reduction in wages.	18.00	16.00	54	.....	2.00	
Unskilled labour: Labourers.	Sherbrooke Que.	.....	Oct.	15	A reduction in wages.	1.50 to 2.00	1.00 to 1.25	60	48	.....	Arrangement between parties.

About the same time four stage hands and one stage carpenter struck work at Ottawa, also for increased wages, and after being out about the same length of time as the men in Montreal they, too, received an increase. The stage hands were to be increased from \$12 to \$14 a week, and the stage carpenter from \$17 to \$19 a week.

On November 2, 150 laundry workers

and 25 laundry drivers at Victoria had their wages reduced, the former from \$12 to \$10 a week of 54 hours, and the latter from \$18 to \$16 for the same length of time.

Unskilled labour.—Owing to the number of unskilled workmen out of employment, wages for labourers at Sherbrooke, Que., were reduced from \$1.50 and \$2.00 a day to \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JANUARY, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

January, 1915.....	138.6
December, 1914.....	137.3
January, 1914.....	136.5

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number rose during January as a result of advances in grains, poultry, butter, cheese, flour, raw furs and raw rubber, but cat-

tle, hogs, beef, hog products, eggs and sugar were somewhat lower.

As compared with the same month last year, higher price levels appeared in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Miscellaneous Groceries and Provisions, Woollens, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Liquors and Tobacco. Price levels were lower in Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Metals, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for January, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1915, DECEMBER, 1914, AND JANUARY, 1914.

	No. of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Jan., 1915.	Dec., 1915.	Jan., 1914.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	198.4	189.8	140.5
" Western.....	4	182.2	162.3	117.1
Fodder.....	5	185.3	183.5	160.4
All.....	15	189.7	180.4	140.2
Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	212.5	213.4	227.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	154.5	154.9	176.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	149.5	147.3	162.4
Poultry.....	2	178.0	157.8	193.6
All.....	17	176.8	174.5	194.0
III. Dairy products.....	9	178.3	183.3	179.2
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	156.5	156.5	151.7
Fresh fish.....	3	158.6	158.6	168.1
All.....	9	157.2	157.2	157.1
V. Other Foods :				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	110.3	101.1	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	87.8	97.0	93.4
Dried fruits.....	4	119.2	114.1	116.9
Fresh vegetables.....	3	138.5	155.1	155.4
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	101.2	97.7
All.....	17	115.5	113.6	121.3
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	146.8	144.6	122.7
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	114.0	122.2	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	124.6	129.2	106.3
Condiments.....	5	128.0	128.0	97.6
All.....	25	132.4	133.9	111.8
Textiles :				
Woolens.....	5	149.7	151.1	138.6
Cottons.....	4	125.0	125.8	144.5
Silks.....	3	84.0	85.2	93.8
Jutes.....	2	153.3	147.7	242.8
Flax products.....	4	133.2	129.2	115.1
Oilcloths.....	2	101.2	101.2	104.7
All.....	20	127.2	126.4	135.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	202.8	†202.4	195.2
Leather.....	4	161.7	161.7	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	175.5	†174.4	168.5
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	99.4	99.1	101.3
Other metals.....	13	126.5	126.2	128.2
Implements.....	10	108.5	108.5	106.9
All.....	34	112.3	112.2	113.2
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	119.8	120.3	127.5
Lighting.....	4	92.4	92.4	92.2
All.....	10	109.1	109.2	113.3
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	180.3	†180.7	184.2
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	110.5	†110.5	112.0
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	146.0	143.2	140.9
All.....	48	141.2	138.6	141.6
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	198.2	138.2	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	76.6	76.6	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.1	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	130.0	130.0	128.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	137.5	137.5	111.5
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Raw furs.....	4	121.8	96.2	226.5
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	138.3	139.9	134.6
Sundries.....	7	107.5	105.4	109.3
All.....	17	121.8	114.3	145.8
All commodities.....	263*	198.6	137.3	136.5

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

†Revised.

More detailed information as to the price movement during January is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat rose from \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly \$1.50 by the end of the month, and Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.13-1.15 to \$1.45-1.50. A good demand and higher prices in Europe, demand from millers, unfavourable reports as to shipments from Argentine and India, imports into Australia and New Zealand, the continuance of the closing of the Dardanelles, preventing the export of Russian wheat, speculative buying on the grain exchanges, and holding back of the crop by farmers were reported as the causes. Other grains advanced in sympathy with wheat. Oats rose from 56c to 60c at Winnipeg, and from 46c to 55c at Toronto. Western barley advanced from 65c to 77c, and Ontario barley from 66-68c to 71-73c. Corn rose from 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, and flaxseed from \$1.38 to \$1.64 $\frac{1}{2}$. Peas advanced from \$1.60-1.70 to \$1.85-1.90, and rye from \$1.05-1.06 to \$1.09-1.10. Hay rose slightly at Montreal, but was steady at Toronto. Bran, shorts and baled straw were upward on good demand for feed.

Animals and meats.—Butcher cattle declined at Toronto from \$7.25-8.25 to \$7.40-8.10, and at Winnipeg from \$5.75-6.50 to \$5.50-7.25. The higher grades were in good demand, but the supply was not large. The lower grades offered on the market were plentiful, but were not in good demand. Beef declined 50c per cwt., as demand was not strong, and consumers were asking for the cheaper cuts. Hogs eased off from \$7.30 to \$7.15-7.30. Dressed hogs advanced 25c per cwt. Bacon and ham eased off, and salt pork declined to \$26.00 per barrel. Sheep firmed slightly. Lamb rose, but later declined 50c per cwt. Stocks of poultry were not so heavy, and fowl rose to 10-12c, and turkeys to 18-20c, being scarce.

Dairy products.—Butter, finest creamery, advanced at Montreal from 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and at Toronto from 31-32c to 32-33c for creamery prints. Dairy butter also advanced one cent. Stocks were reported to be getting lower, but there was some enquiry from England for dairy butter. Cheese advanced from 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -157 $\frac{3}{8}$ c to 16 $\frac{1}{8}$ -16 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, as stocks were reported lighter. Fresh eggs declined at Montreal from 55-60c to 43-45c, and at Toronto from 43-50c to 35-37c. Storage eggs declined one cent. Supplies of fresh eggs were coming on the market slowly, lowering prices gradually, but a spell of cold weather caused some temporary firmness.

Fish.—The dry fish market was firmer, sales being reported at \$6.75 per quintal, and stocks were reported to be not large. The Porto Rico market, however, was reported to be unfavourable. The export demand for salt herring was reported good. The lobster catch on the south shore of Nova Scotia was not large on account of bad weather. Sales of canned lobsters were reported at \$12.00 per case as compared with \$20.00 last year.

Fruits and vegetables.—Prices of apples were higher for the best grades, No. 1 Northern Spies being as high as \$3.50. Oranges declined from \$3.25-3.75 to \$2.25-3.00. Lemons declined 25c. Sultana raisins rose to 12-13c. Onions advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag. Potatoes declined at Montreal from 60c to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bag.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour advanced steeply following advances in wheat. Manitoba first patents rose from \$6.70 to \$7.40 per barrel, and the price was still rising at the close of the month. Winter wheat patents rose from \$6.00 to \$7.00 and was still firmer than spring wheat flour. The export demand was good, but domestic dealers and consumers were reported to have fairly large supplies. Rolled oats advanced from

\$3.05 to \$3.77 per bag. The price of bread to retail dealers advanced 1 cent per three pound loaf at Toronto. Similar advances occurred at several other cities. Tea advanced one penny in London. Coffee continued to decline, and Rio was down to 16-18c and Santos to 18-22c. Sugar declined again on account of cheaper raw sugar and an easy demand.

Textiles.—The great demand for coarse wool raised the prices in some cases even higher than for fine grades. A line of fine woollen underwear declined 50c per dozen. The demand for raw cotton for export from United States improved and prices advanced from 7.65c to 7.80c per pound at New York. Grey cottons and prints averaged lower, but coloured cottons averaged higher. Raw silk was 5c to 10c lower, but later advanced on a sudden demand for raw material. Jute eased off slightly but recovered. Hessians rose under a better demand. Flax fibre rose from 11½-12¼c to 12-14¼c per pound.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—All heavy leathers and boots were very firm and tended to advance. Box calf and similar lines were fairly steady. Fine goods such as dongola kid were steady. Sole leathers were advancing and in strong demand. Tallow advanced slightly.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron, Summerlee, sold slightly higher. Brass and copper were also higher. Quick-silver declined from \$52.50 to \$50.00. Bar silver declined to 49c. Spelter rose from 5½c to 6c. Tin fell from 36-38c to 35-36c.

Fuel and lighting.—Gasoline declined ½c per gallon. Connellsville coke was quiet and steady.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals advanced from \$17.25 to \$18.50, but vessels were scarce and freights were high. Lumbering operations were facilitated by a fall of snow. Prices remained fairly steady. Box factories were busy making packages for the shipment of war supplies. B. C. fir was quoted at Winnipeg at \$23.00 as compared with \$21.50 in December, but shingles were down from \$3.00 to \$2.90. Wire nails fell at Toronto to \$2.05 and at Montreal to \$2.15. Sash cord declined to 26c, and wire cloth from \$1.55 to \$1.50. Copper wire was higher in sympathy with copper. Benzine declined ½c. Linseed oil rose 3c per gallon. Turpentine declined from 68c to 65c.

House furnishings were steady.

Drugs and chemicals.—Opium was somewhat dull and easy. Carbolic acid was in good demand, but difficult to obtain.

Miscellaneous.—Muskrat fur, raw, was firmer at 15c, and skunk rose to \$1.50. Pulp and paper markets were quiet, except for newsprint paper. Contracts were being renewed 5c and 10c higher than last year. Ground wood pulp declined \$1.00 and sulphite pulp was \$1.00 to \$2.00 lower. Raw rubber was higher at New York.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0739	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9335	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0327	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3339	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.3361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1528	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.3	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5*	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	138.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7502	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	137.7	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	140.7	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	139.0	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	138.2	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.3	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	.....	.....	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.662	.....	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100: 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100: 48 commodities included

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

(*) Preliminary.

The *Economist*, London, Jan. 2, 1915, reported a marked advance in the index number at the end of December, the highest level for years having been reached. The rise in December was due almost entirely to foodstuffs, particularly cereals.

The *Statist*, London, Jan. 9, 1915, reported a further substantial advance in the prices of commodities. Vegetable food, animal food, minerals, textiles and undries showed increases.

Bradstreet's, New York, Jan. 16, 1915, reported a further advance by January . Wheat, flour, oats and rye rose on account of increased foreign demand and speculation in wheat. Cotton rose on a revival of exports. Renewed foreign orders and curtailed production raised prices of copper. Leather advanced on account of scarcity, and large overseas demand. An advance in wool followed embargoes on shipments in different countries.

Dun's Review, Jan. 9, 1915, reported a further slight recession in prices, the declining tendency being, however, partly offset by advances in wheat and other cereals as a result of insistent foreign demand. Iron and steel showed some increases. Meat, provisions, and sugar were lower. By the first of February a considerable advance was reported because of the continued sensational advances in domestic grain market.

Gibson's index number of the prices of foodstuffs in the United States averaged 64.7 in January, as compared with 62.3 in December, standing at 67.0 on January 30, as compared with 64.4 in the previous week.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general rise in flour following steep advances in wheat and in wholesale prices of flour. Bread also rose in several cities. On the other hand, sugar declined in many localities. Eggs, butter and potatoes were up in many

cities and down in others with the advance of the season. Beef, mutton and pork fell in several cities, but were upward in others. Rentals declined in five cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was lower in price at Truro, N.S., at Sorel, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, St. Catharines and Cobalt, Ont., and at Nanaimo, B.C. The price was lower at Hull, Que., at Stratford and London, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Medium shoulder roast advanced at Westville, N.S., at Hull, Que., at Woodstock and St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at Brockville, Orillia and Fort William, Ont., and at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Veal.—The price of veal declined at Orillia and Woodstock, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but advanced at Hull, Que., at St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont.

Mutton prices were lower at Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Woodstock, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Pork.—Fresh pork declined in price at Niagara Falls, Woodstock, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C., but advanced at Westville, N.S., at Fredericton, N.B., and at Brockville, Ont. Salt pork declined at Brockville and Niagara Falls, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., but was reported higher at Charlottetown, P.E. I., and at Hull, Que.

Bacon was lower in price at Niagara Falls and Fort William, Ont., but was higher at Westville, N.S., at St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Lard.—The price was lower at Ottawa, Orillia, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., but was higher at St. Catharines, Ont.

Fish prices were higher at Hull, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C., but were reported lower at Sydney, N.S., at Brockville, Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Edmonton, Alta.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month, into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition to each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will be in a family budget.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and in addition to each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Rolled oats, per lb
	Strloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	23	18	..	18	20	23	6	20	..	35	10	32	38	20	..	1½	5½	4½	5
2— Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	15	20	35	30	8	30	35	..	20	3	3½	4
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	38	34	7	28	35	20	20	1½	6½	4½
4— Halifax.....	25	20	12	18	18	17	25	10	17	40	33	9	30	35	..	18	1½	4½	3½
5— Truro.....	20	18	15	18	20	25	10-18	18	40	35	8	33	35	20	..	1½	4½	4½	5
<i>Prince Edward island—</i>																			
6— Charlottetown	20	16	10	16	15	14	24	5	18	35	30	7	26	30	20	18	2	4	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																			
7— Moncton.....	24	14	..	..	20	18	26	7	18	40	35	7-8	30	35	..	20	1½	5½	4
8— St. John.....	25	16	12	20	20	18	25	5-6	20	50	35	8	32	36	24	20	1½	5½	4½
9— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	16	16	26	8-16	18	40	35	8	28	35	25	20	2	4½	4½
10— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7	18	40	35	8	33	35	20	20	2	4	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																			
11— Quebec.....	18-20	16	16	18	18	18	20	8	23	45	35	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	4
12— Three Rivers.	20	15	10	16	16	16	25	8-25	20	45	35	9	31	33	18	18	2-4	4½	3½
13— Sherbrooke....	18	14	15	15	15	15	23	8-18	17	40	35	8	30	35	20	..	1	5	4
14— Sorel.....	22-23	16	25	20	18	18	27	10	18	50	33	8	28	30	22	20	6	3½	3½
15— St. Hyacinthe.	15	12	12	18	14	14	27	6-15	18	45	40	7	..	30	..	20	6	3½	3½
16— St. John's.....	18	14	18	18	16	16	20	12	18	40	36	8	31	33	25	18	3	3	3½
17— Montreal.....	20-26	12	12½	15	16	18	24	8-20	20	50	35	10	28	33	20	18	1½	4½	4
18— Hull.....	18	12	12	15	15	18	23	10	18	45	30	8	28	32	20	18	3	4	4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 61.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	25	16	15	20	18	18	25	8	17	60	35	8	31	34	22	20	1½-3	4	4	5
20— Brockville	22	18	15	20	18	19	22	8	15	45	35	8	28	35	20	20	1½	4	4	4
21— Kingston	25	18	17	20	21½	17	22	20	18	45	30	8	29	34	20	18	3	4	3½	5
22— Belleville	22	16	18	15	16	..	22	24	18	40	32	7	32	33	20	18	3	4	3½	4½
23— Peterborough	22	16	18	17	20	18	25	16	18	45	35	7	32	35	20	18	1½	4	3½	5
24— Orillia	25	16	15	18	17	..	25	12	18	35	28	8	26	30	20	20	2½	3½	4	4½
25— Toronto	20	14	15	18	18	14	22	15	15	55	33	10	28	32	22	20	3	3½	4	4½
26— Niagara Falls	25	18	20	23	23	20	25	18	20	40	..	8	30	35	20	17	1½	4	3½	5
27— St. Catharines	21	16	20	20	16	14	22	18	17	45	33	8	31	32	22	20	3	4	3½	4½
28— Hamilton	22	16	18	18	20	20	22	15	15	50	30	8	30	33	20	20	1½	4	3½	5
29— Brantford	25	18	20	24	20	23	25	18	20	50	35	7	32	35	22	20	1½	3½	3½	5
30— Guelph	23	17	20	18	20	17	20	12½	18	40	32	7	30	34	25	20	3	4	3½	5
31— Berlin	23	18	18	23	20	18	23	15	17	40	33	8	30	32	20	18	1½	4	3½	4½
32— Woodstock	25	14	16	20	20	20	23	10	18	45	32	7	32	35	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
33— Stratford	25	16	16	20	22	18	28	15	16	40	35	7	28	30	22	20	1½	4	3½	4
34— London	28	18	20	22	18	20	25	20	18	48	38	7	31	34	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
35— St. Thomas	25	18	17	20	18	..	23	15	18	40	35	7	..	35	20	18	1½	4	3½	4
36— Chatham	24	17	20	20	18	15	22	12	18	35	..	8	32	35	22	22	1½	3½	3½	5
37— Windsor	28	20	20	20	20	18	23	15	18	35	..	10	35	37	24	20	1½	4-4½	3½	5
38— Owen Sound	23	15	18	18	15	17	20	12	17	38	32	7	28	30	20	18	1½	4	3½	4½
39— Cobalt	27	18	20	24	15	18	24	15	18	60	35	12½	..	35	20	16	3	4	4	5
40— Sault Ste Marie	25	18	..	20	20	24	24	12½	17	50	38	10	28	35	25	20	1½	5½	4	5
41— Port Arthur	22	15	15	22	20	18	25	12½	20	40	35	12	30	35	25	20	1½	5½	4	5
42— Fort William	25	17	20	25	22	20	25	12½	20	45	35	12	30	35	25	20	1½	5½	4½	4½
Manitoba—																				
43— Winnipeg	27	20	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	45	35	10	28	35	23	20	1	5	3½	4
44— Brandon	25	16	18	20	15	..	30	12	20	50	35	10	33	37	22	..	1½	4	3½	6
Saskatchewan—																				
45— Regina	35	20	25	28	25	22	32	15	20	50	35	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	4	4½
46— Prince Albert	22	15	15	22	15	18	25	17	18	45	30	10	25	35	25	25	2	3½	3½	5
47— Moose Jaw	30	20	20	25	20	20	30	18	18	60	..	11	35	40	..	25	1	5	3½	5½
48— Saskatoon	25	18	20	28	20	20	28	20	20	45	35	10	30	40	..	25	1½	4½	3½	5½
Alberta—																				
49— Medicine Hat	25	15	25	23	20	20	28	18	16	60	40	13	30	40	25	25	1½	5	4	5½
50— Calgary	25	15	20	22	20	18	25	15	15	60	40	10	..	37½	22½	22½	1½	4½	3½	4½
51— Edmonton	20	13	20	20	17	18	24	10	15	50	35	8½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	4	4½
52— Lethbridge	25	20	25	25	18	..	30	15	15	60	40	10	30	40	25	25	1	5	4	5½
British Columbia—																				
53— Nelson	28	20	16	25	20	22	28	15	25	60	40	15	35	45	20	20	1	6½	4½	5
54— New Westminster	25	15	18	25	18	17	33	15	14	40	30	10	..	30	25	25	1	6½	4	6½
55— Vancouver	22	14	20	22	14	18	33	12	14	40	35	10	25	37½	28	23	1-1½	5	4½	5
56— Victoria	22	15	25	25	20	18	27	10	16	40	33	11	33	40	25	20	1	6½	4½	7
57— Nanaimo	25	20	25	28	25	20	27	10	15	50	40	11	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	4	6
58— Prince Rupert	30	20	25	20	20	20	29	15	15	55	40	20	40	40	25	25	1	4½	4	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JANUARY, 1915.—Concluded.

Date, from medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's quarter).		
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences	
5-7	6	12½	12½	7 7½	6½	40	30	45	.90	12½	8	8.25	5.50	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	-19
5-7	6	10	10	7 7½	6½	40	35	45	.90	10	10	7.80	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00	-20
6	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	-21
5	7½	..	10	7	6½	30	30	30	.60	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	18.00	15.00	..
10	5	7	12½	15	7½	60	60	40	.90	10	10	7.55	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	12.00	10.00	-22
5	7	10	10	7½	6½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	7.25	6.00	5.00	3.50	15	15.00	12.00	-23
6	6	12½	13	6½	6½	30	38	30	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	9.00	6.00	20	10.00	7.00	-24
5	8	..	13½	8	7	30	30	30	.90	12½	10	6.75	5.00	f	f	20	12.00	9.00	..
6-7	6½-7	..	10-15	7½	6½	35	30	25	.90	10	7	7.25	4.75	.....	.....	18	15.00	14.00	-25
	5½	12	13	7½	7½	40	46	35	.75	10	8	7.75	5.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	12.00	-26
	5	..	15	7½	7½	45	50	50	.50	10	8	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	17.00	13.00	..
	5	10	12½	8	7½	35	35	40	.65	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	5.50	18	13.00	9.50	-27
5-10	6	5-6	15	7½	6½	35	35	20	.75	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	22	15.00	10.00	-28
7	5	8	20	7½	7½	60	45	45	.80	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.25	4.00	25	12.00	12.00	-29
8	7	..	12½	7½	5½	35	35	40	.65	10	10	7.25	6.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00	8.00	-30
7	7	..	13	7½	7½	35	35	45	.75	10	9	7.75	6.50	8.50	7.00	20	14.00	8.00	-31
5	5	12½	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.75	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.50	.....	18	15.00	12.00	-32
6	8	..	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	10	10	7.75	5.50	f	1.25	18	20.00	16.00	..
8	7	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	10	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	18.00	8.00	-33
5	6	..	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	25.00	12.00	-34
5	8	13	13	7½	7	35	35	40	1.10	10	10	9.50	6.00	5.00	4.00	25	15.00	12.00	-35
7	9	12½	12½	9½	8½	30	30	30	.90	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	14.00	12.00	-36
5	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	30	35	1.10	10	10	7.90	6.00	5.00	3.00	25	15.00	8.00	-37
8	7	10	15	6½	5½	30	30	35	1.25	10	10	7.90	6.00	5.00	3.00	25	25.00	15.00	-38
6½	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.40	10	8	11.00	8.50	6.00	6.00	25	15.00	10.00	-39
6½	10	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.50	15	12½	12.00	9.50	6.50	5.50	25	25.00	20.00	-40
10	8	15	15	10	8½	50	40	40	1.65	20	10	13.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	30	25.00	18.00	-41
8½	6	15	12½	8	7½	40	40	35	1.87	10	8	13.50	10.50	15.00	4.00	30	20.00	15.00	-42
7	5	15	15	10	8½	40	40	40	1.50	15	15	13.50	8.00	h	8.00	30	30.00	12.00	-43
10	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.65	20	15	13.00	9.00	h7.25	6.25	30	20.00	12.00	-44
8	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	30	1.65	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	20.00	12.50	-45
6½	8	13	12½	8	7	35	35	35	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00	-46
5½	6	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.50	4.00	20	23.00	20.00	-47
8½	8½	12½	12½	8½	8½	50	50	10-15	1.75	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	73.00	25	15.00	10.00	-48
8½	8½	16	12½	8½	7½	50	45	30-60	1.75	35	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	40	20.00	12.00	-49
6½	6½	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	10	.....	6.50	7.00	.....	35	18.00	8.00	-50
4	6	10	10	7½	6½	25	40	25-30	.85	10	7	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	30	16.00	12.00	-51
6	6	11	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	8	12.50	6.50	.....	5.50	40	20.00	15.00	-52
7	7	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	45	1.00	20	12½	.....	5.00	.....	.....	30	16.00	12.00	-53
8	8	15	12½	8	8	40	35	35	1.00	20	15	.....	11.00	.....	6.50	35	20.00	15.00	-54

\$Delivery extra.

i. Millwood mixed, hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord.

g. Per 100 lb. bag.

h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc.

e. Lignite.

f. Natural gas.

j. Slabs, 1-8 cord.

It was reported in Saskatchewan that owing to the poor market for furs the Indians were devoting more time to fishing, and that larger supplies were having a lowering effect on fish prices.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were lower at Guelph, Ont., at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., but were higher at Montreal, Que., at St. Catharines, Hamilton, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Owen Sound and Fort William, Ont., at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.; at Moosejaw, Sask., and at Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alta. Packed eggs advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta., but declined at Hull, Que., and at Belleville and St. Catharines, Ont. Both fresh and packed eggs advanced at Amherst, Halifax and Westville, N.S., at Moncton and Newcastle, N.B., at Quebec and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at London, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask., but were declining at Sherbrooke, Que., at Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto and Berlin, Ont., at New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert, B.C.

Milk.—No changes were reported.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were reported higher in price at Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough and Stratford, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., and at Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, but were lower at Brockville, Orillia, and Toronto, Ont. Dairy butter was down at Westville, N.S., and at Victoria, B.C., but was higher at Sydney and Truro, N.S., and at Belleville and London, Ont., and creamery was lower at St. Catharines and Woodstock, Ont., and higher at Guelph, Ont., at Calgary, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Cheese.—Old cheese was reported lower at Hamilton, Ont., and higher at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. New cheese was lower at St. John's, Que., but higher at Newcastle, N.B. Both new and old cheese were lower at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Bread.—In sympathy with the higher prices of flour and wheat, bread advanced at Westville and Amherst, N.S.,

at Newcastle, N.B., at Quebec and St. John's, Que., and at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Orillia, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Brantford, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., at Edmonton, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C. The price had been raised also at Vancouver, B.C., but owing to light demand had been reduced to the former level.

Flour.—The price of flour advanced in twenty-eight of the cities, in sympathy with the recent advance in wheat.

Rolled oats rose in price at Truro, N.S., at Newcastle, N.B., at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alta., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Edmonton, Alta.

Rice.—The price of rice advanced at Quebec, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C., but declined at St. John's, Que., at Guelph, Ont., at Edmonton, Alta., and at Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Beans were higher at Chatham, Ont., but lower at Sherbrooke, Que., at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.

Evaporated apples.—The price declined at Sherbrooke, Que., at Port Arthur, Ont., at Edmonton, Alta., and at Victoria, B.C., but advanced at New Westminster, B.C.

Sugar.—The price of both granulated and yellow sugar declined in eighteen of the cities, but advanced in five. Slight declines in the price of granulated sugar only occurred at Fredericton, N.B., at Niagara Falls and London, Ont. The price of yellow sugar only was down at Newcastle, N.B., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but was firmer at Victoria, B.C.

Tea.—Prices were steady.

Coffee was lower at St. John's, Que., at Port Arthur, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—The price was higher in twelve of the cities, but was lower in eight. At Chatham a spell of cold weather was reported to have firmed the potato market.

Vinegar.—The price declined at Niagara Falls, Ont., but advanced at Victoria, B.C.

Starch was reported lower in price at Vancouver and Victoria.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Vancouver, B.C., but lower at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Bituminous coal was higher at New Westminster, B.C. At Lethbridge, Alta., competition among the teamsters was reported to have reduced the cost of hauling coal, the price at the mines, however, remaining the same.

Wood. — Hard wood declined at

Guelph, Woodstock, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Soft wood was down at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but was up at Halifax, N.S.

Coal oil was lower in price at St. Catharines, Ont.

Rentals.—Rates were downward at Orillia and Berlin, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at New Westminster and Victoria, B.C. At Medicine Hat a large number of houses were reported to be vacant.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915.

The following is a list of contracts awarded by different Departments of the Government during the past month, which have received the signatures of both parties, together with the fair wages schedules inserted in each contract, setting forth the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the workmen engaged upon the works in question. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Department of Public Works.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE BUILDING, ALMONTE, ONT.

Electric wiring and fittings in post office building, Almonte, Ont. Name of contractor, Crooks Electric Supply Co., Smith's Falls, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1914. Amount of contract, \$750.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS BUILDING, NEWMARKET, ONT.

Fittings in post office and customs building, Newmarket, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, January 6, 1915. Amount of contract, \$1,918.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE BUILDING, CORNWALL, ONT.

Electric wiring and fittings in post office building, Cornwall, Ont. Name of contractor, W. R. McCallum, Ottawa. Date of contract, January 15, 1915. Amount of contract, \$1,200.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS BUILD- ING, MILLTOWN, N.B.

Fittings in post office and customs building, Milltown, N.B. Name of contractor, Haley & Son, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, January 16, 1915. Amount of contract, \$1,159.

FITTINGS IN POST OFFICE BUILDING, CARMAN, MAN.

Fittings in post office building, Carman, Man. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, January 23, 1915. Amount of contract, \$1,244.

FITTINGS IN PUBLIC BUILDING, MATANE, QUE.

Fittings in public building, Matane, Que. Name of contractors, Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa.

Date of contract, January 27, 1915.
Amount of contract, \$1,500.

Fair Wages Clauses.

*This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any moneys owing in respect

of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

DREDGING CHANNEL AT LITTLE DETROIT,
ONT.

Dredging channel at Little Detroit, Ont. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 11, 1915. Contract price: Class "A," \$3 per cubic yard (*in situ*).

The said Contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Public building, Shawville, Que. Name of contractor, The Howard and Elliot Lumbering Co., Shawville, Que. Date of contract, January 25, 1915. Amount of contract, \$19,956.

*Note.—The above Fair Wages Clauses were inserted in each of the six immediately preceding contracts.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following rates:
Masons.....	45c. p. hr. 10 hours per day.
Stonecutters.....	45c. " 10 " "
Foreman mixing concrete.....	35c. " 10 " "
Foreman laying concrete.....	35c. " 10 " "
Concrete finishers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Bricklayers.....	45c. " 10 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	35c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	35c. " 10 " "
Plasterers.....	40c. " 10 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	35c. " 10 " "
Electrical workers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c. " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	22½c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 " "
Nine hours Saturday, with ten hours pay.	

Department of Railways and Canals.

Contract awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, and which received the signatures of both parties to it during the month of December, 1914, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work, as set out in the General Clauses inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation complete of apparatus and material for the heating and plumbing of Government Railways' new pier No. 2 at Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 15, 1914. Amount of contract, \$38,000. Contractors, Hagen & Company, Limited, of Amherst, in the County of Cumberland and Province of Nova Scotia.

General Clauses.

Construction of the substructure of each of the following bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, Barnaby River 2d Crossing Bridge, Bridge ½ mile west of Sayabec, Black River Bridge. Date of contract, December 18, 1914. Amount of contract, schedule rates. Contractors, R. B. Stewart, of Derby Junction, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

General Clauses.

Construction and completion of bulk-head north of Government Railways' new pier Number Two (2) at Nalifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 22. Amount of contract, \$31,243. Contractors, The Nova Scotia Construction Company, Limited, of Sydney, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

General Clauses.

Construction of a railway bridge over the Fraser River, near Hope, British Columbia. Amount of subsidy, not exceeding \$250,000. Date of contract, December 26, 1914. Railway Company, Kettle Valley Railway Company.

*General Clauses.***Department of Marine and Fisheries.**

Contracts awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which received the signature of both parties during the month of December, 1914, to

gether with the Fair Wages Schedule attached thereto.

A REINFORCED CONCRETE TOWER ON A
WOODEN CRIB IN THE LIVINGSTONE
CHANNEL, DETROIT RIVER, ONT.

A reinforced concrete tower on a wooden crib in the Livingstone Channel, Detroit River, Ontario. Name of contractor, A. T. C. McMaster, contractor; Toronto, Ont. Amount of contract, \$14,500. Date of contract, November 12, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Masons	62½c. p. hour 9 hrs. p. day.
Concrete workers	25c. " 9 "
Carpenters	35c. " 9 "
Joiners	35c. " 9 "
Blacksmiths	40c. " 9 "
Painters	30c. " 9 "
Labourers	25c. " 9 "

A COMBINED LIGHTHOUSE, DWELLING AND
OIL SHED AT MIZONETTE, IN THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, IN THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name of contractor, Samuel Gammon, contractor, Bathurst, N.B. Amount of contract, \$2,700. Date of contract, August 21, 1914.

Fair Wages Schedule.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than
Carpenters	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Masons	3.50 " 10 "
Painters	2.25 " 10 "
Blacksmith	2.50 " 10 "
Builders' labourers	1.75 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers	1.50 " 10 "

Post Office Department.

During the month of December payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 1,406 30
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps	26 75
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	11 77
Making and repairing Post Office Scales	150 00
Supplying New Mail Bags	8,494 22
Repairing Mail Bags	2,650 64
Making and repairing Mail Locks and supplying mail bag fittings	18,919 25
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	124 35
Making and supplying street letter boxes and repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	566 70
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	604 25

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1915.

WHERE was only one new dispute reported to the Department during the month of January, that of cooks and waiters at Winnipeg. The number of new disputes was the same as in the preceding month and in January, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during January.

Number and magnitude.—Five strikes and one lockout were reported in existence during January, this being the same number as during December and one less than during January, 1914. Six firms and 169 employees were involved in these disputes, and one firm and 14 employees in the new dispute of the month. During December, 1914, 262 employees were involved in trade disputes; during January, 1914, the number was 4,450.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during January was approximately 3,945 working days, as compared with 3,722 days in December, and 118,250 in January, 1914.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:—

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Miscellaneous	1	14
Total	1	14

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new dispute of the month took place in Manitoba.

Cause of new dispute.—The new dispute occurred as a result of the employees asking for increased wages.

Result of disputes.—One of the six disputes of the month was terminated by some of the employees returning to work and the others' places being filled.

Disputes beginning before January.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence were those of machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls and Owen Sound; sheet metal workers, Toronto; and brewery workers, Montreal.

According to the monthly report received in the Department there was no change in the situation of any of the above strikes.

Disputes beginning during January.

The only new dispute of the month was a short lockout of waiters in the employ of a café at Winnipeg. This dispute occurred on January 16, and affected one firm and 14 employees directly and eight firms and 150 employees indirectly. The proprietors took objection to the secretary of the union coming to the café without warning during the noon rush and demanding an increase in wages for the men, failing which the men were to be called out. The increase was granted, but in view of the method in which it had been obtained the café subsequently gave the men the alternative of resigning from the union or leaving the café. The men decided to leave. On January 21 the trouble was finally settled by the proprietors agreeing to employ union waiters in their lunch counter and taking back two of the men who had left.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C, No. 137.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	In-directly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JANUARY.											
<i>Metal</i> — Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" " "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 1	.....	"
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between car-penters and sheet metal workers	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	"
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont..	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	"
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation</i> — Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wages scale and recognition of union.	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	.....	"

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JANUARY, 1915.

Miscellaneous— Waiters.	Winnipeg, Man....	Lock-out, following demand for increased wages.....	1	8	14	150	Jan. 16	Jan. 21	Employers agreed to employ union waiters at lunch counter; some of former employees returned to work; places of others filled.
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*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

injured during January; and a comparison of the latter month with that for January, 1914, shows there to have been 37 fewer killed and 132 fewer injured in 1915 than in 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 34 workpeople were killed and 166 injured during the month of January, 1915. The record for the month of December was 56 killed and 217 injured, while the record for the month of January, 1914, was 71 killed and 298 injured. Comparing the record of January, 1915, with that for December, 1914, it is found that there were 22 fewer workmen killed and 51 fewer

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	2	8	10
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	4	3	7
Mining.....	8	16	24
Railway & Canal construction.....			
Building Trades.....	1	11	12
Metal Trades.....	2	31	33
Woodworking Trades.....		2	2
Printing and Allied Trades.....		3	3
Clothing.....		2	2
Textiles.....		4	4
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	1	3
Leather.....	1		1
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	5	35	40
Electric Railway Service.....	1	2	3
Navigation.....	2	1	3
Miscellaneous.....	1	13	14
Public Employees.....		10	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	2	16	18
Unskilled Labour.....	3	8	11
Total.....	34	166	200

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer	Magog, Que.	Jan. 5	1	Crushed under overturned load of logs.
"	Brampton, Ont.	" 16	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Logging:—				
Bushman	Nicolet, Que.	" 18	1	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Gillies Depot, Ont.	" 19	1	" " "
"	Sackville, N.B.	" 6	1	Crushed by falling logs.
"	Garden River, Ont.	" 15	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Mining:—				
Provincial Mine In- spector	Coal Creek, B.C.	" 2	1	Asphyxiated by mine gas.
Quarrymen	Pitt River, B.C.	" 23	3	Drowned; mass of blasted rock slid into the river.
Miner	Eustis, Que.	" 5	1	Crushed by falling rock.
"	Rogers Pass, B.C.	" 20	2	Explosion of dynamite.
"	Glace Bay (Dom. Col.), N.S.	" 28	1	Fall of rock.
Building Trades:—				
Bricklayer	Lachine, Que.	" 15	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Metal Trades:—				
Metal worker	London, Ont.	" 18	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Welder	Chatham, Ont.	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
Food and Tobacco Preparation:—				
Flour mill employee	Deschenes, Que.	" 25	1	Mangled by machinery.
Cannery employee	Aylmer, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell from gang plank.
Other:—				
Cannery employee	Woodstock, Ont.	" 16	1	Blood poisoning as the result of injury received.
On Railway Service:—				
Trackman	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7	1	Run over by cars.
"	Benton, Ont.	" 7	1	" " "
Card foreman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 22	1	"
Municipal Department:—				
Electrician	Montreal, Que.	" 19	1	Electrocuted.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Maintenance of Way</i> <i>Employees:—</i>				
Sectionman.....	Richmond, N.S.	Jan. 25	1	Struck by a train.
<i>Electric Railway Service:—</i>				
Track foreman.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 20	1	Struck by an automobile.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Ship's carpenter.....	St. John, N.B.	" 4	1	Struck by a sling of goods and knocked into hold of vessel.
Deckhand.....	St. John, N.B.	" 9	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport:—</i>				
Teamster.....	Port Weller, Ont.	" 12	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled</i> <i>Trades:—</i>				
Papermill employee...	Cornwall, Ont.	" 5	1	Mangled by machinery.
Night watchman....	Winnipeg, Man.	" 7	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Labourer.....	East St. John (Courtenay Bay), N.B.	" 8	1	Crushed by swinging counter-weights against body of train.
"	Brantford, Ont.	" —	1	Crushed by falling earth.
"	Cedars, Que.	" 29	1	Run over by a car.

CAUSES

²*Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.*—An explosive factory employee was injured by an explosion which occurred at the plant.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

NATURE OF GRANT.	December, 1914.		December, 1913.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	1	160.00	6	2,388.70
British Columbia Homesteads.....	14	1,794.02	1	160.00
British Columbia sales.....	2	395.55	4	2.994
Homesteads.....	947	166,451.698	1,591	271,600.068
Judson's Bay Co.....	2	2,370.90		
License of occupation.....	1	6.13	4	88.93
Mining lands sales.....			2	98.83
Mineral rights.....			10	
North West half-breed grants.....	1	240.00	3	298.50
Pre-emption sales.....	66	10,333.23	22	3,526.10
Purchased homesteads.....	27	4,249.70	40	6,296.52
Quit claim, special grants (1,450.80 acres).....	17		2	
Railways:—				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	2	481.00	6	1,916.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	1	312.90	2	9,919.00
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....			1	12.05
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	3	49.85		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	12	159.84		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co. sales.....	21	5,561.50	17	4,160.00
School lands sales.....	28	675.915	35	4,538.26
Special grants.....	35	6,311.83	18	1,688.322
Yukon Territory.....	15	361.61	15	2,046.88
			1	1.60
Total.....	1,195	199,918.69	1,780	308,742.59

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914, AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1913.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Attleford.....			61	133				
Brandon.....	8	3						
Calgary.....					63	108		
Dauphin.....	82	72						
Edmonton.....					340	517		
Estevan.....			1					
Grand Prairie.....					36	26		
Humboldt.....			49	89				
La Moine.....							28	39
Lehigh.....					14	31		
Maple Creek.....			31	192				
Medicine Hat.....					16	82		
Moose Jaw.....			62	141				
New Westminster.....							10	13
Pace River.....					56	43		
Prince Albert.....			96	211				
Regina.....			8	15				
Red Deer.....					47	90		
Regina.....							8	
Regina.....			38	89				
Swift Current.....			12	172				
Weyburn.....			9	27				
Winnipeg.....	202	232						
Yorkton.....			204	99				
Total.....	292	307	571	1,168	572	897	46	52

Number of entries for December, 1913..... 2424

Number of entries for December, 1914..... 1481

Net decrease for December, 1914..... 943

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
January.....	200	115	669	657	562	599	60	11
February.....	138	117	533	541	515	500	59	9
March.....	221	139	796	820	914	806	51	74
April.....	434	279	166	1637	1381	1332	83	212
May.....	318	227	875	1532	1193	1139	52	581
June.....	384	302	1262	1811	1275	1331	99	363
July.....	397	350	1178	1720	1241	1405	66	202
August.....	322	259	757	1231	831	1059	91	101
September.....	362	221	436	840	800	974	133	116
October.....	644	317	885	1150	813	1097	52	71
November.....	540	365	624	1417	675	983	55	63
December.....	292	307	571	1168	572	897	46	52
Total.....	4252	2998	9752	14524	10772	12122	847	1855

Net decrease for twelve months, 5,876.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1914, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	40	62	4	116
" Quebec.....	2	13	30	1	46
" Nova Scotia.....	2	2	8	.....	12
" New Brunswick.....	.....	1	1	1	3
" Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
" Manitoba.....	55	6	8	1	70
" Saskatchewan.....	2	16	3	.....	21
" Alberta.....	.....	1	33	.....	34
" British Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	13	4
Persons who had previous entry.....	38	75	102	2	228
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Americans.....	6	69	94	.....	173
English.....	34	62	65	13	174
Scotch.....	6	17	18	3	44
Irish.....	5	3	8	.....	16
French.....	1	3	1	.....	5
Belgians.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Swiss.....	.....	.....	9	.....	11
Italians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Rumanians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	3	2	4	.....	9
Austro-Hungarians.....	105	48	59	.....	212
Hollanders.....	1	2	3	.....	6
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Icelanders.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Swedes.....	4	6	24	1	35
Norwegians.....	3	10	10	.....	23
Russians.....	10	183	18	2	213
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Russian Hebrews.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Greeks.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
S. Africans.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total.....	292	571	572	46	1481

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,530.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JANUARY, 1915.

	JANUARY, 1915.	JANUARY, 1914.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)
NEW BRUNSWICK—	\$	\$	\$
St. John.....	7,500	10,000	(—) 2,500
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	15,950	66,750	(—) 50,800
Maisonneuve.....	18,000	35,000	(—) 17,000
Montreal.....	203,261	409,645	(—) 206,384
Outremont.....	20,000	40,000	(—) 20,000
Westmount.....	Nil.	12,000	(—) 12,000
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	13,325	242,200	(—) 228,875
Brockville.....	160	500	(—) 340
Kingston.....	1,350	2,515	(—) 1,165
Peterborough.....	1,900	28,500	(—) 26,600
Toronto.....	235,757	895,395	(—) 659,638
St. Catharines.....	4,987	21,160	(—) 16,173
Welland.....	440	6,112	(—) 5,672
Hamilton.....	23,105	372,100	(—) 348,995
Brantford.....	1,420	2,440	(—) 1,020
Galt.....	2,045	5,300	(—) 3,255
Guelph.....	14,000	26,365	(—) 12,365
Berlin.....	1,200	17,250	(—) 16,050
Stratford.....	1,275	Nil.	(+) 1,275
Woodstock.....	Nil.	1,075	(—) 1,075
London.....	11,540	44,735	(—) 33,195
St. Thomas.....	1,000	63,986	(—) 62,986
Chatham.....	3,300	3,525	(—) 225
Windsor.....	17,775	54,900	(—) 37,125
North Bay.....	750	Nil.	(+) 750
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	14,800	595,800	(—) 581,000
St. Boniface.....	Nil.	7,300	(—) 7,300
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	685	3,850	(—) 3,165
Moose Jaw.....	3,250	21,000	(—) 17,750
Weyburn.....	915	300	(+) 615
Yorkton.....	Nil.	1,750	(—) 1,750
Prince Albert.....	25	5,000	(—) 4,975
N. Battleford.....	Nil.	450	(—) 450
Swift Current.....	Nil.	218,432	(—) 218,432
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	9,225	23,900	(—) 14,675
Edmonton.....	10,300	118,250	(—) 107,950
Red Deer.....	34,075	147,500	(—) 113,425
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	Nil.	1,800	(—) 1,800
New Westminster.....	7,250	6,050	(+) 1,250
Vancouver.....	48,325	201,517	(—) 162,992
Victoria.....	5,490	323,950	(—) 318,460
Prince Rupert.....	1,450	6,050	(—) 4,600
North Vancouver.....	3,125	4,930	(—) 1,805
Oak Bay.....	1,650	15,450	(—) 13,800
Kelowna.....	Nil.	15,900	(—) 15,900
Point Grey.....	3,315	89,955	(—) 86,640
Kamloops.....	805	9,700	(—) 8,895

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of January, 1915:

DOMINION REPORTS.

The Department of Labour.

Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 172. Price, 10 cents.

IN addition to the usual chapters dealing with the *Labour Gazette*, the Fair Wages Branch, Labour Organization, Wholesale Prices, Strikes and Lockouts and Industrial Accidents, the Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, contains a review of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, which was issued during that year, and of a Special Report on Strikes and Lockouts for the years 1901 to 1912, and a chapter on the inspection of railway construction works.

In the introductory remarks reference is made to the commercial depression which set in during the last fiscal year, the effects of which were shown in diminished activity in the building trades, and in a reduced immigration. The cost of living, which had been rising steadily for a number of years, became almost stationary, the total weekly expenditure of an average family of five having increased only about 1.7 per cent. over the previous year.

Conciliation and Investigation.

Seventh Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, being for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 228.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration comprises the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal

year ending March 31, 1914, with summary tables covering the seven years during which the Act has been in force, and is issued as an appendix to the Annual Report of the Department of Labour. Attention is called to the fact that no strike took place in connection with any of the nineteen disputes which were referred to Boards under the Act, and the conclusion is drawn that the strike record of the year was in consequence appreciably diminished. Another interesting feature of the year was the establishment of the constitutionality of the Act by a legal decision, the text of which is given in full.

Fisheries of Canada.

Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1913-14. Fisheries. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 472. Price, 30 cents.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries on fisheries it is stated that the total marketed value of all kinds of fish, fish products and marine animals taken by Canadian fishermen during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, amounted to \$33,207,748. This is \$181,716 less than in the preceding year, the decline being accounted for by the small run of sockeye salmon in Northern British Columbia, and the decrease in the value of halibut. The sea fisheries contributed \$29,472,811, an increase of \$157,039 over the previous year, and the inland fisheries contributed \$3,734,937, a decrease of \$338,755. There were employed in fishing 71,776 men on 1,992 vessels, tugs and carrying smacks and on 37,686 boats, while 26,893 persons were engaged on shore in canneries, freezers, fish-houses, etc. Of this number 86,486 were engaged in the sea fisheries, and 12,183 in the inland fisheries. The number of gasoline boats used was 8,700, an increase of 2,789 over the preceding year.

The market values of the chief commercial fishes sold during the year were as follows: salmon, \$10,833.743; lobsters, \$4,710,062; cod, \$3,387,109; herring, \$3,173,129; halibut, \$2,036,400; and mackerel, \$1,280,319.

Report of the Secretary of State.

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 291. Price, 20 cents.

In the Report of the Secretary of State for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, it is stated that the number of charters issued under the Companies Act during that period was 758, as compared with 938 in the previous year. The capitalization of new companies was \$361,708,566.65, and the capitalization of existing companies was increased by \$63,599,003, making a total of \$425,307,569.65, as compared with \$680,762,199.98 in 1912-13.

During the year 1913, naturalization certificates were granted to 29,118 persons, including 348 who were re-admitted to British nationality. This is an increase of 10,878 over the previous year. Of those who were naturalized, 11,339 were from the United States, 3,696 were Russians, 3,162 Italians, and 2,766 Austrians.

Manitoba Water Powers.

Department of the Interior. Water Resources Paper No. 7. Report on Manitoba Water Powers, prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Water Power by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 214. Price, 15 cents.

A valuable report has been issued by the Department of the Interior on the water powers of the Province of Manitoba, which was compiled by the Water Power Branch for the benefit of the Manitoba Public Utilities Commissioner. It is shown that while only about 47,300 horse-power is now produced on the Winnipeg river by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and the city of Winnipeg, the municipal plant is capable of extensions from 20,800 horse-power to a maximum of 77,000 horse-

power, and the development of a third power site of that river with a possible maximum development of 95,500 horse-power is about to be commenced. There are also five other power sites on the Winnipeg river, which are under the control of the Dominion Government, and can furnish a further amount of 210,700 horse-power. There are also several important power sites on the Winnipeg and English rivers in the Province of Ontario, within easy transmission distance of Winnipeg. In the southern and central portion of the Province the power developed amounts to 48,350 horse-power, and the possible development, estimated at 75 per cent. efficiency of 24-hour power, amounts to 164,400 horse-power based on 12,000 feet per second, and 306,400 horse-power based on 20,000 feet per second. The possible development of the northern portion of the Province amounts to 2,548,505 horse-power, based on 80 per cent. efficiency and an estimated minimum flow of 50,000 feet per second. These figures are not complete as there are still many rivers which have not yet been investigated.

In order to protect the interests of the public, carefully considered regulations have been made by the Dominion Government from time to time governing the granting of water power rights in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Northwest Territories. These regulations are given in full in the report.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in Queensland.

Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30, 1914. Brisbane: Government Printer, 1914. Pages, 131.

The Report of the Director of Labour of Queensland for the year ending June 30, 1914, shows that favourable conditions prevailed in practically all industries except metalliferous mining. The Department of Labour conducts eleven employment agencies, at which 10,120

applicants for work were registered during the year, and requests were received from employers for 8,934 workers. Employment was found for 1,998 applicants, who had altogether 7,035 dependants. Fares, either full or half, were issued to 4,814 persons to take them to their destination where work awaited them, and during the year over £2,838 were returned as refunds for advances on transportation.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Report of the Commissioner of Corporations.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Corporations to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Pages, 47.

The Report of the United States Commissioner of Corporations for the year ended June 30, 1914, is the last one to be issued under the Department of Commerce, as this Bureau is to be merged in a Federal Trade Commission, created by an Act of Congress passed on September 26, 1914. The report contains an account of the steps that led up to the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations in 1903, and afterwards to the formation of the Federal Trade Commission. The functions of these two bodies are described, and it is shown that the Commission has far wider powers in the matter of conducting investigations and taking evidence. The work of the Bureau of Corporations for the year is reviewed. This included the continuation of investigations with regard to lumber, tobacco, farm machinery associations, State corporation taxation, fertilizer and petroleum. New work undertaken consisted in the initiation and completion of an investigation of the lumber and shingle industry of the State of Washington, the beginning of an investigation of the general economic conditions in the beet-sugar industry, and the study of certain problems relating to proposed legislation, a study of State laws relating to foreign corporations, and an investigation into the economic character

and effects of the practice of manufacturers and distributors of fixing the retail selling price of their products. The report concludes with four Exhibits, comprising the text of the various Acts relating to the Bureau of Corporations and the Federal Trade Commission, and a list of the Reports issued by the Bureau.

The Children's Bureau.

Second Annual Report of the Chief, Children's Bureau, to the Secretary of Labour, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Pages, 19.

The Children's Bureau, which was established as a branch of the United States Department of Labour in 1912 with a staff of 15 persons and an appropriation of \$25,640, has been enlarged during the present year to a staff of 76 persons with an appropriation of \$164,640. The Second Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau contains a brief account of the work done by the Bureau during the first two years of its existence. Its duties consist of investigating and reporting upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life. The following subjects have already been studied by the Bureau to a greater or less extent. Infant mortality, birth registration, child labour, mothers' pensions, juvenile courts, feeble-mindedness, and recreation. Work has also been begun in the formation of a library as a source of information on child welfare, the preparation of child welfare exhibits, and the making of arrangements for co-operation with various organizations throughout the country desirous of doing volunteer work along the lines of the bureau's activities. With the enlarged staff it is the intention of the bureau to provide 27 field agents, and to organize the work in separate divisions, each conducted by an expert—a division of child health in charge of a sanitarian, an industrial division in charge of an expert on industrial matters affecting children, a social service division in charge of a

practical sociologist, and a statistical division in charge of a statistician.

Industries of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. Twenty-eighth Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1913. State Printers, 1914. Pages, 165.

The Annual Report on Statistics of Manufactures of Massachusetts for 1913 contains returns from 8,405 establishments, with an aggregate value of goods of \$1,658,728,363, a gain over the previous year of 134 in the number of establishments, and 3.9 per cent. in product value. The total amount paid in wages was \$351,299,706, in 1913, a gain of 4.7 per cent. The number of employees during the year varied from 331,398 in March to 591,692 in July.

Iowa Labour Statistics.

Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the State of Iowa, for the biennial period 1912-1913. Des Moines: State Printer, 1914. Pages, 108.

The Biennial Report of the Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics for the years 1912-1913 deals with the following subjects: statistics of manufacture, factory inspection, women wage-earners, farm labour, employment bureaus, arbitration and conciliation, labour organizations, industrial and vocational training. Recommendations are also made for amendments to the law regarding boiler inspection, building inspection, sanitation, and fire escapes.

Labour Statistics of Virginia.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Virginia, 1914. Richmond: Superintendent of Public Printing, 1914. Pages, 192.

The Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Virginia for 1914 contains industrial statistics relating to the manufacturing, mining and transportation industries for the year 1913, with copies of the laws of Virginia affecting labour which had been enacted since the previous report. The returns

showed that the total value of the product of the manufacturing and mining industries of Virginia during 1913 was \$213,525,858.27, a net increase over the previous year of \$34,583,345.49.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part III. Canadian trade with foreign countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States).

Department of the Interior. Water Power Branch. Report on Railway Belt Hydrographic Survey for 1911-12. By P. A. Carson, D.L.S.

Nova Scotia.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia for the year ended July 31, 1913.

New Brunswick.—Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Province of New Brunswick for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1913.

Prince Edward Island.—Annual Report of the Public Schools of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year ended December 31, 1913.

Quebec.—Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec for the year 1913-14.

Ontario.—Thirty-second Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1913.

Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, 1914.

Report of the Minister of Public Works for Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31, 1913.

University of Toronto. Report of the Board of Governors for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Alberta.—Eighth Annual Report of the Department of Education of the Province of Alberta, 1913.

South Africa.—Department of Mines and Industries. Annual Reports for 1913. Part V, Geological Survey.

United States.—Bureau of Labour Statistics. Hours, earnings and conditions of labour of women in Indiana mercantile establishments and garment factories. Bulletin No. 160.

Bureau of Education. Some Trade Schools in Europe. By Frank L. Glynn. Bulletin, 1914, No. 23.

Rural School House and Grounds. By Fletcher R. Dresslar. Bulletin, 1914, No. 12.

The Tangible Rewards of Teaching, a detailed statement of salaries paid to the several classes of teachers and school officers. Bulletin, 1914, No. 16.

Important Features in Rural School Improvement. By W. T. Hodges. Bulletin, 1914, No. 25.

The Montessori Method and the Kindergarten. By Elizabeth Harrison. Bulletin, 1914, No. 28.

The Training of Teachers in England, Scotland and Germany. By Charles H. Judd. Bulletin, 1914, No. 35.

County-unit Organization for the Administration of Rural Schools. By A. C. Monahan. Bulletin, 1914, No. 44.

Children's Bureau, Department of Labour. Baby-saving Campaigns, a pre-

liminary report on what American cities are doing to prevent infant mortality. Bureau publication No. 3.

Handbook of Federal Statistics of Children. Part I. Number of children in the United States, with their age, sex, race, nativity, parentage and geographic distribution. Bureau publication No. 5.

New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children. Bureau publication No. 6.

Laws Relating to "Mothers' Pensions" in the United States, Denmark and New Zealand. Bureau publication No. 7.

Infant Care. By Mrs. Max West. Bureau publication No. 8.

Birth Registration, an aid in protecting the lives and rights of children.

New York State Department of Labour. Bulletin No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913.

Brazil.—Os Accidentes no Trabalho em 1913.

Sweden.—Statens forlikningsmans for medling I arbetstvister, verksamhet under ar, 1913.

Arbetsinstallelser. I sverige ar, 1913, av. k. socialstyrelsen.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

Workman Drowned on Way from His Work—Employer Not Liable.

IN an action brought by the widow of a deceased workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Court of Review, sitting in Quebec, rendered a decision confirming the finding of the Lower Court, which held that the accident in question was not one covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The circumstances of the case were as follows:—

The deceased was engaged by a contractor to work on a building being erected by the latter on the south shore of the canal, about a mile and a half west of the Cote St. Paul bridge. Other contractors were engaged on similar work in the same locality, and it was the custom of the workmen to make use of a rowboat to cross the canal and gain the north shore in order thence to take the car citywards. On November 12, 1913, an overladen boat was swamped in the middle of the canal, and plaintiff's husband, in company with several other workmen, was drowned. Plaintiff claim-

ed an award by virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act, alleging that the mishap had occurred in the course of and as a result of his daily work; as, taking into consideration the particular circumstances presented by the case, the going and coming of the deceased in the manner mentioned was a necessary consequence of his employment at that particular place. Defendant denied this, and pointed out that, at the time he met his death, the deceased was in a boat, which was not the property of the defendant, and over which he had no control. He further maintained that deceased should have followed the example of several of his fellow-workmen, who traversed a road along the south bank of the canal, so as to cross over at the Cote St. Paul bridge, a mile or so away.

After reviewing the case, it was pointed out that the boat was not the property of the defendant, that it was not under his control, and that it had not been placed at the disposal of the deceased by the defendant. On the contrary, it was the property of another contractor, whose workmen used it to gain passage across the canal. Defendant, in the contract of hire, had not undertaken to ferry deceased across the canal; the deceased himself, of his own volition, had chosen this particular means to hasten his homeward journey. At the time of the accident the deceased was free, was not under the surveillance of the defendant, and was outside of the place in which he had been engaged to work. Hence it was held that the mishap was not one which fell under the Act. The suit was dismissed with costs of both Courts against plaintiff. (*Menard v. Quinlan*.)

ONTARIO CASE.

Master and Servant—Injury to Servant —Appeal Dismissed.

In the First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario an appeal was made by the widow of a deceased workman from a judgment of Judge

Lennox in an action for damages for the death of her husband, who had been employed in a mine as a helper to one Marco Dementitch, another employee of the respondent. The two men had been engaged in running a machine and had drilled into a hole in which some powder remained, and the explosion which followed caused the death of the deceased and serious injuries to his fellow-workman. The evidence showed that on the day previous to the accident thirteen shots had been fired in the round. When Dementitch examined the face he reported to the mine captain that eleven holes needed recharging as the round had not been a successful one. The rules of the mine had been that all holes where the bottom could not be seen should be shot, and when a new hole was started it must be six inches from an old hole. The mine captain did not inspect the work after the report was made to him, and there being no shift boss employed on this occasion, Dementitch asked another machine man what he should do, and was told to suit himself, whereupon he set his machine up and began drilling six inches from a hole which had been missed. After drilling about a foot the explosion occurred, causing the death of plaintiff's husband and injuries to the fellow workman. The jury found the defendant company guilty of negligence in the fact that the mine captain failed to inspect the work after the report was made to him. The appeal was dismissed with costs and the judgment of Judge Lennox was affirmed. (*Musumicci v. North Dome Mining Company*.)

MANITOBA CASE.

Negligence — Personal Injuries — Damages.

An action was brought by the plaintiff, a blacksmith, to recover damages for personal injuries caused by the defendant's building falling upon the blacksmith shop in which the plaintiff was working, causing portions of the structure to fall upon him, pinning him to

the floor. Plaintiff succeeded in extricating himself from underneath the timbers that had fallen upon him and walked unassisted across the street to an hotel, where he received medical assistance. He was taken to his home and was confined to his bed for three or four weeks. As a result of this accident, plaintiff's spine was injured to such an extent that he could no longer do the heavy work of a blacksmith shop and on this account lost much time from his work. While he suffered only at times from his back he was not able to undertake any further work than he was doing. The Court decided that plaintiff should be given compensation for the injury he had suffered, and awarded him the sum of \$1,600. (*Anderson v. Forresster.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Negligence — Intervention to Prevent Accident—Interferer Injured— Contributory Negligence.

Action was brought in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta to set aside a judgment of the Chief Justice entered in favour of the plaintiff for damages for injuries caused by the negligence of defendant or its servants.

The plaintiff was a brakeman for the defendant company. The train he was attached to was a construction train for a gang working near a place called Irrecano. The caboose had been uncoupled and the rest of the train had gone some distance further on; lunch time having arrived, the rest of the train was being backed to couple with the caboose in

order to take the whole train to Irrecano some two miles away. The plaintiff, finding that the train was being backed towards the caboose too rapidly, and having failed by signals to get the engineer to reduce the speed, and fearing that persons in the caboose and in one of the box cars would be injured by reason of the force of the collision, got upon the track in face of the last car for the purpose of turning the air brake, which would have had the effect of applying the brake and stopping the train. Judge Beck gave judgment that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment and that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. (*Haigh v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Loses Case Against Doctors.

A labourer in one of the railway camps of the Canadian Northern Railway Company brought action against the doctors who held contracts for medical services in many of the company's camps.

Plaintiff had been employed in one of the camps and had paid \$1.00 a month for medical purposes. During July, 1913, he met with an accident to the right knee. He was taken to the defendant's hospital, and in ten days was discharged. He claimed he was not cured and had since spent \$290 with other doctors in his attempt to get cured. From the evidence given it was decided that plaintiff had received proper treatment from a duly qualified physician and that judgment should be rendered in favour of the defendants. (*Wilson v. MacKenzie and MacKenzie.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a slight improvement in labour conditions during February. The demand for farm help was already becoming marked in the West, and a number of men were being taken on in some districts, though usually at low wages, with the understanding, however, that rates would be advanced with the opening of active agricultural operations. Numbers of men were also being engaged in Ontario and Quebec. In the early part of the month a heavy storm seriously interfered with steam railway and electric transportation in Western and Eastern Ontario, and extended to some parts of other Eastern Provinces. The work of shovelling snow, clearing tracks and repairing telegraph and telephone lines gave considerable employment to large numbers of men for several days. In the Maritime Provinces comparatively mild weather enabled some outside building operations to be carried on, and work in connection with preparing quarters for men and horses of the second and third contingents in various parts of the country was also an influence in this direction.

The unemployment situation on the whole showed slightly improved conditions. Only in Montreal and Toronto has there been any considerable increase in the number of unemployed since December. Slight increases were shown at Winnipeg and Vancouver, while at Quebec City, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Fort

William and Regina some improvement seemed to have taken place. Vacancies caused by the enlistment of Canadian contingents for overseas service and guard duty were beginning to have an effect up the labour market. The internment of aliens of enemy nationality and the continuation of public works continued to relieve the burden upon different municipalities. The effect of war orders in bettering conditions was also reported from various points.

Lumbering operations in the Maritime Provinces were impeded from lack of snow. Fishing was quiet. Coal mining in the Sydney district was somewhat improved. At Lethbridge and Fernie slack conditions were reported, though at the latter place there was an improvement in the manufacture of coke. The mines at Nanaimo were working actively, but those in the district and at Cumberland were quiet. An accident at South Wellington, by which several miners lost their lives, had the effect of lessening employment to a considerable extent.* Metal mining in the Cobalt district continued to be affected by low water. In British Columbia conditions were slightly improved. Manufacturing continued active in some lines, chiefly those entering into war orders, although there was also an improvement

*See special mention elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

in other lines as well in some localities. This, however, was offset by continued or increased dullness in other parts.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 143.8 for February as compared with 138.6 in January, and 136.1 in February last year. The chief factor in the advance was the steep rise in grain and flour early in the month. Advances in metals and chemicals on foreign markets also caused considerable increases. Butter, cheese, apples, bread, biscuits, glucose, wool, cotton, flax fibre, leather, linseed oil and crockery also showed important increases. Prices were lower in cattle, beef, eggs, lemons, oranges, potatoes, coffee, coke, coal oil and raw rubber.

Interruptions to Industry.

Industry was but little interrupted by trade disputes. A number of strikes still remained in effect from the previous month, and there were two new disputes reported during February, but none of these were of any extent and affected the industrial situation but slightly.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of February, 1915, the following may be noted:—

Nova Scotia.—At Amherst, Feb. 11, business block owned by Dr. C. W. Hewson, occupied by a gent's furnishing store, tailoring establishment and confectionery shop, loss \$25,000; at Digby, Feb. 3, Lour Lodge (summer hotel in course of construction), \$25,000; at Halifax, Feb. 22, store of Brandon, Morris & Company, loss \$6,000; at Liverpool, Feb. 12, skating rink, loss \$3,000; at Truro, Feb. 19, McCallum's livery stable, loss \$2,000; at Wolfville, Feb. 3, the Horton Academy and Edward W. Young building (educational institutions), loss \$35,000.

New Brunswick.—At Bathurst, Feb. 3, the Leger Hotel, loss \$30,000; at Gagetown, Feb. 25, barn and 25 head of cattle, property of T. G. Williams (owner burned to death endeavouring to save cattle); at Hampton, Feb. 1, dry goods store and neckwear factory of A. J. Sallows, loss \$6,000; at Summerfield, Feb. 12, S. P. Smith's stock of general merchandise, loss \$2,000.

Quebec.—At Beebe, Feb. 25, sash and door factory of W. Bowen totally destroyed; at La Patrie, Feb. 23, Drolet's sawmill and contents, loss \$5,000; at Montreal, Feb. 2, premises of I. Levinson, wholesale fur establishment; Feb. 4, premises of People's Sample Stores, loss \$10,000; Feb. 4, business block occupied by O. Benoit, carpet and dry goods store;

W. Lamarche, jeweller, Lamarre Freres, hardware, loss \$200,000; Feb. 3, factory of the Maple Leaf Shoe Company, loss \$15,000; Feb. 23, Ives' Modern Bedstead Company's premises, loss \$75,000; at Rock Island, Feb. 15, the Royal Hotel and the Goodhue clothing factory, loss \$20,000; at Shawinigan Falls, premises of the Canada Carbide Company, loss \$12,000.

Ontario.—At Atkinson, Feb. 21, barns, property of J. A. Atkinson, loss \$7,000; at Barrie, Feb. 10, the Queen's Hotel, loss \$5,000; at Cochrane, Feb. 28, the Royal Hotel, loss \$10,000; at Cornwall, Feb. 21, J. W. Kelly's grocery store, loss \$2,500; at Dungannon, Feb. 18, the Mallough House (temperance hotel); at Englehart, Feb. 2, hotel, loss \$2,500; at Fort William, Feb. 7, the Mona business block, occupied by Russell Bros. shoe establishment and H. Pelletier's barber and tobacco shop, loss \$15,000; at Gananoque, Feb. 23, barns of O. W. Nuttall at South Lake; at Kemptville, Feb. 7, Mundle & Percival's store, loss \$17,000; at Kingston, Feb. 16, saw and planing mill of St. Anglin & Company, loss \$12,000; at Orangeville, the barns of J. M. Still in Mono township, loss \$6,500; at Springfield, Feb. 16, barns of G. Kilborne (South Dorchester), loss \$5,000, at Sault Ste. Marie; Feb. 10, premises of Barnes Drug Company and Vineburg clothing store, loss \$60,000; at Toronto, Feb. 10, premises of Redern Ltd., military establishment, loss \$22,000; Feb. 26, stables of C. McKay, in which 12 horses were burned; at Welland, Feb. 11, business block in foreign quarter on Ontario Road, loss \$3,000; at Windsor, Feb. 1, department store of A. Ste. Onge, loss \$9,000; at Woodstock, Feb. 26, premises of the Canadian Morehead Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing Company, loss \$2,500; at Warsaw, Feb. 10, general store of T. Clement, loss \$6,000.

Manitoba.—At Winnipeg, Feb. 8, W. A. Templeton's hardware store and the McLeod-Hawthorn leather goods warehouse, loss \$10,000; Feb. 2, H. B. Orkins' dry goods store, loss \$8,000; Feb. 23, Nathan Segal's bakery establishment, loss \$6,000.

Saskatchewan.—At Ralph, Feb. 18, the International Elevator and Roger Company's coal shed, loss \$15,000; at Regina, Feb. 8, the Masonic Temple, occupied by Wilson's stationery firm, loss \$10,000.

Alberta.—At Edmonton, Feb. 2, the Victoria Inn (two men burned to death); at Carmangay, Feb. 17, the Victoria Hotel, loss \$15,000; at Calgary, Feb. 25, the Sherman roller rink and dancing hall, loss \$2,000.

British Columbia.—At Kitsilano, Feb. 25, premises of the National Biscuit Company, loss \$20,000; at New Westminster, Feb. 6, factory of the Superior Sash and Door Manufacturing Company, loss \$100,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A number of changes in wages were reported to the Department during the month, most of them in the nature of decreases. There were, however, in two cases, changes which put back wages which had been reduced to the same or nearly the same level as before the reduction.

In Nova Scotia, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, it was decided to restore to the employees of the New Glasgow plant the 25 per cent. reduction they had received in July last. This increase was brought about as the result of a petition by nearly all the men at the plant asking for a restoration of wages to the level existing before the outbreak of the war in Europe.

In Ontario, one hundred employees of a firm engaged in manufacturing building supplies at Brantford suffered a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages, and at the same place machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, woodworkers, sheet metal workers, painters and labourers in the employ of a firm manufacturing gasoline engines and windmills had wages reduced according to amount earned from one cent per hour upwards. At Port Arthur a number of civic employees had their salaries reduced.

In Saskatchewan, the City Council at Regina reduced the wages and salaries of civic employees from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 20 per cent. according to the amount earned.

In British Columbia, the Granby Company increased the wages of the employees by another 10 per cent.* At Fernie, employees of a trading company reduced the salaries of its employees 20 per cent., while another mercantile house at the same place put into effect a system of reducing the time of their clerks, which averaged about a 10 per cent. reduction. Permanent city employees at Victoria, B.C., by resolution of the City Council, suffered reduction in salaries of from 5 to 20 per cent. according to the amount received. Corporation labourers at the same place, to the number of about 250, had their rate of wages reduced from \$3 to \$2.70 per day. Under a new schedule of wages adopted by the Victoria Builders' Exchange, bricklayers and stonemasons will receive \$5 instead of \$6 per day, and builders' labourers \$2.75 instead of \$3.50 per day.

At Ottawa, 100 female employees of the Bell Telephone Company, who had previously been laid off two days without pay in each month, had the time reduced to one day each month, which resulted in an increase in earnings. Employees of the Ford Motor Company at Toronto on the mechanical staff received an increase of 5 cents per hour; office hands received an average increase of \$5 per month, while salesmen and others were advanced according to general ability and results, increases running from \$50 to \$200 per month. In addition to these increases, employees of this company receive every Christmas a bonus of ten per cent. on the full amount of their earnings for the previous year.

Agriculture.

Farming operations continued comparatively quiet in Eastern parts where winter conditions prevailed, but in the West some activity in preparation for spring work was becoming evident. Farmers in many districts not only in the West but also in the East were making arrangements for farm help, and a number of men were placed by immigration officers and by employment agencies. In some quarters it was considered that owing to the practical cessation of immigration and the fact that many who would otherwise have been available for farm work had enlisted for service in the war, also the increased acreage likely to be put under cultivation, there was the possibility of a shortage of farm labour. The Immigration Department has sent out to its various agents throughout the country a circular instructing them to advise farmers not to delay securing such help as they may need for their spring, summer and autumn work.

The Immigration Department also sent out a circular to owners of idle Western lands urging the desirability of having all vacant lands cultivated in view of the probable crop shortage in Europe and the high prices to be obtained.

*See the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1915, p. 871.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri-culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Quiet		Active	Fair				V quiet	Quiet
5—Westville.....	Quiet				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Quiet	Quiet						Quiet	Quiet
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Quiet			Fair				Quiet	Quiet
8—Moncton.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
10—St. John.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair					V quiet	V quiet
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
12—Montreal.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
14—Shorbrooke.....	Quiet			Quiet		Fair		Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Quiet			Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Irberville.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Active						Quiet	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
20—Berlin.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
21—Brantford.....	Quiet						Fair	V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Quiet	V quiet						Quiet	Quiet
23—Chatham.....	Quiet							V quiet	Fair
24—Cobalt.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
25—Guelph.....	Quiet					Active		V quiet	Quiet
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
27—Kingston.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
28—London.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
29—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
30—Orillia.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
31—Ottawa.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
32—Owen Sound.....	Quiet			Fair				V quiet	V quiet
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
35—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
36—Stratford.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
37—St. Catharines.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
38—St. Thomas.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
39—Toronto.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
40—Windsor.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
41—Woodstock.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
42—Brandon.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
43—Winnipeg.....	Quiet			Quiet			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
44—Moosejaw.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
45—Prince Albert.....	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet			Fair	V quiet	V quiet
46—Regina.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
47—Saskatoon.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
49—Edmonton.....	Quiet		V quiet		Quiet		Fair	V quiet	V quiet
50—Lethbridge.....	Quiet				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
51—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
52—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
53—Nelson.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
54—New Westminster.....	Quiet		Fair	Fair		Fair		V quiet	V quiet
55—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Fair						V quiet	V quiet
56—Vancouver.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
57—Victoria.....	Quiet		Fair	Fair			Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi- quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stat'nry Eng'rs.	Elect'r'l. Wk'rs & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet W'rs.
1— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	.....
2— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....
3— Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	.....
4— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	.....
5— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	.....
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
7— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
8— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	v active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
9— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	v active	.....	v active	v active	v active	V quiet	.....	.....
10— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
11— Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	v active	v active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	.....
13— Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
14— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
15— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
16— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17— Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....
18— Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....
19— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	v active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
20— V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....
21— V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....
22— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23— Active	Active	v active	.....	Active	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	.....
24— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
25— V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
26— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....
27— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
28— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
29— Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
30— Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
31— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
32— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
33— Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
34— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
35— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
36— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	v active	v active	.....
37— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
38— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
39— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	.....
40— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
41— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	v active	.....
42— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
44— V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
45— V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
46— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
47— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
48— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
49— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
50— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
51— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....
52— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
54— Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
55— V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56— V quiet
57— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
Nova Scotia—									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....
4—Truro.....	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
Prince Edward Island—									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Fredericton.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Active
8—Moncton.....	V active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair
9—Newcastle.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active
10—St. John.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	V active
Quebec—									
11—Hull.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	.....	Active
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair
14—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active
15—Sorel.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
17—St. John and Terrebonne.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active
18—Three Rivers.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario—									
19—Bellefleur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—Berlin.....	V quiet	Active	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V active
21—Brimford.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active
23—Charlton.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	V quiet
24—Collingwood.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
25—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
26—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
27—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active
28—London.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair
29—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet	Active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	V active
30—Orillia.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
31—Oshawa.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	V active	Quiet
32—Owen Sound.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
33—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair
34—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active
35—Sault Ste Marie.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36—Stratford.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active
37—St. Catharines.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
38—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—Toronto.....	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	.....
40—Windsor.....	Fair	V active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
41—Woodstock.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
Manitoba—									
42—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43—Winnipeg.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
Saskatchewan—									
44—Moosejaw.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45—Prince Albert.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—Regina.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Saskatoon.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta—									
48—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
49—Edmonton.....	V quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active
50—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
51—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia—									
52—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—Nelson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54—New Westminster.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
55—Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
56—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.—Concluded.

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TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet
2— Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
3— Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	V quiet
4— Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
5— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V quiet
6— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
8— Fair	Fair	V active	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet
9— Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Quiet	Active	V quiet
10— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	V quiet
11— Active	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet
12— V quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	V quiet
13— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet
14— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet
15— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
16— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair	V quiet
17— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet
18— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....
19— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
20— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
21— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	V quiet
22— Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet
23— Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Quiet	Active
24—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet
25— Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
26— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	V quiet
27— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet
28— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	.....	Quiet	V quiet
29— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
30—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet
32— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet
33— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet
34— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	V quiet
35— V quiet	V quiet	Active	.....	.....	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	V quiet
36— Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
37—	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
38— Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....
39— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Fair
40— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
41—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
42— V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
43— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	V quiet
44— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet
45— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet
46— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	V quiet
47— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	V quiet
48— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
49— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
50— V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
51— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
52—	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
53— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V quiet
54— Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	V quiet

The Department of Agriculture continued its campaign for more production. Agricultural conferences were held at a number of points and were addressed by agricultural experts in different lines. Bulletins, posters and press notices were also sent out to a great extent.

In the Hamilton district it was reported that market gardeners were busy with hot beds and that the amount of green stuff being grown under glass was increasing each season, proving a profitable business to many fruit farmers and gardeners who would otherwise be without employment in the early spring.

During the month the annual conventions of the United Farmers of Ontario and of the Dominion Grange were held at Toronto. A number of questions of interest to farmers were discussed, resolutions passed and officers elected.

The question of seed distribution to settlers and the possible extension of the scope of the project for assisting farmers in the Western Provinces by the advance of seed grain and feed was given further attention by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Fishing.

Fishing in the Sydney district was quiet owing to large fields of drift ice close in shore. From Yarmouth, February was reported an excellent month. The weather was exceptionally favorable and fishermen took full advantage of it. Lobster fishing in this district was also good. Smelt fishing on the Miramichi and north shore of New Brunswick was drawing to a close at the end of the month. While the fishing was not as successful as in previous years, a fairly good catch was made. Upwards of 2,000 fishermen were estimated to have been employed in this industry on the Miramichi alone, besides large numbers at Richibucto and north shore points. A greater number than usual were fishing in the lakes in the Port Arthur and Prince Albert districts, and prices of fish in consequence were lower at local

markets in these districts. Fishing in British Columbia was rather quiet, owing to demand being less than supply. Herring fishing at Nanaimo was about at an end. The season on the whole was not a very successful one. At New Westminster the usual number of boats were out, but only limited catches of salmon were reported.

The Ontario Government, in view of controversies which have arisen between gill-net and pound-net fishermen has prepared a revised system of fishing regulations for Lake Erie which by setting distinct boundaries of fishing grounds are expected to remove former difficulties.

During the month the Canada Gazette published a supplement containing an order-in-council consolidating and revising the fishery regulations of various provinces. The supplement also sets out in detail the regulations established for the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and district of Keewatin, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Territories north of these provinces, British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

During the month the Canadian Fisheries Association was formed at a meeting held in Ottawa, at which representatives of the fishing industry in different parts of the Dominion were present.*

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations in the Maritime Provinces and in parts of Quebec were somewhat handicapped by lack of snow. Comparatively little hauling was done in some districts, though large quantities of logs were cut and piled in the woods. Along the north shore of New Brunswick conditions were more favourable, and logs were reaching the various river landings. In Ontario activity was chiefly noticeable in the cutting of pulpwood, large quantities of which were shipped from a number of points. In the Peterborough district lumbering operations

*See special mention elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

were reported quiet, the mills being well stocked owing to falling off in building operations. From Port Arthur it was reported that considerable numbers of men were being employed in the industry, but that in many cases, outside of the very best men, labourers were receiving sufficient only to pay board and camp expenses, with little left over in the case of married men to support their families. In the Prince Albert district lumbering operations were quiet. In British Columbia an improvement was noticeable in some districts, but little activity prevailed in others. In the Fernie district conditions were quiet. At New Westminster no improvement took place, and a large mill, which started up with 350 men, closed down part of the mill after running two weeks. Shingle mills of the same firm were idle. Sawmills in the Nanaimo district were working steadily during the month, but not to full capacity. Logging camps were doing very little. A large quantity of railroad ties were being accumulated at Vancouver for shipment to Europe.

Shipments of spruce from St. John to European ports during January showed an increase over the same month of the previous year, although there was a falling off in shipments of birch. There was an increase also in the amount of lumber shipped to the United States. Transatlantic freights were high.

Mining.

Coal mining in the Sydney district showed improvement over conditions of the previous month. The coke ovens at Sydney Mines were re-started and were producing to their full capacity. Activity in the steel plants stimulated the coal trade. Very little coal had been placed in the heaps by any company in the district, and this was regarded as an indication of greater activity during the summer. At Lethbridge coal mining was dull, a condition which prevailed during the winter. This has been attributed in part to the fact that several mines have been opened farther north in the Pro-

vince, and although the coal is not considered equal to the Lethbridge coal, the lower figure at which it sells commands the market, and transportation also is in its favour. Conditions in the Edmonton district were active, though not to the same extent as in the previous month owing to milder weather. At Fernie coal mines were not at all active. Three shifts per week were about all the employment working men were able to get, and the output was not more than about 33 per cent. of the mines' capacity. The manufacture of ocke, however, was steadily increasing. While the output was far below maximum capacity there was a gradual improvement. One hundred ovens were put in operation at the Michel colliery of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company during the month. At Nanaimo, the coal mines in the city were working steadily to their full capacity and were making every effort to increase their output by getting the parts of the mines that had been shut up in working order again and developing new mines. Mines in the district, however, were slack, especially at Cumberland. South Wellington has done very little since the accident which occurred during the first part of the month.*

In metal mining in the Cobalt district, the dry summer and light snowfall this winter made it practically impossible for water storage to meet requirements. The mills at Cobalt using 5,000 h.p. were forced to reduce this amount by 25 per cent., and employment was also reduced. At Porcupine similar conditions prevailed, though the mills were not forced to close to so great an extent. In British Columbia, with the approach of spring, preparations were being made for extending mining activity in several of the lode mining districts of the Province. Production continued on a comparatively large scale from the Rossland mines. Conditions at Trail continued active. During February two more furnaces were blown in at the Granby Consoli-

*See special mention elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

dated Company's smelter at Grand Forks, bringing the total in blast up to six. Employees of this company received another increase of ten per cent.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing showed some improvement. Not only was activity continued amongst establishments executing war orders, but other industries took on more men and worked longer time. With the exception of one open hearth furnace, which was expected to be relighted shortly, the whole steel plant at Sydney Mines was in active operation, and a number of additional workmen were hired on. The Sydney steel plant also did better than last month and took on a number of new men. Further improvement was looked for. At Niagara Falls manufacturing was reported fair to good, with an optimistic opinion among manufacturers as to the outlook. At Berlin, Ont., a number of furniture factories which had been closed down since the Christmas holidays, started working eight hours per day and five days per week. At the same place a number of firms were busy on war orders, but in the case of a number which had finished special orders, business was reported slack. At Hamilton, Ont., the International Harvester Company which had been employing between 400 and 500 men four days a week for several months, increased its staff to 800 men, and was working five and a half days a week. Other manufacturing concerns at Hamilton showed a slight improvement.

Railroad Construction.

There was but little in the way of railroad construction, outside of maintenance work, in Eastern parts, but in the West construction on a number of lines was carried on. Considerable work was done on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and contractors for the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway were busy shipping in supplies in preparation for next season's work. There was also considerable

activity on Kettle Valley lines in British Columbia. Work on the bridge at Hope, over which connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway will be made from these lines was being gone on with. The substructure was completed and the steel superstructure being erected. A regular train service was being operated from Squamish to Anderson Lake on the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and track laying along other portions of the line was being carried on.

The double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was completed from Toronto to Galt, and which was to have been done from Galt to London during the summer will not, it was reported, be gone on with this year.

General Transport.

General conditions in transportation lines showed some improvement over the previous month. Owing to the large output of steel products at the Sydney and Sydney Mines plants, transportation by rail out of these places was greatly increased. The presence of drift ice in the early part of the month closed Sydney harbour which had remained open during the whole of the month of January. Shipments of coal by the Dominion Coal Company were being made from the port of Louisburg. From Moncton, also, an improvement was reported in traffic over the Intercolonial Railway owing to greater freight business and the movement of troop trains. Activity was particularly noticeable on the new St. John Valley line between Fredericton and Centreville, recently taken over by the Intercolonial. Large quantities of farm produce were being shipped and freight business increased to such an extent that an extra daily train was put on to handle the additional business. From St. Thomas, Ont., a busy month was reported in traffic lines. The Wabash and the Pere Marquette were very busy and the Michigan Central reported a good average month. Railroad shop conditions were fair. A heavy storm at the opening of the month seriously interfered with railroad opera-

tions in Western and Eastern Ontario and in some parts of other Eastern provinces. Extra employment was afforded to a number of men in clearing tracks and making repairs.

In the West a falling-off in passenger traffic was noticeable. During the month the Canadian Pacific Railway discontinued the Calgary-Spokane daily service via Fernie. The Great Northern Railway were operating an accommodation service between Fernie and their main line in lieu of a daily passenger train which formerly operated between Michel via Fernie to Kalispel, Montana.

Electric railway business also showed a falling off in some parts. At Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria "jitney" busses continued to compete with the electric service, and employment of street railway employes suffered to some extent. Some 15 to 20 men were laid off by the British Columbia Electric Railway on the line between Vancouver and New Westminster. Some eighty busses were reported to be running between the two places.

During the month the Algoma Central Railway was placed in the hands of a receiver.

Trades.

Building.—There was some improvement in the building trades in the Maritime Provinces, where the weather was comparatively mild. Conditions generally, however, remained dull.

Metal.—Metal trades in many instances showed an improvement.

Printing.—An improvement in the printing trades was reported from some localities, but on the whole conditions remained practically unchanged from those of the previous month.

Clothing.—Some slight improvement was noticeable in general clothing trades, and exceptional activity prevailed in some special instances where military orders were being executed. Shoe workers were fairly well engaged.

Textile.—Textile workers in most localities were fairly busy.

Woodworking.—Conditions amongst woodworkers improved slightly. A number of furniture factories which had been closed down in one locality resumed operations.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—No improvement was noticeable in the case of tobacco workers. Some trades engaged in food preparation were busy; others were only fair.

Leather Trades.—Leather trades continued to be fairly well employed. Employees of tanneries in one or two instances were quiet, following the completion of war orders.

Transport.—Longshoremen continued quiet. Employment amongst railroad employees improved.

Unskilled.—There was an improvement in conditions amongst unskilled trades. Snow shovelling and ice cutting continued to give some employment, and in a number of localities where mild weather permitted outdoor work such as sewer construction to be carried on more extensively, considerable employment was afforded. The general condition throughout the country in regard to the number of unemployed was somewhat improved. A more active demand for farm help assisted in this direction.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During January, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$30,933,331 for the former month and \$41,350,867 for the latter. The decrease for the ten months period ended January, 1915, against the same period of 1914 amounted to \$29,787,821. The total value of domestic exports during the ten months period ended January, 1915, was \$335,419,205, as compared with \$384,334,545 for the same period of 1914. During January exports showed decreases in the products of the mine, the forest and agri-

culture. Increases, however, were apparent in fisheries, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, January, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of January.		10 Months ending January.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	26,234,666	18,183,179	349,668,743	234,008,746
Free goods.....	14,686,574	12,116,978	177,003,982	145,038,331
Total.....	40,921,240	30,300,157	526,672,725	379,047,077
Coin and Bullion.....	429,627	638,174	13,419,454	131,257,281
Grand Total.....	41,350,867	30,938,331	540,092,179	510,304,358
Duty collected.....	7,029,888	5,125,000	90,983,949	63,706,075

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of January.				10 Months ending January.			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,205,038	4,937	3,508,769	11,363	48,423,544	182,860	42,469,353	287,937
The Fisheries.....	1,701,844	21,866	1,703,443	6,068	17,782,794	81,820	15,820,794	110,461
The Forest.....	2,159,088	320	1,811,049	644	38,135,945	591,365	36,867,152	477,634
Animals and their produce.....	3,151,012	22,717	5,611,172	127,776	46,719,871	1,092,469	64,097,884	2,458,200
Agriculture.....	8,942,549	29,915	8,082,571	45,329	186,648,698	8,525,402	114,691,494	34,885,845
Manufactures.....	5,050,999	512,220	7,769,146	1,073,840	46,529,433	8,988,817	60,956,072	6,686,842
Miscellaneous.....	8,227	75,883	59,448	106,712	94,056	2,675,153	515,888	3,105,714
Total merchandise....	25,218,737	667,858	28,595,598	1,371,732	384,334,361	22,137,886	335,418,637	48,012,633
Coin and Bullion.....	150	3,974,614	123	862,884	184	12,096,303	568	5,042,231
Grand Total Exports.	25,218,887	4,642,472	28,595,721	2,234,616	384,334,545	34,234,189	335,419,205	53,054,864

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for January, 1915, with increase or decrease over January, 1914:—

	January, 1915.	January, 1914.	Changes.
Montreal.....	\$ 188,434,337	\$ 224,224,521	— \$35,790,184
Toronto.....		185,007,052	—
Winnipeg.....	102,143,672	116,381,841	— 14,238,169
Vancouver.....		41,353,351	—
Calgary.....	11,892,944	16,293,215	— 4,400,271
Edmonton.....	8,654,341	15,609,722	— 6,955,391
Ottawa.....	17,055,167	17,501,145	— 445,978
Hamilton.....	10,788,238	13,187,339	— 2,399,101
Victoria.....	8,139,927	11,639,478	— 3,499,551
Quebec.....	11,221,993	13,479,997	— 2,258,004
Regina.....	5,823,527	9,139,448	— 3,315,921
Halifax.....	8,391,755	9,028,732	— 636,977
Saskatoon.....		6,385,692	—
London.....	7,945,433	7,829,699	+ 115,734
St. John.....	6,445,659	6,741,493	— 595,834
Moose Jaw.....	2,811,532	4,277,024	+ 1,465,492
Fort William.....	1,758,673	3,508,691	— 1,750,018
Brantford.....	2,117,412	3,841,181	— 1,723,769
Brandon.....	1,800,094	2,311,316	— 511,222
Lethbridge.....	1,314,916	2,074,061	— 759,145
New Westminster.....	1,107,170	1,725,721	— 618,551
Medicine Hat.....	888,721	1,789,685	— 900,964
Total.....	\$ 398,735,501	\$ 712,330,404	— \$313,594,903
Peterborough.....	1,773,303		

The January, 1915, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$58,625, the total at the end of January being \$113,975,538. There was a decrease in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$329,916,730 and \$349,909,953 for January and December respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$97,192,699 as compared with \$105,969,755, a decrease of \$8,777,056. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$35,952,805, and other current loans to \$770,118,911. During December, 1914, the total amount of these was \$824,291,325. The figures therefore for January show a decrease of \$18,219,609.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of January, 1915,

amounted to \$9,897,664.18 as compared with \$11,529,753.30 for the month of January, 1914. For the ten months ended January, 1915, the total amount was \$109,533,607.48 as compared with \$139,101,515.73 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account for January, 1915, was \$4,078,421.38 as compared with \$5,647,112.10 during January, 1914. The total expenditure for the ten months ended January, 1915, was \$36,753,359.31 as compared with \$46,476,063.78 during the corresponding period of 1914. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$3,435,087.26 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$643,334.12 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

*Mining Disaster at South Wellington,
Vancouver Island.*

*Economic Essay Contests, 1914, for
Prizes Awarded by Hart, Schaffner
and Marx of Chicago.*

ON February 9, owing, it is thought, to the breaking in of water from an abandoned mine, nineteen employees of the Pacific Coast Coal Company, including the manager of the mine, lost their lives while at work in number three north level of the mine at South Wellington. The accident occurred about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, while some one hundred men were at work, and of these all but nineteen succeeded in making their escape, the remainder meeting their death in the rush of water which followed the firing of a shot. Active measures were taken by the mine officials to pump out the flooded area and recover the bodies, but this, it was expected, would take some considerable time. Officers of the Provincial Department of Mines also visited the scene to take charge of efforts being made to recover the bodies, and to secure data for a report to that department.

Upon receipt of news of the disaster the Minister of Labour wired the manager of the Pacific Coal Company expressing the regret of the Dominion Government at the loss of life occasioned by the disaster and conveying to the families of the victims sincere sympathy in their loss and grief. The Minister also directed Mr. J. D. McNiven, the Vancouver officer of the Department of Labour, to proceed to the scene of the disaster with a view to lending any aid possible on his part. In the Provincial Legislature on the day following the accident, the Premier in regretting the deplorable accident which had occurred and expressing sympathy with the families of the victims, indicated that a thorough investigation would be made by the Mines Department into the causes which led up to the accident.

Reference has been made in previous numbers of the Labour Gazette to the prizes offered from year to year by Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx of Chicago for essays on economic subjects.* The committee having the matter in hand has decided upon the winners of the prizes for the year 1914 and has given out the results. The first prize in Class A of one thousand dollars has been awarded to Mr. Donald Earl Dunbar, A.B. Harvard University, 1913, Travelling Fellow of the university, 1914, for a paper entitled "Comparative Study of the Welsh and American Tin Plate Industries." The second prize in this class, of five hundred dollars, has been awarded to Mr. Albert H. Leake, Inspector of Manual Training and Household Science of the Ontario Department of Education, for a paper entitled "Agricultural Education." Mr. Leake was the winner of the first prize in this class in 1912, his essay at that time being entitled "Industrial Education; its Problems, Methods and Dangers."

In Class B, the first prize of three hundred dollars was awarded to Mr. Richard S. Meriam, undergraduate in Harvard University for a paper entitled "The Webb's Theory of Wages." The second prize in this class of two hundred dollars was given to Mr. Niles Carpenter, Jr., undergraduate in Northwestern University, for a paper entitled "A Comparison of the Financial Operation of the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company during the Panic of

*See *Labour Gazette*, May, 1912, p. 1033, and January, 1913, p. 694.

1907 and the Period Preceding." The announcement of the result of the contest has been sent out by Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, a member of the committee which decided upon the relative merits of the essays submitted.

Official Year Book of Toronto District Labour Council.

The official year book of the Toronto District Labour Council has been issued by the Banner Press, 64 Temperance street, Toronto. The year book contains the constitution of the Toronto District Labour Council in full, also the full text of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. Amongst other articles comprised in the year book may be mentioned a directory of all labour organizations affiliated with the Council, with the time and place of regular meetings. The book is illustrated with photographs of the officers of the Toronto Council and of the members of the new Workmen's Compensation Board.

Fifth Annual Report of the Dominion Coal Company Employees Benefit Society.

The fifth annual report of the Dominion Coal Company employees Benefit Society of Glace Bay, recently issued, shows a falling-off in membership as compared with that of the previous year. On December 31, 1913, the society had 10,853 members, while at the close of 1914 the members numbered 10,223, a decrease of 630. Receipts for the year amounted to \$151,092.75, of which \$63,354.12 was received from members; \$64,118.19 from the Company; \$13,770.03 from the Government; and \$9,550.41 from interest. The number of deaths was 97, which placed on the fund 61 widows and 105 children. On December 31, 1913, there were 122 widows and 329 children on the fund; on December 31, 1914, there were 174 widows and 384 children, an increase of 52 widows

and 55 children. During the year the number of claims paid was 10,456; the number of persons paid indemnity was 2,561; the number of widows paid, 183; and children paid, 434. The surplus of assets over liabilities was \$55,937.65, a decrease of slightly over \$2,000 from the corresponding figures of the previous year. There was, on the other hand, an increase in 1914 of \$20,000 in the amount placed to general reserve.

The report states that an actuarial report recommended that in order to put the society on a sound business basis either the benefits would have to be reduced or the contributions increased, and that during the year it was hoped to have this matter duly considered.

Organization of Canadian Fisheries Association.

The Canadian Fisheries Association, an organization for the purpose of "promoting the conservation and development of the fishing industry on commercial, scientific and educational lines," was formed at Ottawa February 15, the meeting at which the association was launched being attended by representatives of the fishing industry from different parts of Canada. Officers were elected and committees appointed. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries was elected Honourary President; Mr. D. J. Byrne, of Leonard Bros., Limited, Montreal, President; Mr. S. Y. Wilson, of Halifax, N.S., First Vice-President; Mr. W. H. Barker, British Columbia Packers' Association, Second Vice-President; and Mr. Frederick W. Wallace, Editor of Canadian Fisherman, Secretary-Treasurer. The association passed resolutions approving of the new Pickled Fish Inspection Act which goes into effect May 1, 1915, and providing for the establishment of local branches of the association on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as at interior points, the purpose of the formation of these branches being to include all persons engaged in the fishing industry as mem-

bers of the association—fishermen, fish workers, and others actually employed in the producing of fish in the various provinces. The President in speaking on this resolution pointed out the advantage of having the fishermen of Canada actively interested in the Association. It was to the advantage of the whole industry to have producer, distributor and retailer as members, and the educational policy of the association, if followed by these branches, would not only assist in increasing the consumption of fish, but would materially increase the earnings of all. Better methods of catching fish, careful and sanitary handling, packing and curing meant a more appealing product for the consumer. For the purpose of having fishermen and fish workers as members, the Executive Committee will consider a scale of subscription fees which will come within the means of small wage earners and enable them to enjoy the privileges of the association and its benefits in an educational way.

Resumption of Mining and Smelting Operations by Granby Company at Phoenix and Grand Forks, B.C.

In the January, 1915, issue of the Labour Gazette, under the above heading, was published a statement concerning the resumption of operations by the

Granby Company at its smelter at Grand Forks and its mines at Phoenix. The Secretary of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8 of the Western Federation of Miners has forwarded a communication regarding the statement that the proprietors of the store at Phoenix discussed with the miners the question of taking a lower rate of wages as an inducement to the company to reopen its mines, and that to this the miners were agreeable. The Secretary states that it might be inferred from this statement that the Miners' Union had been consulted, and remarks that this is far from being the case; that the matter was discussed only with detached units and that the majority of employees were not present at any discussion of the question of lowered wages, and therefore could not be said to be agreeable to such a proposition. The Secretary also states that there was no miner or manual worker of any kind in the delegation which went to Victoria to interview the Provincial Government, and mentions that had the Miners' Union been consulted, that organization would have been represented. The union secretary contests the accuracy of the statement that the proprietors of the store agreed to supply the people of Phoenix with the necessaries of life at actual cost until conditions again became normal.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

Labour conditions remained about the same as last month, but greatly below those of the same month of the previous year.

Lumbering throughout the district has been greatly handicapped on account of the absence of snow. There has been only about two weeks' snow for hauling so far this winter. There were a lot of logs cut and piled in the

woods, and the lumbermen were beginning to be anxious as a lot of the mills are depending on this winter's supply.

Conditions in coal mining remained about the same as last month and about the same as the corresponding month for last year.

Manufacturing remained comparatively unchanged with the exception of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, which has started on an order of several diners for the Canadian Northern. The steel frames for these cars were built in Montreal.

The remodelling of the passenger shed and freight erecting shed for mobilization purposes gave employment to about two hundred men for the greater part of the month. When finished these sheds will provide accommodation for seventeen hundred men and six hundred horses.

Halifax.

The general condition of the labour market showed no improvement over the preceding month. There was very little doing in the building line, and all trades reported a number of unemployed. Unskilled labour was not affected as badly as mechanics. The City Board of Works have continued work on sewer construction, keeping as many as possible employed, the preference being given to married men. Work on the Ocean Terminals also provided work for men in the unskilled class.

Longshoremen and freighthandlers have experienced the dulllest winter in years. This, of course, is due to the falling off in passenger and freight traffic.

Ice-men have been very busy during the month harvesting the crop, and while weather conditions during February have been exceptionally mild, there was sufficient frost during December and January to provide a plentiful supply of good ice.

While conditions have been quieter than usual in most lines of employment inquiry at the office of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor showed that the demand for assistance has been no greater than in previous winters. Halifax has not been called upon to supply any special relief measures for the unemployed, and no such action is anticipated.

The demand for houses, flats and rooms, particularly in the north end of the city, has been greater than the supply. There have not been sufficient dwelling houses built during the past year to replace those removed to make

room for the Ocean Terminals, and citizens in general were finding it very difficult to secure suitable houses at a fair rental.

Wholesale and retail trades reported a fair business during the month.

Manufacturing was quiet.

Sydney.

Labour conditions showed a little improvement over the month of January, and the continued activity in the larger industries was greater than was anticipated two months ago. Changes favorable to the steel and coal trade occurred at Sydney Mines, where all the coke ovens were re-started and were producing to their full capacity. With all departments of the plant there working, a stimulus has been given to the coal trade, as half of the output of this company is used in the making of steel at their own works. Up to the present, very little coal has been placed in the coal heaps by any company in the district and this in itself is a good sign for greater summer activity in this trade, as coal now placed in these heaps would lessen the amount of work to be done later on.

The building and allied trades remain quiet, with very little prospect of improvement.

The Sydney steel plant did better than last month and quite a number of new men were hired. Further improvement was looked for in the near future.

With the exception of one open hearth furnace, soon to be relighted, the whole steel plant at Sydney Mines was in active operation, and all idle workmen were hired. The prospects of this company looked very much brighter than in December of last year, when the steel plant was standing dead.

Owing to the large output of steel products at the Sydney and Sydney Mines plants, transportation by rail was greatly increased. The appearance of drift ice in the early part of the month closed up Sydney harbour, which had remained open during the

whole month of January. Shipments of coal by the Dominion Coal Company were being made from the port of Louisburg.

A fair volume of business was done in the wholesale and retail trades.

Fishing was quiet owing to the large fields of drift ice close inshore.

Truro.

In respect to employment of labour February compared favorably with January. There was the usual winter unemployment among skilled labour while unskilled was busy. Evidence of this was found in the fact that the Town Council made an extra appropriation to help out the unemployed, but when men were asked for, no more than a dozen applied for work. The demands on the Town's Poor Department were very little, if any, greater than other years.

Industries were running steadily, some of them over time, on government contract work.

Railway operation work was considerably less active than in February, 1914.

Scarcity of snow somewhat interfered with lumbering operations, but on the whole the work of the month was quite satisfactory.

Roddick Bros. announced that they would erect a reinforced concrete building, 50 x 100 feet, to be used as a garage.

Business, wholesale and retail was quite good. Bank clearings were satisfactory. The Ribbon Wood Works at Stewiacke were busy. The Chair Factory at Bass River ran full time. It was stated the Pipe Works at Londonderry would resume operations about the first of April. Work at the Kemp-town coal mine was continued, and rails were being laid on the branch railway to the mine.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

This district seems not to experience any very great change from the usual. While employment appeared on the surface to be dull, nevertheless it was and has been, at this particular time of the year the same since the city was incorporated.

At the last session of the City Council, February 9, a communication was received and read from the Labourers Protective Union asking to have enacted at the forthcoming session of the Legislature, a law empowering the council to collect a tax from non-resident labourers who came into the city and work the entire year to the detriment of resident taxpayers, artisans and laborers alike. It was pointed out that laborers going to Summerside or any other incorporated town in the Maritime Provinces have such a tax to pay before they are allowed to work.

This matter was left to the Legislative Committee to deal with.

No changes were reported in rates of wages and labour in general was quiet.

While some of the necessities of living have increased, there was no apparent uneasiness.

The regular meeting of Local 800, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers was held during February. The principal matter up for discussion was the increased cost of living during the past ten years and the great and continued increase since the war commenced. The speakers all agreed that it was almost impossible to live on the present rate of wages (\$8.00 per week) and that steps must be taken to increase them. The question will be again taken up at the next meeting.

The new addition to the Prince Edward Island Hospital was almost completed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moncton.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions in Fredericton and vicinity compared favorably with last month and were quite as good as during the corresponding month of the previous year. The men idle were mostly laborers or those engaged in the building trades, and even in those branches of industry the conditions were as satisfactory as in previous winter seasons.* Most of the factories reported business fairly good, and all were looking forward to a good spring trade.

Farmers were making preparations for early spring work and were hurrying what remained of last year's crop to market.

There was no material change in the cost of necessities of living during the month. Prices continued to rule high.

The starting of a regular train service on the St. John Valley Railway between Fredericton and Centreville has proven a great boon to the farmers of York and Carleton counties. There is a large quantity of hay and potatoes being shipped from Carleton county, the hay being sent here via the Valley Railway and then to St. John by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The potatoes are being shipped mostly to the Upper Canadian markets, via the Valley Railway and the Intercolonial Railway. Indeed, the freight business on the Valley Railway became so extensive during the month that it became necessary for the management to place an extra train daily on the route to handle the business offering during part of the month. Supt. Evan Price, of the Intercolonial Railway, who made an inspection trip over the Valley Railway during the month, stated that the business on the Valley Railway was most encouraging, and particularly in view of the fact that on most other sections of the division the traffic was not as heavy as usual, due in a large measure to conditions brought about by the war.

General conditions in industrial and commercial circles were fairly normal during the month and compared quite favorably with the corresponding period of last year. Building operations naturally were quiet. The work of rebuilding the Presbyterian church has been going on and the annex containing the Sunday School Departments was about completed. The work of erecting the main church will commence in the early spring. The interior finishing of the Baptist church was well advanced and will be completed in April. Plans for the erection of a new stone building to replace the Methodist church, destroyed by fire, have been made and tenders for the construction will soon be asked for. The erection of a Public High School building and of a Civic Hall to replace those destroyed by recent fires will also take place the coming season.

Active conditions were reported in the Woodworking Factory preparing stock for future calls. The Aberdeen High School building together with all its valuable collections and equipment was destroyed by fire February 3; loss \$70,000.00, insurance \$40,500.00. Very active conditions prevailed in the factory of "Humphrey Unshrinkable Underwear Company." The staff of operators has been increased to about 130 employees and the factory was obliged to run nights to fill the large Government orders; 2,000 garments are produced daily.

The contractors have commenced the work of excavation for the subway on Main street. About 8 masons and 50 labourers were employed. Masons receive 45 cents per hour and labourers 17 cents. Tenders have been called for by the Provincial Government for the erection of a five-span steel bridge over the Petiteodiac river connecting this city with Coverdale and replacing the wooden bridge now in use.

The assessment of the city for this year, for civic purposes amounts to the

sum of \$164,441.90 as compared with \$137,671.94 in 1914, being an excess of \$26,769.96.

The slackness in the demand of railway operating crews was considerably relieved during the latter part of the month by the revival of freight traffic and the movement of troop trains. A report by the safety engineer on the Canadian Government Railways shows a decrease in deaths of all classes from accidents of 50 per cent. and in injuries to employes of 24.7 per cent. since the introduction of "Safety First" rules. The following are the figures:—

	1913.	1914.
Employees killed....	19	7
Passengers killed....	3	2
Tresspassers killed....	22	13
Total....	44	22
Employees injured....	695	523
Passengers injured....	23	22
Total....	718	545

Farmers have had a comparatively quiet month, the ordinary routine of usual winter work alone presenting itself. The hay market has been quiet and shipments light. Potatoes were quiet and with light demand; country beef and pork fairly plentiful; beef per quarter 7 cents to 9 cents; pork per carcass 11 cents to 12 cents.

Lumbermen have been active and the winter's cut promises to exceed that of last year. In the southern counties operators have been much handicapped on account of the small snowfall. Along the North Shore conditions have been more favorable and the logs will all reach the various river landings. The Bathurst Lumber Company are making a cut of forty million feet.

Newcastle.

The labour market improved somewhat during February and there was a marked improvement in the demand for skilled labour, due to the mild weather and a large amount of carpenter work on repairs and renovations, both inside

and out has been done. There was also a marked improvement among transport workers, due largely to the movement of soldiers.

Wholesale and retail trade improved somewhat during the month and increased steadily towards the end of the month.

The plans of the new Miramichi Hospital at Newcastle were completed during the month and the contract awarded, work to be commenced as soon as the conditions permit in the spring. A movement is also on foot among the curlers for the erection of a curling rink during the coming summer. A number of new residences are also likely to be erected. These buildings give promise of a good summer amongst the building trades.

Agricultural meetings in the interest of increased production were held in this district at Napan and Doaktown and were largely attended. It is believed a lot of good has been accomplished by these meetings.

The smelt fishing industry, which was closing at the end of the month, has not been as successful as preceding years, but a fairly good catch has been made. Upwards of two thousand fishermen are estimated to have been employed in this work during the past season, on the Miramichi river alone, besides large numbers at Richibucto and North Shore points.

Lumbering operations in the woods have been about completed and everything was in readiness for driving operations as soon as the rivers are clear of ice.

All local industries were working steadily and it has not become necessary to lay off employees in any line of manufacturing.

St. John.

The labour market continued dull, but a change for the better has taken place in the broom-making business, the employes of T. S. Simms, Limited, now working full time—the first for some

months. The building trades were very dull. Several bricklayers have left the city, and others enlisted in the 26th Battalion in consequence.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries has started working, some 956 tons of raw sugar having arrived on February 9. The first eight barrels of sugar turned out on February 18 were purchased by a local wholesale dealer. Eleven hours elapsed from the time the raw sugar entered the machinery until it was turned out granulated.

Winter port business bids fair to exceed that of last season, according to the traffic on the ferry during January. There was an increase of 13,758 in the number of passengers over January, 1914; the increase in the number of single teams was 112, and the increase in double teams was 400.

INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY.

Spirits.	\$11,216 43	\$14,481 89
Tobacco.		
Cigars	417 90	1,004 70
Bonded Mfrs.	136 78	96 75
Raw leaf	419 72	412 16
Other receipts	2,156 44	3,059 01
	\$14,347 27	\$19,054 51

Increase for 1915, \$4,707 24.

The customs receipts for the month of January were \$105,904.64, and the sick mariners' fees \$1,248.41, making a total of \$107,153.05.

The Public Utilities Commission met in St. John on February 3 to consider the application of the Woodstock Electric Light Company for permission to charge a minimum rate of 75 cents per month for power. J. C. Hartley, K.C., for the Woodstock Common Council, applied for an adjournment to Woodstock to permit users of power to appear before the Commission and file their objections to the new rate. This was granted and the hearing adjourned to meet at Woodstock on February 25.

Owing to the rise in the price of flour bread was increased to 9 cents per loaf, an increase of one cent. T. Rankine & Sons, Limited, on February 10 advanced the price of their biscuits one-

half cent per pound. The Aerated Water Manufacturers and Agents' Association met on February 6. The price of drinks has been increased two cents a bottle by retailers in consequence of being asked by the association to pay in advance for bottles.

The new chief of police has issued a warning that persons who pack rolled oats, feed, wheat, etc., in bags must stamp the contents of each bag in pounds and the name of the maker on the outside, according to a Dominion statute which recently came into force.

The City Commissioners, at their meeting on February 6, decided to ask the legislature for authority to exempt from taxation all incomes up to \$1,000; to take \$500 off incomes of \$2,000; to exempt all personal property under \$500 in value, and to fix a poll tax at \$2. These changes, if sanctioned, will relieve \$3,031,000 of incomes and \$368,000 of personal property.

The St. John Street Railway Company held its annual meeting on February 22. The directors, in their twentieth annual report, show that the earnings for the year, after providing for the interest on the bonds and all other charges, were \$73,908.88, out of which four quarterly dividends of one and one-half per cent. were paid, amounting to \$59,822.78, leaving a balance of \$14,086.10, which has been transferred to profit and loss account. The directors state that the amount of the direct damage to the plant, equipment, power house, street lights and cars was \$15,560 during the strike of last July, and the consequential damages by reason of the tying up of the road and business was about \$10,000 to \$15,000. A claim was put in to the city for reimbursement for the actual damages suffered by the company, but the city refused to recognize any liability.

Fifteen members of the crew of the dredge Don Frederico, of the Norton Griffiths Company went out on strike February 5. The men complained that the food supplied them, both in quality and quantity, was inferior, and they

sent a deputation to the captain to complain. The captain notified the management, and word was brought back to dismiss the man who acted as spokesman, with the result that his comrades to the number of fifteen walked out with him, the company securing non-union men to take their places.

Shipments of lumber from St. John to European ports during the month of January were:—

	1915.	1914.
Spruce	10,556,357	4,687,604
Birch	116,955	552,163

The value of exports of lumber to the United States for January was as follows. The figures compared with those of the corresponding period last year show an increase of \$1,910.39:—

	1915.	1914.
Lumber	\$ 4,552 20	\$17,563 44
Wood pulp	36,122 21	20,047 68
Laths	835 32	1,803 94
Shingles . . . . .	.....	319 50
Pine boards	381 62	746 40
	<hr/> \$41,891 35	<hr/> \$39,980 96

Trans-oceanic freights have reached 136 shillings on deals. At the outbreak of the war freights were 50 shillings; later 85 shillings, and then went up to 100 shillings, while up to February 15 the highest offer on steamers reached 115 shillings. Freights for sailing ships were also high, increasing from 70 shillings in December last to 110 shillings on February 22.

The lumber cut on the St. John river will be much larger this season than was at first anticipated. Stetson, Cutler & Company will have 23,000,000 feet go down river in the spring to their mill at St. John. Murray & Gregory will have 11,500,000 feet on the Little Black river, and 2,500,000 feet at Quisibis.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending February 25 were \$5,391,235, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,475,267, being \$84,032 less in 1915 than in 1914.

Inland revenue receipts for the month of February show an increase of \$2,-

321.87, as follows: 1914, \$13,159.26; 1915, \$15,481.13.

Customs receipts for the month of February were \$189,878.62, and for the corresponding period of last year \$126,940.75, an increase for this year of \$62,937.87.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries plant, which has been in course of construction for the past two years, commenced operations recently. In the construction of the building over 3,000 tons of steel and 17,000 tons of concrete were used, while six hundred men were employed for over two years. The plant is located in such a way as to receive raw sugar direct from ocean steamers and to load the finished product on railways or boats for transshipment to all parts of the Dominion. There are at present 380 hands employed, and the men work in two shifts, the day gang working eleven hours and the night gang thirteen hours. The labouring men are paid from 15 cents to 17½ cents per hour, while mechanics receive 20 cents per hour.

Chamcook.—The big sardine factory, which has been closed for over a year, will be taken over and operated by the Gloucester firm of Libby, Lane & Company. They will utilize one unit for the packing of sardines and will go into the manufacture of all other kinds of food fish.

Woodstock.—Thousands of tons of hay were being brought to town daily for the presses which worked day and night. Twelve dollars a ton was the price being paid. Potatoes were a drug on the market, only bringing 40 cents a barrel. There were a great many in the county, and with spring approaching farmers were getting anxious to dispose of them.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions have not improved. On the contrary, the number of unemployed has increased since the last report. Many men have returned from

the logging camps although the season is not yet over. About 200 young men, however, have enlisted for military service, and this helped the situation to some extent.

According to the reports from the local charitable organizations, 130 families have been supported by them.

The cost of living was about the same. A few articles have somewhat increased in price, but eggs had a downward tendency.

Trade in general was not active. There was a decrease of about ten per cent. compared with last month. There was only one failure, however, recorded in the locality during the month.

Montreal.

In gauging the number of unemployed in the city at 30,000 Controller Ainey has placed the number at less than many others who have spoken publicly during February and more than many social workers are inclined to place it at. The acute state of unemployment has been kept constantly in the public eye through the fact that delegations of workers have been appearing continually before the Board of Control throughout the month to ask for more work and to have what work is being done divided among them. As local conditions differ considerably some delegations asked that the gangs at work at sewers and other public works should be changed week and week about, others that they should be changed every three days, and still others that a change should be made every two days so that three different gangs could earn \$5 for the week for each worker. The necessity of efficiency and economy in the work has caused the controllers to decide definitely on the gangs being changed at week-ends only. This system has ameliorated conditions greatly for those who had been out of work although there are large numbers that the city cannot reach, and these are still coming in large numbers to complain of favor-

itism on the part of foremen in the city employ.

Another amount of \$50,000 has been granted by the city for relief work, the money to be divided among the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Charity Organization Society and the Baron de Hirsch Institute. Archbishop Bruchesi, in giving the Board of Control an account of how the \$16,475, previously given to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, had been spent in relieving distress, said that 55 out of 70 conferences of the society have aided 1,992 families, comprising 3,896 adults and 6,368 children, a total of 10,528 individuals. At the rate of 50 cents a week for each individual for nourishment alone the expenses of the society mounted to \$5,219 a week or \$20,516 a month. In January they gave 66,755 free soups and meals at less than 3½ cents a meal. Archbishop Bruchesi said the situation had become worse since February 1.

Controller Hebert stated that the refusal of the Quebec Legislature to allow the city to raise its rate of taxation from 1 to 1¼ per cent. would oblige the city to meet the expected deficit of \$1,500,00 in the 1916 budget by reducing the salaries of permanent employees, by eliminating a third of the number employed in all departments by the city, and by having no public works next year. Controller Hebert does not expect that there will be any borrowing power next year. An expected reduction in the valuation of property in the year beginning next May as well as a certain increase in the amount of taxes outstanding is given as the reason. Only necessary works will be undertaken, and the principle has been accepted that those useful works which employ the most men will be undertaken.

Work in breaking up the ice on the streets and carting it away gave work to four thousand men in two gangs working night and day during the last week of February until the rain changed to snow when snow removal partly took its place. Carters and chauffeurs of auto-trucks have mutually protested

against each other being given too great a part in the snow carting with the result that the city is trying to divide evenly between them.

Tenders have been received for the new civic library. Of the eleven opened the lowest available tender was for \$466,711 but a final decision has not been reached. The architects have reported in favor of using Vermont marble instead of Canadian on the ground that it can be laid down in Montreal and cut ready for use at a cost of 80 cents a cubic foot as against 85 cents for the Canadian article. The Montreal stone-cutters would get 50 cents out of these amounts mentioned as the stone will be brought here in a rough state to provide work in Montreal. Each bidder has given a price for construction made with Montreal stone as the Trades and Labour Council have asked that the stone should be quarried in Montreal as well so that the whole amount would do benefit to the population.

The report to spend \$1,009,000 for sewers passed the City Council. Messrs. Hering & Fuller, New York experts, reported to Controller Cote on the best system of mechanical filter system to supplement the present filtration system. A sum of \$2,400,000 yet available for this system will cover the expenses. The controllers have also voted \$550,000 from the five million dollar special loan for the purpose for the 1915 work in laying underground conduits on St. Lawrence boulevard from Sherbrooke street to Commissioners street and on St. James, St. Antoine, Craig and Notre Dame streets from Victoria Square and McGill street to Bonaventure station and Windsor street.

Mayor Martin has stated his intention of trying to change the system of paying foremen working for the city so that they will be paid by the number of hours the work is proceeding as in the case of the labourers instead of for the whole week as at present.

After March 1st the wives and families of temporary employes of the city

who have gone to the front will cease to receive the full salaries which have been sent to them to date as no money has been voted for temporary employees on the 1915 budget. Arrangements will be made with the Canadian Patriotic Fund for their support.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe has given notice of motion that he will introduce a bill to establish a tariff for taxicabs and other automobile carriages used to transport passengers, and to impose on them the same restrictions and conditions as those governing cabs. The Quebec Legislature has given the city power to impose a tax of five per cent. on the value of each ticket sold for entrance to theatres, moving picture and concert halls, the proceeds to be divided among the various hospitals according to the number of beds in each until the war and the financial depression are over. Other charitable organizations will also benefit from the proceeds of this tax. The effort of the longshoremen to get an amendment to the Montreal bill by which all workmen from outside the province of Quebec would have to pay a tax equal to the amount paid by citizens in water rates was defeated, being opposed by the Trades and Labor Council as well as the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and others. A measure has also been passed abolishing the tolls on the Lachine road.

At the annual meeting of the General Hospital the treasurer, Mr. F. W. Evans, reported that in spite of the depression, the revenue was \$184,139 as against \$159,459 in 1913. The aggregate patient days had increased by ten thousand. Many applicants for admission had been turned away. Soldiers quartered in the city while awaiting orders to go to the front were given treatment when they needed it.

The report of the Mount Sinai Sanatorium stated that the applications for admission had diminished by ten per cent. The Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun reported a deficit of \$12,940 on a \$200,806 budget.

On February 18 the total number of applications for support in connection with the enlistments for the three contingents was 2,782, and the number of families on the pay-roll was 1,932. The total amount disbursed since the beginning of the work amounted to \$221,434.25. Reports coming to Montreal show that the contributions from Canada for the Belgian Relief Fund are proportionately to population three times as great as those from the United States. Nearly two million dollars in money and goods has been contributed.

Two hundred Austrians were taken from Montreal to the Spirit Lake concentration camp, most of them having been unemployed. A petition signed by 1,300 others has been sent to the American Consul-General, Mr. W. H. Bradley, asking him to intercede with the Dominion Government to send them to such a camp.

Recruiting has been going on steadily during the month at all the armouries. The hospital service has been doubled, and new units are being formed continually for artillery, infantry and cavalry.

The following scale of wages to be paid by contractors working for the city has been sent to the controllers by the city fair wage officer and is now in operation:

Asphalt finishers, 9 hours at 45c; blacksmiths, 10 hours at 45c; brassworkers, 10 hours at 37c; bricklayers, 9 hours at 55c; bricklayers working in sewers, 9 hours at 65c; carpenters (form makers), 8 hours at 45c; carpenters, 8 hours at 45c; cement workers on construction, 10 hours at 40c; workers on cement sidewalks, 10 hours at 42c; ornamental cement workers, 10 hours at 50c; cement finishers, 9 hours at 45c; boilermakers, 10 hours at 35c; engineers (first class), 9 hours at 60c; engineers (second class), 9 hours at 50c; engineers (third class), 9 hours at 45c; boiler cleaners, 9 hours at 35c; electricians, 9 hours at 40c; assistant electricians, 9 hours at 27½c; electrician labourers, 9 hours at 22½c; elevator constructors, 9 hours at 45c; assistant elevator constructors, 9 hours at 35c; granite workers, 8 hours at 50c; structural iron workers, 9 hours at 45c; apprentices to same, 9 hours at 33 1-3c; bridge workers, 10 hours at 50c; apprentices to same, 10 hours at 35c; ornamental iron workers, 9 hours at 40c; ordinary labourers, 9 hours at 25c; builders' labourers, 9 hours at 30c; workers on metal latting, 9 hours at 50c; workers on wood latting, 9 hours at 45c; machinists, 9 hours at 35c; iron and brass

moulders, 9 hours at 32½c; steel moulders, 9 hours at 40c; masons, 9 hours at 50c; marble workers, 8 hours at 45c; marble layers, 9 hours at 45c; marble planers, 9 hours at 45c; marble turners, 9 hours at 45c; marble polishers, 9 hours at 35c; marble sawyers, 9 hours at 40c; plasterers, 8 hours at 55c; painters, 9 hours at 40c; scoria block pavers, 9 hours at 45c; plumbers, 9 hours at 42½c; assistants, 9 hours at 35c; gas fitters, 9 hours at 42½c; steam fitters, 9 hours at 42½c; quarry workers, 9 hours at 35c; stone workers, 8 hours at 50c; tin workers, 9 hours at 40c; tile-workers, 9 hours at 55c; carters, with single horse, \$3.50 per day; carters with two horses, \$5.75 per day.

The 'longshoremen are asking the Shipping Federation to sign a new contract, giving them 35 cents an hour for day work and 40 cents an hour for night work in place of the old salaries of 30 and 35 cents. The old contract covered five years, but the men do not wish to enter into so long a contract again. Mr. George Peloquin, agent for the union, has received the money deposited five years ago as guarantee of good faith by the men. With interest it is now \$2,239.85.

The failure of the Trades and Labor Council to get a law which would do away with the custom of having yearly leases was the occasion for the president, Mr. J. T. Foster, to say that only a gigantic strike for short leases on the part of all tenants would break the custom. Delegate Wilder suggested a law which would make it compulsory to put in every lease a clause making it possible to end it at two months' notice on either side. An effort is being made by the council to get the Quebec Legislature to pass a law making it illegal for railway and other companies to hold back a portion of the pay of their men for insurance purposes. They point out that men leaving these companies have not the privilege of withdrawing the money, of keeping up the insurance, and that the rates are higher than they could obtain independently for themselves.

The bricklayers have agreed not to insist on the payment of the 55 cents an hour promised them in the agreement with the General Contractors' Association until October 1 on account of present conditions. The existing rate is 45 cents an hour.

A delegation from the Building Trades Council asked the Board of Control to introduce legislation to protect workmen who have to do with Salamander coke furnaces in basements for drying plaster by making it obligatory to have smoke pipes in each case. The health of the workmen suffered where there were no pipes. They also asked that every contract given by the city should be given direct to the contractors as there was continual trouble between the workers and sub-contractors, who claimed they were not bound by the fair-wage clause in the contract made with the contractor. Controller Ainey said that by the law the workmen could claim from the contractor the difference between the fair wage scale and the wages paid by the sub-contractor.

In the building trades there was a little less doing, if anything, than in January while in the metal trades there seemed to be a little more on account of the large orders for war material being filled by Montreal firms in common with others in Canada. All the other trades were in about the same position although completion of military orders made things begin to slacken in the leather trades.

Local trade in the dry goods line has been strengthened by the fact that buyers for departmental stores and the larger retail concerns have had to buy on this side this year. Nearly all domestic manufacturers of blankets, yarns, worsteds, knitted goods and other lines of woollens have withdrawn quotations owing to the high price of raw material. As few trappers have been operating this season prices have gone up in some lines of pelts.

Country collections were reported good and city collections were improving though not so good.

Rents in favored districts for residences, flats and apartments were being maintained but in others there have been reductions.

Most of the 350,000 tons of ice annually gathered in the St. Lawrence

river for Montreal use was obtained before the unusually mild conditions in the latter half of February, which stopped work. A sharp spell of frost for three or four days will enable them to finish. The largest companies had already obtained their full harvest.

The increase in the tariff has not unsettled business, and there is a strong determination to take advantage of it to push the "Made in Canada" movement. Textile and steel companies especially expect to reap advantage from it. The embargo declared by the American government on cotton waste hits the cotton companies to a certain extent as twenty per cent. of the production of Canadian mills comprised different kinds of waste for which they received from \$5 to \$40 a bale. Most of this before the war went to Germany via the United States, but now it will have to be stored.

Various steel men in Montreal state that the tariff will promote the production of the finer grades of steel in Canada. Most of the locomotive ties used in Canada have come from Germany or Great Britain, and as some firms are already manufacturing the grade of steel necessary for such ties it is probable that this industry will get a foothold in Canada for the first time. Vanadium steel and high tension steel are already being manufactured at the Armstrong-Whitworth Company plant at Longueuil. Mr. M. J. Butler, managing director, prophesied the production of many steel supplies in Canada which have hitherto been imported from Great Britain, Germany or the United States.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Export Association, consisting of several local shoe manufacturers formed last fall with the object of securing a portion of the large boot orders being placed by the Allies, are now manufacturing a quantity of standard French army boots for immediate shipment. This boot is much heavier than those supplied to Canadian soldiers, having hob-nails over the entire sole and heel. If this order is filled satisfactorily, others are expected to follow. Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of

the Ames, Holden, McCready Company, stated on February 10 that orders were being received in as large volume as in the same period of 1914. Bookings for spring requirements were satisfactory, but much depended on the amount of sorting business received.

The first samples of waterproof clothing manufactured from Canadian cloth, which had been made water-proof by Canadian workmen were on inspection at the local plant of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company in February. The Canadian trade has hitherto been supplied by goods made in England, or at least with waterproof clothing made from English or American cloth which had gone through most of the waterproofing process before arriving here. The initial capacity of the new department will be from between 1,500 and 2,000 garments per week, and it will be steadily increased until it reaches 700 a day. A staff of 150 are now employed, and more will be as conditions warrant it. The company will also provide work for one hundred men by operating their reclaiming plants to utilize the constantly increasing stock of scrap rubber. The embargo on the export of scrap rubber is responsible for this new departure which will necessitate the investment of several hundred thousand dollars of Canadian capital.

Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, managing director of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada reports that country sales of paint east of Fort William are equal to last year, or a shade better, while not so good in Western Canada. General sales showed some falling off.

A feature of the month was the increasing importance New York is playing as a money market for financing Canadian securities, both municipal and utilities.

Annual reports of banks, insurance companies, utility companies and the larger companies of all kinds show nearly all of them to be in a good state financially although business in most cases is suffering from the depression.

The Smart-Woods Company reported twenty-five per cent. more orders than a year ago. The Asbestos Corporation found a decline of twenty per cent. in shipments through the war. The Bell Telephone Company had greatly increased the number of exchanges, the miles of wire, customers and employees. The Montreal Cotton Company reported sales for 1914 less than 1913 by 24 per cent. The Canadian Westinghouse Limited stock pays on a four per cent. instead of a seven per cent. basis for the time being. The sales of Penmans Ltd. declined 13 per cent. in 1914 from 1913 in spite of considerable orders from the War Department both in Canada and Great Britain. Carriage Factories, Ltd., had a small surplus over requirements and expects more business for the war needs of the Allies. Belding Paul Corticelli Company, Ltd., although reporting a decline in profits of 19 per cent. from 1913, say that now all their factories except the St. John works are operating to capacity. War had quickened sales of such products as braid, and lowered the demand for ribbons, threads and such. The Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, which has been manufacturing pulp since September last at the rate of 190 to 210 tons a day, expects to instal two paper machines on May 1, and a third and fourth in July and the early fall.

Mr. C. B. Gordon of the Dominion Textile Company reports the company's mills as working 75 per cent. of their capacity as compared with 85 per cent. in the same period of last year. The almost total cessation of imports from England he gives as the reason for the recent improvement, the mills there being worked to capacity for military and home requirements. The trade is doing without many of the dyes which were formerly obtained from Germany. Mr. S. H. Ewing of Montreal Cottons thinks that with labour plentiful, cotton cheap, and a little improvement in general business, the present year should be at least as good as the last. Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, president, and Mr. A. W. Wheatley, gen-

eral manager of the Canadian Locomotive Company, Ltd., are in Russia negotiating for government business.

Montreal bank clearings for February aggregated \$163,499,912, a decrease of 22 per cent. from the same month last year, and the largest with the exception of December since the commencement of the war.

The following table shows the operations during the month of February, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	105	22	127
No. of applicants for situations	235	51	286
No. of persons placed	99	20	119

Quebec.

The month was not a good one for labour though there was a slight improvement upon the previous month, due in part to more activity in shoe manufacturing. In the cotton industry there was also more activity shown, a contributing cause being heavy orders for khaki material for haversacks, etc. In the building trades with a large number of permits issued and buildings in course of completion the work upon very few men being employed upon buildings that could give employment to more than double the number of men actually employed. The same conditions apply to refitting of vessels for next season, the start having been made later and the men employed being only about half the number usually employed upon this work.

A move is on foot to start up some more buildings as the city is at present congested and rents are ruling very high. This move is all the more necessary to afford housing accommodations for the new employes of the Ross Rifle Factory, the number employed exceeding 1,000.

In the farming line there was nothing being done with the exception of getting ready for the sugaring season. In the lumbering industry there was only just about enough snow in the woods for hauling. If fine weather sets in early the cut will be materially shortened.

Ice harvesting was nearly over for the season. The crop was fine, the thickness ranging from 16 to 20 inches. There was a very scant snowfall for the month of February.

Sherbrooke.

There was no improvement in the labour market during February. The Silk Company have not commenced operations yet, but were expected to some time next month, which will give employment to about 100 hands, many of whom will be women.

The weather for the last week of the month has been very bad for lumbering operations in this district, in fact in some sections the snow has nearly all gone.

The MacDonald College demonstrators and some other successful farmers in this district and some from other sections have been giving a series of lectures in different parts of this section of the country, which have been helpful to farmers.

The asbestos mines in the district were working as usual.

Railroads reported business light.

A large contract for uniforms has been secured by Blue and Company, Limited, and this contract, in addition to Canadian contracts, will give employment to 350 garment workers night and day for three months. Extra floor space outside the present plant, as well as the installation of a number of new machines, will be necessary.

Sorel and Richelieu.

The month compared very favourably with that of the previous year, in spite of the difficulties occasioned by the war.

The industrial establishments in the district have been doing very well, whilst at the Government's and other shops more men have been employed than during the previous month.

Activity in commercial centers has been good.

The number of unemployed has been diminished and decreasing day by day.

As to cost of living, it has not undergone any material modification. It continues to be rather high.

As a whole the month, all things being considered, has been satisfactory.

Farmers have been engaged in the work that is customary at this time of the year. A good exhibition of poultry was held in Sorel and was well attended.

Fishing has been poor.

Lumbering has been pretty good.

The various industries in the district have had a very satisfactory month.

St. Hyacinthe.

The labour market showed very little change from the preceding month. Activity continued and conditions were better than during February of last year. Building operations were not very active, four buildings only having been commenced, but men in these trades were employed on repair and improvement work which was carried on to a large extent. The various local industries were active.

A new concern, to be known as The Dusseault & Lamoureux Company, has been incorporated with a capital of \$49,000, to carry on a foundry business. Work at the Girouard Academy has completed and classes opened in February.

According to city officials and charitable organizations, there was less unemployment this year during February than for many years past.

The cost of living has not changed materially as far as foodstuffs are concerned, except that butter has gone up to 35 cents per pound, bread to 20 cents for a six pound loaf, and flour to \$1.00

for a 25 pound bag. Meats have come down a little, but rents have increased.

Wholesale and retail trade was more active than during the previous month. Banks reported a fairly active month with comparatively easy collections.

The general condition of agriculture was very good. All farm products sold at good prices, and dairy products, which had shown a downward tendency, have become firmer. Work on the farm was fairly good. Preparations were made for the maple sugar season. There was no demand for farm hands.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions showed a marked improvement over January. There was a little less unemployment, especially among unskilled labourers. The building trades continued very quiet, a number of carpenters, bricklayers, painters and masons being out of work. Nearly 100 men were employed in building the pillars for the bridge over the Richelieu. There was a slight improvement in the manufacturing industry. The Singer Manufacturing Company now turns out between seven and eight sewing machines per week, and this number will soon be increased. The Cluett Peabody Company has large orders of shirts and collars for the spring season and has started taking back the hands laid off earlier in the winter. The Standard Clay Products Company was running full time with a complete staff. The other factories continued working on short time with a reduced staff.

Merchants reported that trade in general was quiet.

The cost of living has changed but very little during the month. Flour, bread and sugar were higher, but eggs were cheaper. There was no change in the price of meats, except that veal was higher.

Farmers were busy hauling to market their hay and other farm products. Lumbermen had a quiet month. Sash and door factories worked on short time.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during February was about the same as during the preceding month and did not compare favorably with the corresponding month of 1914.

During the last week of the month some engineers of Three Rivers Traction Company began the work of surveying the city streets.

Farmers were busy carrying hay, grain and potatoes to the public market and getting \$14 per 1,500 lbs. for their hay and as much as \$1.75 per bag of two bushels of oats.

Fishing was quiet.

Lumbermen had a poor month on account of the scarcity of snow.

The factories were fairly active for the season. Other industries were somewhat quiet.

ONTARIO.**Belleville.**

During the month of February trade generally was rather quiet in the city, but in one or two cases there was an exception. The Graham Evaporating Company had a large force of men and women working day and night in filling a large order of evaporated goods for army service. The Deacon Shirt Company is also manufacturing some hundred of shirts for the soldiers' use. Foundries have been quiet. The two lock factories, whilst running on short hours, employ a considerable number of men.

Ice cutters were very busy during the month in harvesting a large supply of ice for various concerns in the city.

The prospects were that with the opening of spring there will be a fair amount of activity in the building trade.

Plans for a filtration plant for the city and also for sewage in the western part of the city have been ordered to be prepared by the City Council.

Cheese factories in the vicinity were being prepared for the season's work, and the prospects were bright.

Berlin.

Conditions in the labour market for the month of February were perhaps somewhat better than last month, but far behind the corresponding month of last year. Nearly all the furniture factories were closed down since the Christmas holidays. During the month mostly all started operations again, working eight hours per day and five days a week. One large tannery had been working overtime for several months on war orders, but these having been filled a large number of men were put on short time. One trunk and bag factory was still busy on army saddles, but apart from this all other industries, such as foundries, shoe factories, confectioneries, furniture factories, shirt and collar factories, reported trade slack. Rubber factories, tire factory and felt factories were on full time, as well as the tailors in the robe and clothing factory.

Building trades were slack, only one permit was issued last month, amounting to \$11,000. Work on the new Merchants Bank, however, was going on as well as on the new Y.W.C.A. building the latter being nearly completed. The lathers and plasterers were finished up and work on the decorations and furnishings of the interior were expected to begin at once.

Work on the new incinerator on Guelph street, which was started this month, will amount to \$14,000. A joint meeting of the Berlin Garbage Committee and the Waterloo Board of Works was recently held in the City Hall regarding the question of the use of the incinerator for both centres. No decision was reached. However, by a subsequent appearance Waterloo will accept the offer, namely, to pay one-fifth of the running expenses and one-fifth of the interest on the capital expenditure, and to this must be added a certain sum for depreciation.

The Berlin City Council on February 15 passed a by-law known as the Compensation By-law, to provide a fund for

the payment of compensation to certain workmen employed by the corporation and their dependents under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. The main details are as follows: A fund will be created to the amount of \$6,000 to be paid to injured workmen in the employ of the city when ever so ordered by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, the fund to be raised on the following basis: Board of Works, road construction and repairing, 2 per cent.; employees in City Engineer's Dept., 2 per cent.; Sewer Committee, construction employees, 4.25 per cent.; engineers, pumping station, 2 per cent.; Fire and Light Committee, firemen, 4.25 per cent.; electric wiring inspector, 2 per cent.; Garbage and Sprinkling Committee, employees street cleaning and sprinkling, 2.50 per cent.

The cost of living went up in sugar, flour and bread, the latter selling at 7 cents for 24 oz. loaf.

Customs returns showed an increase over those of the same month last year.

Waterloo.—Labour conditions were practically the same as in Berlin. The Waterloo Manufacturing Company reported trade picking up again. The Peering Trunk Company, which has operated its plant in part of the old pollen mills, has removed its machinery and stock to its new factory on William Street, having outgrown the old quarters. The members of the Waterloo Board of Trade have taken up the matter of separation from the county, and a resolution was forwarded to the Town Council to have them take up the matter with the County Council.

Brantford.

There has been but little change in labour conditions during the past month. Some of the factories reported slight improvement. In two cases an extra hour per day was worked, but this did not bring the work day up to full time.

The storm at the beginning of the month gave employment to a large number of men, in clearing streets, railway tracks, etc. Linemen also were given extra work, owing to the number of repairs necessary after the storm had subsided.

Work on the Park Drive has been completed and as far as possible the men who had been employed on it have been given work on the new sewers. This has caused the men to have one week's work in three, instead of each other week as hitherto. Employment in the cordage works has improved, and in some instances moulders and machinists were a little better employed than last month.

In the retail stores conditions were quiet, but merchants reported slight improvement over last month.

The building trades were exceptionally quiet. Building permits for the month of January totalled in value \$1,420 and in February \$600.

The Street Railway Commissioners are converting the old power house into a station for their use at an approximate cost of \$3,000. This was being done with day labour, a local architect being overseer.

The first stages of the work necessary for the new bridge to cross the Grand river for the Lake Erie and Northern Railway have been completed, and as soon as weather conditions permit, work will be pushed. A local contractor has been awarded the contract for several new stations for the same company.

Customs receipts for January totalled \$25,348.72, which was but little change from the same month last year.

To alleviate the conditions caused by unemployment, the local Social Service League contemplate commencing a city garden scheme as soon as the weather permits. Vacant lots in the city will be acquired rent free for one year and those willing will be helped to grow vegetables for their consumption.

During the month lectures on various phases of agriculture and horticulture have been delivered by provincial authorities. There is a tendency among a number of city workers to get into the country and farm, but many appreciate their lack of knowledge of the science of agriculture.

Men have been employed in harvesting ice from the Grand river, at very low wages, some of them reporting that they got 80 cents for eight hours work.

Agriculturists have had little to do but chores and marketing their goods. A local implement agent reported fair business with some lines of farm utensils. The market gardeners have a good supply of vegetables and prices kept down.

Manufacturing has slightly improved since last month, war orders being responsible for most of the improvement.

The weather holds back railroad construction, but with the opening up of spring work will go ahead.

All other industries were very quiet and there were large numbers of men still unemployed, while the greater proportion of those employed were on short time.

Paris.—Conditions were quiet. It was reported that the International Harvester Company would remove its plant.

Burford.—The contract for the new Post Office has been awarded to P. H. Secord & Sons Limited and work will be commenced as soon as weather conditions permit.

Brockville.*

Labour conditions generally have been quiet during the month and about the same as the previous month with the exception of ice-cutting which gave employment to a considerable number and

still continued at the end of the month. An order by the Canada Carriage Company for the Militia Department assisted in this direction. There was also some activity in connection with special order for war material received by the James Smart Manufacturing Company and also some by the St. Lawrence Engine Company.

The Brockville Lumber Company which employs 30 to 40 men, while running on reduced time kept its full staff at work eight hours a day.

The Gilbert Motor Boat Company was operating, though on a reduced scale about half the usual number being employed at eight hours per day.*

The Walthosen Hat Corporation was decidedly active, having put on some new hands.

During the fiscal year the Eastern Hospital paid out in maintenance and improvements \$229,297.42, salaries \$58,066.64, maintenance expenses \$90,477.1

The Hydro-Electric power line east of Brockville has been extended to the corporation limits and a transformation station was under construction.

Wholesale and retail trade was on a fair as many are still unemployed.

The moulders, core makers and labourers strike at Smith's Falls still remains unsettled. The cost of living has increased considerably in the price of flour; bread increased 1 cent per loaf 1½ lbs.

Agricultural operations were quiet. Farmers in this locality have very little to do until about April 1.

Manufacturing was only fair in most lines. The metal trade is fair in the iron branch and active in brass, while woodworking is fair.

The directors of the James Smart Manufacturing Company met during the month and reported prospects good for a busy season to come as several large

*In the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at page 899, through a typographical error in the transposition of a line it was made to appear that there was a strike of coremakers and labourers at the Frost & Wood establishment at Smith's Falls. The strike referred to was that of moulders, coremakers and labourers at the Malleable Iron Works, Smith's Falls. No strike was in existence at Frost & Wood's.

*The *Labour Gazette* has been informed in a communication received from this company that the statement in the January and February *Gazettes* in correspondence from Brockville that their works were closed down is incorrect; that their plant has been operating right along, though on a reduced scale.

orders sufficient to keep running several months had been received.

Chatham.

There was a slight improvement in industrial conditions during the month. A number of the factories were becoming busy. The Gananoque Spring and Axle Company, which were only working three days per week have received an extensive order and were working 10 hours per day with a full complement of men. The Canadian Wolverine Brass Company also received a number of orders and prospects were brighter.

The Gray Campbell Carriage Company, which was working eight hours per day have been busy on a large order of cutters and were working 10 hours in the woodworking department.

Building trades were particularly quiet, the extreme cold weather being a great drawback to any contracts being proceeded with. Prospects were that few if any large buildings would be erected the coming season. Ground was broken on February 18 for the substation for the city hydro plant and a large number of labourers and teamsters and teams were given work. The hydro system were giving a large number of men employment throughout the entire city, making house connections and excavations for ornamental lighting. These men would otherwise have been dependent on the city for assistance. The different charity organizations were able to cope with all cases brought to their attention. The Women's Patriotic Association and Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire distributed \$1,159.15 in clothing and other comforts to the soldiers who have gone on active service. The Good-Fellows Club also distributed \$208 towards the different charitable institutions, while the City Council paid out the previous month about \$280 more than for the corresponding month in 1914 for similar purposes. As the season advances the city will be relieved of a large part of that work.

Freight receipts were light in comparison with the same month of 1914.

Dry goods merchants reported trade quieter than usual but prospects looked good for spring trade.

Farmers were not busy with any particular branch of agriculture but principally looking after stock and marketing their season's tobacco crop which was a large one in the district. The delivery in the city in one day amounted to about 90 loads. Prices were slightly higher than in 1914. The annual Corn Show was held in Chatham on February 8 and was a great success.

All towns in the district report business very quiet with the exception of Tilbury Centre where the Auto Top Company were advertising for twenty-five sewing machine hands to work on auto tops. Very little building was done during the winter throughout the district but indications were that considerable will be done in the early spring.

Cobalt.

Labour was not so well employed during the month of February, due primarily to the fact that a shortage of power necessitated the closing down of mines and mills at regular intervals. Last summer, with exceptionally dry weather and light snowfall this winter, has made it practically impossible for the water storage to meet requirements. The mills of Cobalt using 5,000 horse power were forced to cut this amount by 25 per cent. and each week as different mines closed down for the seven day period, it affects not only the millmen but in many cases the underground miner. This is especially noticeable in the case of customs mills. In Porcupine similar conditions prevailed although the mills were not forced to close to so great an extent. With sufficient water in the spring this condition will be easily remedied.

The pulpwood industry has been the principal occupation throughout the district second to mining. Considerable difficulty is experienced in selling the wood and for a time conditions were

such that actions were taken locally to relieve the distress. The conditions are again normal. The pulpwood shipments of the district for January and February constituted a record.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during February showed comparatively little change from the previous month, a large number of both skilled and unskilled workers being out of employment.

Outdoor work in the building trades was practically at a standstill and only a small percentage of the men have work in repairs and alterations.

With the exception of a few firms having orders for war materials, manufacturing industries have had a quiet month. The City Council has made an agreement with the New Idea Spreader Company Limited, of Coldwater, Ohio, whereby they will open a Canadian branch factory in the Morlock building on Suffolk street. They have applied to the Dominion Government for a charter, the capital stock being placed at \$250,000.

At the annual meeting of the Guelph Junction Railway Company, the annual report showed that the city had received in dividends during the past year $21\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the capital stock of the company, the amount being \$36,125.

According to reports read at the second half-yearly meeting of the Guelph Co-operative Association business for the half year was good, but the increased cost of articles and the small increase in selling price were responsible for lower profits. The gross business for the half year totalled \$66,275.75. After allowing five per cent. for depreciation, together with the sinking fund, the balance left for dividends was \$2,584.

Customs receipts for the month of January were \$11,272.04, being a decrease of \$2,503.05 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

Farmers were engaged in caring for stock, repair work about the buildings and marketing produce. Twenty dollars per ton has been paid for hay, bad roads being partly accountable for the high price.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labor market during February showed but slight improvement over the preceding month and was not nearly as active as during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades, which are not usually very busy at this season of the year, reported conditions exceptionally quiet.

During the month of January, the civic pay roll amounted to \$63,000, over half of which was expended by the Board of Works. The total number of men employed on outside civic work at the end of the month was 425. Twenty-five men and teams were hauling sand from the beach to storage lots in the city, from which it will be carted during the season to the various works where required. The work to the teamsters was being so arranged as to give all the city teamsters out of employment an equal amount of work. The International Harvester Company, which has been employing between 400 and 500 men four days a week for several months past has increased its staff to 800 men and was working five and one-half days a week.

A Garden Club has been organized by the civic authorities and a strong committee of capable men are devoting considerable time to make the project a success. The idea is to utilize as much vacant land as possible within the city limits to the raising of vegetables. Already about 50 acres have been placed at the disposal of the club and it is expected that about 500 of those out of employment will be enabled to grow their own vegetables for next winter during the coming summer.

The demand for experienced farm help during the month has increased and the Dominion immigration officer at Hamilton stated that the demand and supply

were about equal. He has been sending out between 40 and 50 persons each week. Farmers were hiring by the year.

One of the largest orders placed in Canada, amounting to one-quarter of a million dollars, has been secured by the National Steel Car Company, of this city, which is working night and day shifts in order to get the contract completed at the earliest possible moment. The company has had a large gang of tinsmiths and other mechanics at work on the huge order for kitchen utensils and other articles received some time ago from France and the British War Office. It is expected that the orders now on hand will keep the plant working steadily for the next six months.

Robert Ralston and Company have received from the Canadian Government Department of Militia and Defence, a large order for waterproof shoe polish to be used by the soldiers who have gone to the front.

The city this year plans to spend \$2,455,698, nearly half a million dollars of which will go for general debentures, interest and sinking fund. The Board of education gets \$449,685, and the Works Department \$373,070.

Some quick work was done by the Hamilton Bridge Works Company in the erection of a new building for the Steel Company of Canada. On January 12 an order was placed with the company for the erection of a building 150 x 90 feet and 50 feet high. The building would have been erected within three weeks but for bad weather which held the work up for a few days. The contract for the masonry and brick work on the new million dollar Royal Connaught hotel, which is being erected on the site of the old Waldorf Hotel, has been awarded to Wm. H. Yates, Jr. The foundations for the hotel were in and the Hamilton Bridge Works Company was busy rushing up the steel works. The masonry and brick work will be commenced as soon as weather permits. It was expected

that the building would be completed before the end of the year.

The Alliance Lumber Company of Hamilton has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The purpose of the company is to carry on the business of a saw and planing mill and the manufacture of woodenware and builders' supplies.

The National Gas Company has gas flowing from its wells into the city and has contracted to supply some of the largest manufacturing concerns.

The estimated cost of street lighting for the city by hydro this year is \$91,000.

The United States Horse Shoe Company, of Erie, Pa., has decided to locate a Canadian factory in Hamilton. The new company will be known as the Canadian Horse Shoe Company, Limited, and incorporation has been applied for with a capital of \$300,000. This factory will manufacture horse and mule shoes, toe calks and other appurtenances and will represent an investment of from \$125,000 to \$150,000. Employment will be given to 100 hands when the plant is completed. A site has been secured on Biggar Avenue and building operations are expected to commence in April or May.

The financial statement of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company for the past year showed gross earnings of \$2,395,967, operating expenses \$1,390,846. The surplus earnings amounted to \$526,991. Dividends were declared to the amount of \$461,392.

In view of the uncertainty as to how the city will be affected by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, it has been decided to insure the employees of the Beach pumping station to the extent of \$1,000 each.

The local hydro board has also decided to insure fifty of its employees for the same amount.

The price of bread advanced from six to seven cents per loaf of one and one-half pounds during the month. The

price of pastry and cakes has also advanced.

The Hamilton Union Label League and the Trades and Labour Council at their last meetings passed a resolution calling upon citizens of Hamilton to purchase only brooms made in Canada by Canadian workmen, the allegation having been made on behalf of the broom makers that a Hamilton firm had imported a lot of brooms made in Japan, and was endeavoring to sell the same in competition with Canadian-made brooms.

The third annual shareholders' meeting of the Hamilton Labour Temple Association was held on February 8. The financial report showed receipts \$3,878.97, disbursements \$3,430.68, balance in bank \$448.29. Balance of assets over liabilities was \$3,458.99.

Market gardeners in this locality were busy with hot-beds. The amount of green stuff grown under glass in the surrounding country each spring is increasing and is proving a profitable business to many fruit farmers and gardeners who would otherwise be without employment at this season of the year.

Manufacturing has shown a slight improvement since last month, some firms other than those working on war materials having increased their staffs.

Bank clearings for the month of February amounted to \$9,763,668, as compared with \$11,441,792 for the same period a year ago. Customs collections for February totalled \$300,039.96, which was \$87,041.63 in excess of collections for the same month last year. The collections during February were the largest in the city's history, the previous record month being in February, 1912, when collections amounted to \$299,525.11.

Dundas.—Liddy & Brown, a new firm, have leased the Finlay building on Main street, and were putting in plant and equipment. They will manufacture berry boxes and baskets.

Beamsville.—Tomato growers in the eastern end of the peninsula were hold-

ing out for 35 cents a bushel and refused to sign contracts for less.

Grimsby.—The Imperial Oil Company will make Grimsby a distributing center for the district, instead of hauling oil and gasoline from St. Catharines and Hamilton. A permit has been taken out for the construction of two tanks, a pumphouse and pipe line near the Grand Trunk Railway at Robinson street.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during February remained very quiet. Heavy snowstorms during the early part of the month gave employment to a number of men for a few days, but did not relieve the situation a great deal. The men who were working on the breakwater and breaking stone in the city quarries have dwindled down from 200 to 60. Quite a number of young men have joined the different contingents for the front and their absence keeps the unemployed list almost normal. The Canadian Locomotive Company have been calling on all their past employees to go down and register but beyond this no new work was in view. Inland revenue collections for January totalled \$16,777.31. The different meetings through the district of the Agricultural Conference have been well attended. The first conference of the Kingston branch of the Ontario Provincial Vegetable Growers Association was held in the town hall, Cataraqui, on February 17. The Agricultural Conference held in the City Hall February 25 in connection with the Patriotism and Production movement, attracted great interest among both farmers and citizens. Addresses were given by experts of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

London.

Labour conditions in this city have changed but very little since last month. The number registered at the Patriotic Labor Bureau as out of work on January 15 was 802, of which 602 have re-

ceived partial employment. A terrific snow storm which visited this locality in the early days of the month, blocked nearly all the railways and several hundred men received employment for three and four days digging the roads out. Between London and St. Thomas traffic was closed for four days. Meals have been served free to the unemployed at the City Mission, Salvation Army, and a couple of other places, and in all over 1,000 meals have been served. About \$1,000 per week was spent by the city giving work to those who would be otherwise unemployed, on the city streets, shovelling snow, etc.

The city has been benefited greatly in many ways through London being made a divisional army headquarters; the pay for the soldiers amounts to over \$100,000 per month, a large proportion of which is spent here. Various city factories are working on military orders. All of the fair buildings are being used for military purposes, as well as the barracks, and they are now to take over the building formerly used by the Ford Auto Company, for the Army Medical Corps and Western University Training Corps. All shoes made in London for the army have been proved of the best quality and beyond criticism.

A new industrial school is to be built and land for same is being purchased at a cost of \$33,000.

There was very little doing in building construction and prospects were poor. A school in South London and St. Joseph's Hospital addition are being completed and a tender has been let for an addition to Victoria Hospital Nurses' Home. The Ford Auto building was completed and the company was moving in. The Free Press Company has completed an addition to its plant.

The city is asking the Ontario Legislature for power to issue debentures to pay for the following: \$30,000 to pay premiums for insurance for soldiers from this city; \$8,000 for completion of heating plant at Victoria Hospital; \$18,250 to pay for land for sewage disposal works; \$50,000 for a sanitary trunk

sewer, and \$7,500 for a motor combination fire truck.

A move was started by the City Council to endeavor to reduce expenses at the City Hall and cut a number of salaries, but after a conference with the heads of departments the matter was dropped.

Remounts for the army are being bought very extensively in this district, the average price running about \$175 per horse.

Business in the surrounding towns and villages was very slow and a large number of industries in these places were either closed or working short time.

The double tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway which was completed from Toronto to Galt, and which was to have been done from Galt to London this summer, will not be touched this year.

Among a number of establishments which were busy may be mentioned the Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company. This company was running full time and full force and doing considerable night work. The working force of this factory numbered about ninety employees, a greater number than was employed during the same month a year ago.

The County Council of Middlesex will spend \$40,000 on its "good roads" programme this summer.

Niagara Falls.

There was little change in industrial conditions from January to February. The number of unemployed was not materially increased and there was no great demand upon public charity because of unemployment.

Civic works continued to employ unskilled men in considerable numbers and further works will be started soon, contracts having been awarded. Building trades were almost at a standstill, but manufacturing was, on the whole, fair to good.

Inquiry among manufacturers and commercial men discloses a decidedly optimistic opinion as to the outlook. A small flour-mill commenced operations.

Surveys were made by engineers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for a canal from a point on the Welland river near Montrose to a point on the Niagara river near Queenston. Surplus water from the new Welland ship canal would be conveyed to an electric generating plant near Queenston. The canal would be carried through the Lundy's Lane ridge, a mile west of the city, by a tunnel a mile long, estimated to cost \$200,000.

The Hydro-Electric Commission's new duplicate transmission line from the Falls to Dundas was completed and tested. To meet the increasing demand for power, the Canadian Niagara Power Company will shortly instal three more generating units in its plant.

Farmers and fruit-growers were trimming orchards and vineyards and otherwise preparing for spring. There was a deadlock between tomato-growers and canners over the price for the 1915 season. The canners offer 25 cents and growers demand 35 cents per bushel.

Manufacturing concerns reported busy included those producing cereals, corrugated paper and packing cases, chains and spurs, corsets, cutlery and plated-ware, and stone-working machinery. Those reported quiet were the metal can, small metal wares and carriage mountings, neckwear and suspenders. The hat industry was very quiet. Rumors of an early resumption of operation of the cyanamid plant are premature.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway has announced that its projected extension eastward from Port Colborne will not be commenced this year.

Port Colborne.—During 1914, 34 dwellings and two business buildings were erected. The smelter was shipping pig iron from stock and the furnaces may be started again in the spring. The cement works and flour mill were running as usual. The latter was using the cargoes of wheat from vessels which wintered here. The Government grain elevator handled 38,600,000 bushels of

grain during 1914, an increase of 73 per cent. over the previous year.

Welland.—There was no marked change in industrial conditions. A furniture factory will be established.

Orillia.

The labour situation remained little altered. On the whole there has been less distress than was anticipated, notwithstanding the demand for relief grown as had been expected. The Patriotic Committee which has charge of all the relief in town this winter, has instituted a policy of small loans to workingmen, to be repaid next summer when work is more plentiful; but even for this assistance there has been no great demand.

The tannery has been working overtime and with every man that could be utilized, and has done the largest month's business in its history. The other industries of the town were still running light. Prospects, however, were on the whole encouraging.

There is, however, little prospect of a revival in the building trades with the re-opening of spring.

A further advance in the price of flour and bread has been the chief feature of the month from the point of view of the housekeeper.

Ottawa.

Some improvement in the local labor situation developed during February, mainly through additional civic works and war material contracts placed with local firms. Leading manufacturers asserted that no reduction of wages, staff or working hours had proven necessary during the month. The Board of Control considered the outlook sufficiently promising to announce that it would make no further grant to the United Relief Fund but expected to supply employment instead.

The outlook for building activity improved considerably and a determined effort to stimulate building was launched by the Builders' Exchange which hopes

to secure the co-operation of the building trades in its efforts.

The United Relief Committee and kindred organizations continued to aid many in distress during the month. The former committee was given a further grant of \$5,000 from the city.

The District Council of Carpenters of Ottawa has decided to request a minimum wage of forty-five cents per hour after May 1. This represents an increase of five cents per hour.

The civic authorities have decided to seek authority to spend \$100,000 towards the construction of the Ottawa-Prescott highway project, which, if it succeeds, will provide employment for many.

Trade conditions for the month in the city were reported by both wholesalers and retailers as fair.

The Board of Control has decided to take no action on the request of the Ontario Commission of Unemployment that a census of the unemployed be taken in this city.

Local barbers will petition the City Council to force barber shops to close at 10 p.m. on Saturdays in future instead of at midnight as at present.

Plumbers and Steamfitters Locals, affiliated with the International Federation of Labor, have just voted on a referendum as to the establishment by the International body of a sanitarium for ill members of these trades.

City horseshoers will request the Saturday half-holiday the year round, on May 1.

The Saturday half-holiday during the months of July and August has been granted the letter carriers by the Postmaster General and this action has been strongly approved by the Allied Trades and Labor Association.

Mayor Porter is urging co-operation of the building trades and contractors and firms who supply building materials in an effort to stimulate building operations this spring. Indications point to considerable activity in building in the near future, buildings planned including two new Separate schools.

The lumber trade continued to show effects of the war on shipping during the month.

The local unions of musicians, theatrical Stage Employees and moving picture operators have definitely decided upon the formation of a federation. This will be under the control of nine members, three elected by each local.

Owen Sound.

Labor conditions generally showed an improvement over those of January and December. The furniture factories were running more regularly and with a fuller complement of men. The North American Furniture Company, the Owen Sound Furniture Company, and the North American Bent Chair Company's factories were running eight hours a day for five days in the week.

There was no marked improvement in the iron business.

R. Breckenridge & Company have had a good month in their mattress department. Besides their usual business about 58 hands (mostly women) were employed extra for two weeks on a contract secured from the Militia Department.

The Owen Sound Tent Company also had a contract for "Hold-alls" for the army which employed one hundred women for one week.

Ice-cutting was active, employing a number of teams and labourers.

About 60 men have been employed for over two weeks constructing a road under the direction of the Parks Commission. This work was undertaken early to relieve the unemployed.

Building was quiet. The only important contract announced is a \$15,000 addition to the McQuay tannery.

Retail trade was quieter than last year, but merchants reported business fairly good.

Salaries of certain of the municipal officials have been reduced by about \$1,100.

As might be expected owing to the long continued unemployment in certain trades, the drafts upon the benevolent organizations have been heavier than usual. The secretary of the Board of Associated Charities reported an expenditure of \$650 for January. An appeal was made to farmers and others for vegetables and other material for the needy. This appeal met with a ready response.

The Town Council set aside one thousand dollars for use of its benevolent committee. Part of this is to assist those who are out of work but who do not want charity.

Peterborough.

There has been a slight improvement in the labour market caused by war orders, some of the factories working overtime. Spring orders have helped others who have not been working more than half time.

The civic authorities were doing all they could to help those who were out of work by giving them two weeks' work at a time and were making efforts to start every civic work as soon as the weather will permit.

In the building trades the outlook was anything but bright, so far as the city is concerned, but the farmers are taking advantage of conditions and considerable building will be done in the surrounding country. They were drawing material for the work while the roads were good.

In the woollen trade and leather trade work was very brisk. The iron foundries were doing very little. Machine shops were busy.

There was very little change in the cost of living since last month; prices remained about the same except in flour which has gone up over one dollar a hundred since the first of the year.

Farmers were getting ready for their spring work. They have been busy with care of stock and marketing produce. A good number have been well employed cutting pulp wood. There was a scarcity

of feed and many farmers were selling stock owing to the high cost of carrying the animals over until spring.

Lumbering operations were rather quiet, the mills being well stocked with lumber owing to falling off in building operations.

Textile factories were enjoying busy conditions mostly owing to war orders. The B. F. Ackerman & Sons Company have big orders for harness for the French Government and were working full time. The Canadian General Electric Company were busy in some departments; their tool room was working full time. Some other departments were working four days a week.

Campbellford. — The Dickson Bridge Works Company were busy. They have secured a contract for a new bridge on the Intercolonial Railway.

Lindsay. — The Lindsay Library and Office Supply Company has been absorbed by the Capital Office Supply Company Limited of Ottawa. The Bowling Company are asking the town to guarantee their bonds for \$30,000. These firms have felt the effects of conditions existing as a result of the war.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Conditions in this district have differed little from last month.

In Fort William the Canada Iron Corporation started their foundry again in the middle of the month, employing some two hundred men.

In Port Arthur the City Council discontinued the city wood camp started in December, and no further relief work has been opened.

In Fort William relief work has been provided during the month at the rate of \$1.25 a day. This work is paid for by an order to any merchant within the city and is redeemed by the city on presentation.

The working class population in these cities were probably, as near as could be estimated, 75 per cent. out of employment.

The Patriotic Fund in Port Arthur, which has been used for the relief of distress caused by unemployment has been expended on needy cases faster than the money has come in and it was expected that unless very great efforts were made to bring money in the fund would be exhausted very soon.

A conference has been held with the Relief Committee of the City Committee to provide in their estimates for a special levy on the taxes for relief purposes.

The farmers in the district have had a very hard time this winter; only the older settlers have been able, so far, to weather the winter without appealing for aid. The Provincial Government has been obliged to send in provisions for destitute settlers and the citizens of Fort William and Port Arthur have been drawn on for clothing, boots and blankets. The sale of cord wood has dropped to so low a price that only feed for the teams in many cases was being asked. With so much distress and unemployment in the cities the people have been cutting and bringing in their own wood and the market for cord wood was at a low ebb. Many have gone out fishing and this has had the effect of dropping the price of whitefish and trout to 10 cents a pound.

The lumber camps of the Pigeon River Lumber Company were employing a good number of men, but only enough has been paid, except to a few of the very best men, to pay for board and camp expenses and many of the men return to the cities without any means of subsistence.

The same can be said of the pulp wood camps, so that while many men have been employed, it has been only for their board and if they have families, the women and children have to be kept by the cities.

In Port Arthur there has been considerable retrenchment made in civic appointments.

The city engineer has been re-appointed at a reduction from \$4,000 to \$2,800

per annum, and five or six of his staff consisting of single men, except in one instance, will be discharged. This will mean a saving of nearly \$5,000 per annum. Those discharged are the lower salaried men. The city clerk has been reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,183; his staff has not been decreased in salaries or personnel. The city treasurer and staff remain the same as heretofore. That is the treasurer last year, with all other officials, offered a reduction of their salaries to take effect from October. The city treasurer was appointed last year at \$2,400 and he reduced his own salary to \$2,100 and the appointment is officially made at that figure for this year. The electrical engineer is reappointed at a decrease of \$10 a month. Other officials have yet to be dealt with such as the city solicitor, the utilities commissioner and his staff.

Contracts have been let to the Barnett & McQueen Contracting Company for the erecting of a new concrete coal dock at Port Arthur and at Fort William. The same firm have contracts for extensions to the Ogilvy flour mill. Both these contracts were started during February. In Port Arthur about 30 men were at work and this number will be increased during March.

It was expected that about 200 men would be employed on the extension of the flour mill. The work was begun at the end of the month with a few men. This contract also will employ a good number of men during March.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The month was perhaps the quietest time in everything but lumbering the district has seen in many years. There was no building and all of the industries were running with small staffs and many on part time. Lumbering has been fairly active but was pretty well over for the season and most of the camps were breaking up. On account of the scarcity of employment in other respects, there has been an unusually heavy cut of pulp wood along the line of the Algoma Cen-

tral Railway, about 25 cars a day coming down. No moves in anything of any magnitude were being made and there was general uncertainty in regard to the future. An improvement is looked for with the opening of navigation, however.

The Algoma Central Railway was placed in the hands of a receiver on February 23 by the courts. President I. J. Kennedy and Mr. Harcourt of Montreal were placed in charge.

Stratford.

Labor conditions for the month showed no improvement over the preceding month and did not compare favorably with the same month of 1914, except in industries that were working on war orders. The city had all the unemployed working on sewer construction.

Walter M. Davies was awarded the contract for the covering of the Collegiate creek, costing \$14,397.60.

A number of carpenters and skilled mechanics were engaged on inside work on the new Knox church building which was nearing completion.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business fairly good, the dry goods men having the usual spring sales on.

The customs returns for the month of January for Stratford amounted to \$10,416.99, a decrease from that of the corresponding month of 1914.

One hundred and thirty families will be drawing something like \$2,500 each month from the Patriotic Fund in this city.

Farmers were busy teaming and attending to stock and marketing. Prices on the grain market were: Peas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bush.; wheat, \$1.50 per bush.; oats, 60 cents per bush.; barley, 68 to 75 cents per bush. Live hogs were quoted at \$7 to \$7.15.

All factories have kept their employees working but the most activity prevailed in the woollen factories.

St. Catharines.

There was very little change in the labour situation during the month. There were a number of unemployed in the city, the majority being unskilled labourers. Building trades were very slack.

Good progress was being made on the steel and brick construction work for the new Widdicombe building on St. Paul street.

The general offices of the Welch Company Limited, the big manufacturers of grape juice, have been moved from Westfield, N.Y., to St. Catharines to the fine new plant which the company recently completed.

The new public school "Connaught" has been opened. It is a fine new structure equipped with all modern conveniences. The three new schools represent an expenditure of \$150,000. Connaught school site alone cost \$15,776.

The canning factories have not decided yet as to any closing down but likely by spring something definite will be settled.

Thorold.—Some of the Italians employed by the construction companies have been taken back.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The dredge Delver was being rapidly prepared for service again on the floating dry dock and the workmen hoped to have the big engine back at work in Pt. Weller harbor by April 1. The engineers were busy on the steamer Garden City fitting her out for the season of navigation. The steamer Dalhousie was also being fitted out.

St. Thomas.

The general conditions of the labour market during the month of February were fair. Opportunities for employment were fairly good in the traffic and locomotive departments of the railroads and unskilled labour was in good demand, especially during the first part of the month, when a heavy fall of snow made work plentiful. Opportunities for employment in factories and offices were

not good. There was a serious falling off in the demand for female factory workers on account of a big lay-off of that class of labour by the Monarch Knitting Company and the St. Thomas Biscuit Works, both of which practically closed their factories on account of trade depression. Railroad traffic employees report a busy month. Wabash and Pere Marquette employees were very busy and Michigan Central employees reported a good average month. Railroad shop conditions were fair. An extra gang of car repairers was put to work during the month to clean up extra work. The contract has been let for the erection of a large freight storehouse at Port Stanley for the handling of lake traffic in connection with the new traction line. Work will be commenced on this job at an early date and employment will be given to a large number of skilled workers in the building trades.

Generally speaking, trade was quiet. Flour, granulated sugar and creamery butter showed an advance in price above the usual fluctuation of the market.

The general condition of agriculture was quiet. Farm and dairy produce were in good demand and good prices were realized. General work constituted the chief employment of farmers during the month.

Industrial establishments in the city were generally quiet. Some exceptions were, the Just Wright Shoe Company, the Hydrating Company, and the St. Thomas Packing Company.

Toronto.

Labor conditions during February continued unfavorable, with large numbers in nearly all lines of industry out of employment. The building trades were quiet, with little indication of the resumption of activity usually noticeable on the approach of spring. While a few lines of manufacturing industry were active owing to orders for war material, most of the plants continued to run on short time or with reduced staffs. A number of the unemployed

have enlisted in the Third Contingent and about 2,500 registered at the Civic Employment Bureau have signified their willingness to do farm work and are being placed by Rev. Mr. Miller of the Presbyterian Immigration and Employment Department. The weather during the greater part of the month was mold and more favorable for out-of-door work than usual at this season.

The estimates for public school buildings and maintenance for the year amount to \$1,902,500, being \$550,000 less than last year.

The Board of Control has awarded the contract for the construction of the Rosedale section of the Bloor street viaduct to the Dominion Bridge Company at \$298,555. Contracts for four sections of the North Toronto water mains were also given out as follows: M. H. Murphy, \$16,147; John Maguire, \$16,882; J. H. McKnight Contracting Company, \$17,790 and \$8,345. The contractors for this work agreed to take a portion of the labor from the Civic Employment Bureau.

A new Central Collegiate High School is to be erected on the corner of Bloor and Jarvis streets, to cost about \$250,000.

A contract has been awarded to the Canada Foundry Company for the construction of a 1,060 kilowatt rotary converter for the Duncan street hydro-electric station to cost \$52,000.

The new civic car line on Bloor street running from Dundas street to Quebec avenue was formally opened by Mayor Church on February 23. The receipts from the civic car lines last year more than sufficed to pay the cost of operation and maintenance. The gross revenue amounted to \$166,994 and the operating cost to \$166,087. During the year 9,829,765 passengers were carried over the system.

The annual report of the Labor Temple Company Limited, presented to the shareholders on February 13 at the tenth annual meeting shows gross receipts of \$13,320, disbursements \$9,856, and a gross profit of \$3,463. The assets of the

company are valued at \$51,598 and the liabilities at \$17,149, leaving a surplus of \$34,449. A dividend of six per cent. was declared. The following were elected directors: James Simpson, W. J. Storey, J. Gibbons, J. Watt, T. McFadden, T. Spencer, J. Ralph, W. Varley, A. G. Sanders, D. A. Carey, A. E. Thompson, P. C. Young, W. Ayres, T. Walsh, and J. Bamber.

The Householders Co-operative Stores Limited, incorporated last year with an authorized capital of \$400,000, which had five stores in Toronto and one in Hamilton, is being wound up, an order to that effect being granted on the application of creditors. The assets are about \$12,000 and liabilities \$16,000. G. T. Clarkson was appointed interim liquidator.

The annual report of the Toronto Railway Company showed net earnings during 1914 of \$1,459,310, after paying \$1,122,914 to the city and bond interest.

The report of the House of Industry for January showed that nearly 5,000 families received assistance, as compared with about 1,900 families in January, 1914. During the month there were 266 inmates.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has ordered the Toronto Railway Company to proceed with the construction of 50 new cars and the extension of the Ossington avenue line, which were some months since declared by the board to be necessary.

A jitney service has been put in operation by W. D. Gregory in North Rose-dale on streets which are not served by the cars. Two jitneys are running regularly and the number will shortly be increased.

On February 22 the City Council decided to advertise for Portland cement, eliminating from the tenders the fair wage clause hitherto included in contracts. Their action has been strongly condemned by the District Labour Council.

At the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Hardware and Stove Deal-

ers Association held here February 24 and 25 the report of Secretary Weston Wrigley urged upon the members the promotion of a "Build Now" campaign pointing out that present conditions were strongly in favor of a successful movement of the kind. Other speakers endorsed the recommendation which was generally approved by the members though no official action was taken.

The metal trades continued generally depressed, the principal exception being those engaged in the making of shells. Wood-workers, piano makers and upholsterers were quiet. Printers and allied trades had a fair amount of work. Leather workers were active. J. E. Edwards & Sons, leather goods manufacturers have received a contract from the French government for saddlery, etc., to the amount of \$250,000 and have largely increased their staff. Custom tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers had a quiet month. Knitting factory operatives were well employed. The provision trades were steady. Cigar-makers quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers, barbers, clerks, salesmen, and stenographers were quiet. School teachers were much in demand, many former teachers having been called on temporarily to fill vacancies. Railway employees had a dull month. Ice-cutting gave work to a number of men.

Farmers had little to do except stock-feeding and marketing. The United Farmers of Ontario held a convention on February 25 in Toronto. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Dominion and Provincial Governments to stop the influx of laborers from the farm to the cities and towns, and regretting that the minimum rate of wages on the Toronto-Hamilton highway had been placed at so high a figure as 25 cents per hour—a figure which the farmers would have to approach in order to increase farm production.

Swansea.—The Swansea Relief Committee has established a "mutual aid

fund," several wealthy residents having agreed to advance loans to those unable to meet payments on their homes, without asking any security other than their promise of repayment.

Newmarket.—On February 22 the ratepayers carried a bylaw to authorize the issue of debentures for \$15,000 to extend the electric system and to secure from the York Radial Railway a minimum supply of 500 horsepower energy for five years.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have improved since last month in some lines that have government contracts to fill, but other lines have been very dull. There was little demand for any kind of labor.

The prospects at the end of the month were very poor. No new industries or opening of factories, etc., were looked for. Building was at a standstill although a few new buildings are contemplated, but these will not be started for two months.

The planing mills have been running about three days a week and have kept all orders filled in that time. The factories that were running full as stated before were having Government contracts, among which may be mentioned The Peabody Overall Company, The Dominion Stamping Company, Saddlery; Hardware, etc., Windsor Pearl Button Company, Canadian Bridge Works, Swedish Crucible Steel Company, Dodshon Overall Company, Ranchard & Elwes Shirt and Tie Company, and the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cart-ridge Company.

Cost of living has advanced in sugar and flour but beef has decreased about two cents per pound retail.

Merchants claim collections are less than fifty per cent.

Farmers were preparing for their spring work, the weather favoring them for the last three weeks of the month. Many have started their spring plowing.

Woodstock.

There was practically nothing new to report for February. The substance of the reports from the factories, with few exceptions, is that business was dull, but that they hoped to be able to keep going. The wagon factories expected some improvement when the spring work begins. The furniture manufacturers were not counting on very much. Manufacturers of pianos and organs expected better conditions about May 1. The pipe-organ department of the Karn-Morris concern was running full time; the piano factory only four days a week.

Stewart's Foundry—stoves and furnaces—was still closed, except for a small staff, and there was no certainty as to when it would begin work again.

Notwithstanding the general slackness in the factories there was not much outward sign of unemployment. The city continued to furnish outside work for those who were willing to accept it, and the number of men without at least occasional employment of some kind was comparatively small.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

There has been a slight improvement in the general condition of the labour market during the past month.

Owing to the establishment of a remount depot here, a large number of horses have been quartered at the Exhibition Grounds. This has enabled many men to obtain work as attendants, also many carpenters have obtained work building stalls, etc.

A large number of men have been able to obtain work on the trunk sewer being laid by the Provincial Government to the Asylum.

The Builders' Exchange have put a notice in the local paper to the effect that after March 1 wages in the building trades will be reduced 20 per cent. The bricklayers and also the plasterers have

announced that wages will remain the same as last year. As there is practically no construction work going on the effect of these notices cannot be seen.

There were advances in the prices of sugar and flour and decreases in the price of eggs and in house rentals.

The Borbridge Company, harness and saddlery manufacturers, were working full time.

Winnipeg.

There was no change in the general condition of labour. Most of the trades remained quiet. It was not expected there would be any improvement in the industrial field until early in April. The question of unemployment was still a serious one and the civic authorities were doing what they could in the matter of relief, but without much effect. A large number of unemployed joined battalions in training at Winnipeg, but in spite of that fact, it was estimated there were 7,850 unemployed men in the city about the middle of February, the information having been obtained through the officials of local trades unions and from other sources.

The Winnipeg Builders' Exchange submitted a resolution to the City Council in favor of labour bureaus being established by the Dominion Government and asked for its endorsement by the council. The City Council, however, expressed itself as being in favor of the establishment of the bureaus providing they were controlled by a commission in each locality where a bureau should be established; the commission to comprise representatives of the City or Municipal Council, Board of Trade and Trades and Labour Council and the expenses to be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Provincial Legislature was opened early in the month. Several bills affecting labour were submitted. A newly organized local union of butcher workmen started with sixty members.

According to the grain inspector's report for February, the number of

bushels of grain inspected at Winnipeg during the month was: Wheat, 6,649,875 bushels; oats, 3,186,300 bushels; barley, 319,860 bushels; and flax, 365,500 bushels.

The Civic Free Employment Bureau report for February shows that 788 men were supplied with work in the city and 171 sent to positions out of the city.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

Although earlier in the winter the labour situation looked very serious, with spring in sight, the situation appeared more hopeful. The city has been able to provide a considerable amount of work and while steady employment could not be given all, yet the work was divided up and in this way everyone in need was able to earn something. In addition to this the unmarried men joined the various contingents in large numbers and the families of married men who enlisted were looked after by the Government and donations from the Patriotic Fund. With the approach of spring there was an unusual demand for men to work on the farms and as the acreage to be sown is larger than ever before in the history of the West, a great number will find employment in this work.

There was practically no snow in the district and the land was drying on the surface although the frost is down deep this year. Consequently farmers expected to be able to get on the land early and preparations were being made to clean seed grain and get everything in order for spring work.

The Robin Hood Milling Company have been very active this winter and Gordon Ironsides packing plant has been operating with a large staff. A great amount of pork was being shipped east.

Prince Albert.

The amount of unemployment increased considerably during the month, or rather because more apparent owing

to the fact that many who have been living on their savings have found that their funds were practically exhausted. The city authorities have opened relief works for married men and this somewhat relieved the situation towards the end of the month.

During the month the prices of flour, bread and sugar increased, while dairy products showed a tendency to decrease.

In agriculture signs of spring activity were becoming prominent and there was a fair demand for labor.

Large quantities of whitefish were continually arriving from the northern lakes.

Lumbering operations were quiet.

In mining, machinery was being sent to Beaver Lake and important developments were looked for in this area.

Work on the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge was steadily progressing.

There has been a large demand throughout the district for seed grain and the want was gradually being supplied. The demand was partially due to the larger area which will be seeded this year. A gradual exodus from the towns and cities to the land is a prominent feature this spring and greater interest is being taken in agricultural affairs.

Regina.

Labour in this district has had virtually no employment. The city has started a wood yard to help out as far as possible the severe cases of want. Opportunities for work were not promising.

A broom factory on a small scale opened up for business about January 1, and at the end of the month was engaging eight men, at an average wage of about \$2.25, with an average output of 16 dozen per day. Prospects were good for increased business.

The City Council have reduced all wages of employees from 7½ per cent. to 20 per cent. The Provincial Government and the City Council opened a registration bureau for the unemployed, at which over 1,100 registered.

The cost of living remained about the same. House rents have become easier, but not very much. The price of wood has been reduced about \$2.00 per cord on account of the municipal wood yard.

Most of the factories were virtually closed. Some of them were running one or two days a week and others had very few men and were doing little work.

In agriculture little was being done. About March 15 the farmers will begin securing their summer help. Enquiries for farm help in fact were beginning to be made at the end of the month. In the majority of cases farmers were offering to give men their board and others were paying from \$5 to \$10 a month in addition to board until the spring opens, when they will pay regular wages for the season. It was stated there was a good demand for married couples as well as for single men.

The Bureau of Labour, Department of Agriculture at Regina, is prepared to render assistance to farmers desiring help, but it was stated applications should be made at once. Amongst the available supply of experienced farm labourers are a number of people of foreign birth, and farmers should state whether they will take a foreigner, also state wages and length of service. It will be necessary to offer fairly good wages, and men should be taken as early as possible, by April 1 at least.

Saskatoon.

The optimistic element in labour circles feel that the crisis of the unemployment situation, though severe, is passing. The problem, though of large proportions still, is expected to lessen in intensity as the agricultural season approaches. Farm work is expected to absorb most of the surplus labour.

The provincial loans given out to those with security has helped a large number of worthy members of society who could not, even in the face of starvation, bring themselves to accept charity.

The feed and seed problem was of considerable dimensions in some locali-

ties. Working stock was beginning to show a stiffening in price with the approach of spring. It was thought that the seed grain problem, especially for the burned out area, could be met.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment prevailed even to a greater degree than last month, owing to the fact that the relief works commenced by the city during December were nearing completion. The city could only give partial employment on these works, with the result that a large number got assistance from the Associated Charities.

The public governing bodies, such as the city, School Board, etc., have made a wholesale reduction of employees' salaries from five to twenty per cent., even where agreements existed.

Recruiting has to some extent alleviated the situation, but the regiments are at full strength. The Y.M.C.A. and other institutions report that they have secured work for a few labourers on farms, the majority of whom went to work for their board, while \$10 per month is the maximum wage.

A convention called by the Provincial Government of farmers, manufacturers and members of organized labour was held at Olds on February 13 and 14 to discuss land settlement. It resulted in the formation of a league, and an appeal will be made for \$100,000 to finance the scheme.

The Municipalities Convention was held here on February 16, 17 and 18. Important matters dealt with were: the practical working of rural municipal hail insurance; the construction and maintenance of trunk roads by the Province with municipal aid; the bridges which should be built and maintained by the Province and municipality; the weed question as it affects certain sections of the Province; rural municipai

work along practical lines, and rural municipal finance.

Sugar has increased 75 cents per 100 lbs. within the last ten days.

The City Council has decided to convert the Bowness Park into a summer resort.

The School Board have decided to expend \$10,000 on medical inspection.

The retail and wholesale business showed no improvement from last month.

Edmonton.

Industrial conditions during February remained about the same as in the previous month. Business in all lines was very quiet. During the latter part of the month the Federal Government started work on a retaining wall on the river bank. Relief work carried on by the city furnished work for about 600 men on half time. Although a large number of men have enlisted in the army the number of unemployed was still over the 4,000 mark, with no promise of a decrease before spring opens up.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet. The most important change in the price of groceries was the advance in sugar to \$1.60 per 20 lb. sack. Apples were higher and oranges never were as cheap in this city.

Farmers had a quiet month. Considerable interest is being taken in the back to the land movement, and there appeared to be an effort on the part of a great many to exchange their city property for farm land.

Coal mining was active during the month, but the demand for coal was not so great as the previous month owing to mild weather.

Considerable work was done on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railroad, and the contractors on the Edmonton and Great Waterways Railway were busy shipping in supplies in preparation for next season's work.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions still remained very dull and showed no improvement over last month. Winter weather still prevailed, which perhaps would account for some of the dullness. Coal mining has been particularly dull this winter as compared with last year's output. This is in part reported to other mines opening out further north in the Province. Although the coal cannot be compared with the Lethbridge coal, the lower figure that it sells at commands the market; transportation is in its favour. Half the usual local output was being raised. There was no general activity in any local industries. The flour mills were fairly active; also the macaroni factory.

Wholesale and retail trade was considered quiet.

Bank clearings were below the average.

Cost of living remained about the same as during the last two months.

Farmers had little work in hand outside of looking after stock. The taking up of small plots of land, ten to twenty acres, for truck gardening, poultry raising, etc., was reported to be increasing.

There has been no definite report made about the Raymond sugar factory whether it is to remain or be moved to Utah. The local farmers claim that the factory can be fully supplied with beets in any ordinary season.

Medicine Hat.

There has been no improvement in the labour market during the month. Men representing all trades were out of work. The recruiting of the mounted infantry has been completed, and it was announced that the regiment was up to full strength, both as to men and horses. This has had a tendency to relieve the unemployed situation to a considerable extent, but there was still a large number out of work.

The flour mills were all busy, but they were the only industries that could be said to be in a flourishing condition. The Headley-Shaw Milling Company have their new flour mills at this point completed and were turning out their products in large quantities.

The Medicine Hat Brick Company has been reorganized, and it was understood they would commence the operation of the plant in the very near future.

Both wholesale and retail trades were reported as quiet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

The labour market for February was still in the decided depressive condition prevalent for the past three months or more.

The coal mines were not at all active. At Fernie three shifts a week were all a man was able to get, and the output was not more than 33⅓% of the mines' capacity.

The manufacture of coke, however, was steadily increasing. While the output was far below maximum capacity, there was a gradual picking up. One hundred ovens were put into operation at the Michel Colliery of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company during the month.

All branches of trades were very quiet.

A marked indication of the decrease in passenger traffic was evidenced early during February when the Canadian Pacific Railway discontinued the Calgary-Spokane daily service, thereby reducing the daily passenger service along this line to one train daily east and west. It is over ten years since a service of this kind was in vogue on this portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway Crow's Nest Pass route. The Great Northern Railway was operating an accommodation service between Fernie and its main line in lieu of a daily passenger train that operated between Michel (via Fernie) to Kalispel, Mont. which was discontinued two months ago.

The Trites Wood Company, Limited reduced the salaries of all their employees 20 per cent. effective January 15 while the Crow's Nest Trading Company have commenced a system of reducing the time of their clerks. The system at present averages about a 10 per cent. reduction. Both firms are large departmental stores. All places of business here have adopted closing on Wednesday afternoons. This went into effect in June last and has been continued since that time.

No labour disputes were in existence although the expiration of the agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators' Association on March 31, and the uncertainty of the result of negotiating another affected the local business.

Lumbering was very active, although one of the two mills was operating its planing mill. An industry under this head, namely "Post and Pole" dealers was quiet. This industry is dependent on coal mining for a market for props, the Prairie Provinces for fence posts, and the railroads for telegraph poles and railway ties.

There was nothing in the way of railway construction. The Kootenay Central branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Colvalli on this line to Golden on the main line, a distance of 162 miles was only completed December 15.

None formed here during the current month, nor for some considerable time previous.

Nanaimo.

There has been hardly any change in the labour conditions in this district during the month and no lessening of the number of men out of work. The city has been doing some road and sewerage work, dividing the work up as much as possible among the neediest of the residents of the city and the government has been doing some work on the roads in the district to try and relieve the situation as much as possible.

Merchants wholesale and retail reported business as extremely quiet and uncertain.

The cost of living has had an upward tendency during the month.

Farmers were preparing their spring work, the weather having been very open.

The herring fishing season was about at an end, but it has not been a very successful one.

The saw mills of the district have been working steadily during the month but not to their full capacity, but it is expected that there will be an improvement in the near future. The logging camps were doing very little work.

The coal mines in this city were working steadily to their full capacity and were making every effort to increase their output by getting the parts of the mine that have been shut up in working order again and developing their new mine. Other mines in the district were working very slack especially at Cumberland. South Wellington has done very little since the deplorable accident in the first part of the month.*

Nelson.

There has been no change in the conditions of labour over the previous month. Practically all the labouring men were idle, and building trades were completely at a standstill.

The city's relief work at wood-cutting has been suspended and as the weather has become warmer and the snow has about all disappeared, it is not expected that any of the wood will be got out this season.

The Consolidated Mining Company smelter at Trail, B.C., treated 68,181 tons of ore. Thirty-five mines have shipped ore to Trail. The Centre Star was the largest shipper, LeRoi No. 1 being second. Employees of the Grandy smelter at Grand Forks received a further increase of ten per cent. in their

*See special article elsewhere in present issue of *Labour Gazette*.

wages dating from February 1, but were working at a 10 per cent. decrease on what their wages were at the time the smelter closed down about August.

New Westminster.

There has been very little improvement in labour conditions during February, with no prospects for the immediate future. No new work of any size has been started and business was very quiet. The Great Northern depot and the court house addition were progressing, each employing a limited number of men.

The fishing industry was quiet. The usual number of boats were out, with only limited catches of salmon.

Lumbering has not shown any improvement, and the Fraser mills, which started up with 350 men, closed down part of the mill after running two weeks. Their shingle mills were still idle. A considerable number of men were employed in supplying brush mattresses for the North Arm jetty work, but this work has small effect on city workers. The number of unemployed has diminished slightly, due no doubt partly to recruiting for the second overseas contingent.

The British Columbia Electric has let out from 15 to 20 more men, and the majority of the employees were working on short time. The large number of jitney motor cars now in use is largely responsible, 80 being reported in use on the interurban run between this city and Vancouver.

The woodworking factories were still running short time (about half) as were the saw mills.

Railway work was confined to maintenance only.

Prince Rupert.

No improvement was noticeable during February over the preceding month in the general condition of labour. The Imperial Oil Company has started work

on five large oil tanks, at an estimated cost of \$250,000. About forty labourers were at work on the excavating. Building trades were at a standstill, there being no buildings under construction.

The waterfront and railway yards were very quiet. A fair amount of activity was noticeable in the fishing industry, and the outlook for the future is bright.

A fairly large amount of unemployment prevailed throughout the district but no poverty was reported.

Vancouver.

The extensive unemployment which has prevailed all winter showed no sign of improvement. Relief work was being carried on, and relief given on a wider scale than before. Civic relief officers reported a daily list of 2,400 applicants for transient relief. Besides those, 700 families were receiving regular assistance. The relief works could only employ 700 men each day. Officials reported the number of persons seeking assistance to be on the increase. This is ascribed to large numbers of men coming in from railway and lumber camps, and from other outside points. During the past six months the city has expended \$45,000 on transient relief. The January bill was \$16,000. The daily expenditure on this kind of relief was \$800.

Building returns for January were again low. Permits to the number of 49 were issued and valued at \$48,525 as against 112 last year valued at \$211,517.

"Jitney" busses continued to operate and increase, with much loss of revenue to the Street Railway Company, and with the result that many workmen have been discharged and others put on short time. The city is seeking power from the Provincial Government to make regulations controlling the operation of the "jitneys," and in this matter has been strongly backed by the Trades and Labour Council.

An inquiry was received from Ottawa as to machinists unemployed who would be willing to go to England and work on the production of war supplies. More than sufficient have stated their willingness to go.

The Trades and Labour Council has decided to prepare for the coming Provincial elections by nominating a full ticket of six candidates to be placed in the field.

Four million feet of railroad ties are being accumulated here for shipment to Europe.

The Government proposes increasing the property owning period necessary for those wishing to qualify for aldermen from one to six months. This is being opposed by the City Council and the central labour body. The latter is also requesting the license commissioners to order keepers of licensed premises to replace all Oriental labour with white help.

Several labour organizations report having lost funds in the Dominion Trust Company failure.

All civic expenditures have been reduced to a minimum, and such work as was being done was mostly by relief gangs.

Among the few shoe-making and saddlery firms business was brisk as the result of war orders.

Industrial conditions in general were quieter than for many years, and the outlook for spring and the coming year was admitted on all sides to be very unpromising.

Victoria.

There has been no noticeable change in labour conditions during the month, the number of unemployed being practically the same as during January. On January 21 the Central Employment and Labour Bureau opened an employment agency, and during the first month over 900 persons, nearly all men, registered. Of this number employment, mostly temporary, was found for about 17 per cent.

The City Council has decided to close the Civic Employment Bureau, and hereafter all men seeking corporation work will register at the Central Employment Bureau.

The Secretary of the Central Employment and Relief Bureau has issued an appeal to the citizens of Victoria for help, urgently needed on behalf of a large number of unemployed workers, many of whom have families dependent on them.

The City Council is about to commence work on several streets in order to give work to some extent to the unemployed. This work will be done as relief work at a reduced rate of wages, ranging from \$1.50 per day for single men to \$2.00 for married men. On sewer work the rate will be \$2.70, and on boulevard and park works the rate will be \$2.25. In all cases the preference will be given to married men.

The salaries of public and high school teachers and other employees of the School Board have been reduced ten per cent. from January 1. The amount saved by the reduction will be about \$18,500 a year.

The Executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labour recently had an interview with the Provincial Government with reference to several matters that were dealt with at the recent convention of the Federation. The Premier promised every consideration would be given to the various suggestions.

Victoria and Vancouver Typographical Unions are co-operating in an effort to induce the Provincial Government to have text books used in the public schools of the Province printed in the Government printing office at Victoria. At an interview recently held with the Minister of Education, a thorough investigation was promised, after which the decision of the Department would be announced.

As a protest against a reduction in wages from \$5 to \$4 per day, the journeymen plumbers struck on January 16. About 33 members of the Union are

affected and ten shops are involved. The strike still remained unsettled.

The Navy Department at Esquimaux has placed a contract for 30,000 pounds of soap with W. J. Pendray & Sons, Ltd., Victoria.

The jitney bus owners have formed an association to be known as the Vic-

toria Jitney Association. Rules and regulations have been adopted, and officers elected, and the work of the association put on a definite basis.

According to the report of the City Engineer, \$663,000 was spent on the 493,300 through the Works Department. Sooke waterworks during 1914, and \$1,-

CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Owing to the general depression no change has occurred during the month of February affecting female labour. There have not been any new opportunities of employment and the general situation can be said to have remained unchanged since last month.

Domestic service still offered many opportunities to willing workers. There has been an increase of applicants owing to so many establishments having reduced their staffs. Telephone operators have not been affected as much as might have been anticipated from the numbers of subscribers that have discontinued the use of the telephone during the last few months. The Bell Telephone Company has not reduced its staff, but only the working hours of the operators. The employees have thus experienced no greater loss than the pay corresponding to about four days per month.

The Board of Control has voted a sum of \$50,000 (one of \$25,000 having been given in December) to be shared among the three principal charitable societies and used by them to alleviate the urgent needs among the families of the unemployed. During the month of January the report of the St. Vincent de Paul Society shows that 1,992 families were helped and 66,755 meals given.

Workingmen's Building Society.—The Private Bills Committee of the Quebec House has passed a bill to incor-

porate a Montreal society for the erection of workingmen's dwellings. The main feature of the bill is to employ workingmen, who are out of employment, on the construction of houses; they will then be credited with the work done and be enabled to become owners of same upon easy terms.

The Welfare of Youth.—The annual report of the Juvenile Court gives some interesting figures showing the extent of its work among the youthful law-breakers of Montreal. During 1914 its officers looked after 2,500 cases; 1,069 of these were reported to the court, 945 being the number of boy delinquents, 124 that of the girls. The average age of the offenders was 14 years. Ninety-three boys and 35 girls were sent to the different reformatories. During this past year there were 51 per cent. more girl delinquents than during 1913; 81 children were given their freedom under probation, 34 placed with adopted parents.

During 1914 the city health department gave 137 lectures on hygiene, pure milk, the care of children, etc. The attendance at these reached a total of 41,645 persons or an average attendance of 304 a lecture.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—On January 31 "la Fédération" held its first general meeting for 1915. The subject of the lecture given on this occasion was "Aspirations et réalisations sociales."

The various affiliated societies have held their monthly meetings regularly. The Business Women's Association held its annual election on February 7. During 1914, 115 new names were added to its membership.

The seventh annual meeting of the Sainte Justine Hospital was held on February 23. The great usefulness of this institution was evidenced by the report read. During 1914, 520 children had been admitted; the outside work had been more successful than ever before: consultations numbered 5,330 and prescriptions filled 6,455.

Local Council of Women.—At a recent meeting at which representatives of 50 affiliated societies were present the following resolutions were voted upon and passed: "That the Quebec Provincial Government be memorialized, asking that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited during the period of the war," and secondly, "That the proper authorities be asked to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to soldiers, except as purchased under military regulations."

The President of the Montreal Local Council, Dr. Ritchie England, was elected delegate to the National Council of Women which will meet in Ottawa on March 11 and 12. Upon this occasion the question of mothers' pensions and the care of the feeble-minded will be under discussion. Professor C.M. Derick will be one of the speakers on the latter subject.

A delegation from the Montreal Local Council and Housewives' League waited upon the Board of Control recently in order to discuss the most efficacious means of improving the milk supply. The ladies were asked to submit to the board any suggested legislation that would improve conditions.

A project intended to make the inspection of butter and cheese factories more effective has been presented before the Legislature at the present session. This bill proposes the dissolution of the syndicates composed of the proprietors

of butter and cheese factories and inspectors named by them. These inspectors are paid partly by the proprietors and partly by the Government. The new law would divide the province into 50 divisions, to each of which a Government inspector would be named, these having the power to enforce the regulations of the Department of Hygiene for such establishments.

Bureau of Statistics.—The first annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Province of Quebec has recently been published. The law establishing such a bureau (3 Geo. V. c. 16) was sanctioned on December 21, 1912 and reads thus: "Whereas it is in the interest of the public to establish a Bureau of Provincial Statistics to collect, condense, tabulate and publish all statistics and information on agriculture, commerce, industry, education, colonization and other matters concerning the province and its inhabitants; for these reasons His Majesty, by the advice and with the consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, decrees the following:" Then follow the regulations to be adhered to in the establishment of such a bureau which is "under the authority of the Provincial Secretary." This first report contains the following divisions:

1. Chronological table of interesting historical events relating to the province of Quebec.
2. Description of the province.
3. Climatic conditions.
4. Area and population.
5. Production and economic conditions.
6. Revenues.
7. Government and administration.

Detailed reports, in tabulated form of present and retrospective conditions relating to the various questions under study, are given.

Section G of Division 5, entitled Factories offers much interest for readers of the Labour Gazette, giving as it does an extensive study on the different indus-

tries of the province, the amount of capital invested in each, the number of hands employed and the salaries and wages paid out. By means of one of these tables can be calculated the number of women working in the industrial establishments of the province of Quebec:—

	1900.	1910.
Number of women on salary.	547	1,424
Number of women paid wages over 16 years	21,613	25,266
Number of women paid wages under 16 years	4,712	5,656
Number of women doing work at home (no figure given)		1,227
	26,872	33,573

During this decade the number of women working for wages, over 16 years of age went down from 22.4 per cent. to 17.7 per cent. of the total number of employees of this class, while the number of men increased from 72.8 per cent. to 78.3 per cent. There was also a slight increase in the number of children under 16 years from 4 to 4.8 per cent. On the other hand the number of women earning salaries in 1900 was 9.7 per cent. of total and in 1910 was 11.4 per cent.

Women in Higher Branches of Learning.—In the June number of the Labour Gazette, page 1408, reference was made to the fact that the first woman law student had taken her degree in law at McGill University. Upon presenting herself before the Provincial Board of Examiners, Mrs. Langstaff was not permitted to write on the Bar examination. On February 12 the judicial decision in this case was given and is against the admission of women to the Bar. This has been taken as a test case and the question of women being admitted to the learned professions widely discussed.

On the evening of February 26 a meeting was called by the Local Council of Women at which the following resolution was carried unanimously: "(1) This meeting expresses its warm approval of the entrance of women into the learned professions on the same terms as men. (2) That universities and educational institutions should give equal opportunities to women as to men desirous of en-

tering the learned professions. (3) That the Provincial Legislature should be asked to make such changes in the law as may be necessary to enable women to qualify for the practice of the legal and other professions in this province."

The large number present at the meeting was an eloquent proof of public opinion being in favor of the movement. The many prominent and distinguished speakers who were heard during the evening in favour of such a motion give every hope that the Province of Quebec will soon permit women to qualify for the learned professions.

Toronto.

There has been no great change in factory conditions within the past month and no improvement such as was hoped for, because few war orders have come to Toronto in February to create extra work. The factories that were working full time felt uncertain as to the future. A number of Jewish girls, otherwise unemployed, have been engaged in sewing buttons by hand on soldiers' garments. Whitewear establishments, candy and bag factories and laundries were busy, though not pressed to night work nor increase of staff. In cigarette factories girls have been laid off and business was dull owing to the increase of Local Option in Ontario. The Rudd Paper Box Company, whose factory was destroyed by fire four weeks ago, thus leaving 125 girls without work, expect to begin work again and to take on their former staff. Among garment workers those employed in the overall sections were busiest and the outlook showed no improvement.

The Jewish Folks Kitchen, which is managed in connection with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, with the assistance of the various workers' progressive unions and other societies, is doing splendid work in relieving the distress that exists among the Hebrew population. Twice every day free meals are given to 150 people at a time, though very frequently double that number are accommodated. In addition to this, over fifty

poor families are supplied with goods and provisions in their homes. The entire funds to run the institution are derived from the voluntary contributions of Jewish citizens.

Domestics.—Employment bureaus for domestics reported many good positions that could not be filled because of lack of experienced and capable girls. At the Catholic Charities there were about the same number registered for February as for January, but Mrs. O'Connor was able to place twice as many in February. Staff-Captain McNamara of the Salvation Army stated that none of their girls were out of work and that the demand was so great they hoped to bring more girls out from the Old Country in April. It has been very difficult to get first class cooks, especially among Canadian girls. The classes opened for houseworkers are doing good work and helping matters, but the improvement noted is small so far. This seems to be the last opportunity for Canadian domestics, for as soon as possible girls, who are preferable because of training, will come in numbers from Great Britain to meet the demand here.

Teachers.—In the last month 18 teachers have been appointed from the occasional to the regular staff. The Board of Education is planning to open the Forest Schools at High Park and Victoria Park as soon as the weather will allow. Two hundred anaemic and backward children are kept at these schools from eight in the morning till six at night throughout the summer.

Department of Public Health.—All literature on the care of babies and pre-natal instruction, which has been distributed to mothers, is now translated into Italian as well as Yiddish. The department is hoping to open two summer homes this year for mothers and babies.

A list of first class dairies has been published for the benefit of mothers and housekeepers. At present 70 per cent. of the dairies in Toronto are on the list—an increase of more than 20 per cent. in a few years.

Winnipeg.

The following figures issued February 15 at the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau indicate conditions for January, 1915, as compared with January 1914:—

	1915.		1914.	
	Offered.	Filled.	Offered.	Filled.
Agents	12	...	...	...
Chambermaids . .	11	10	6	4
Cooks	1	...	13	10
Day workers . . .	246	250	256	245
Domestics	145	55	159	68
Housekeepers . . .	8	3	6	4
Housemaids . . .	1	...	4	3
Kitchen women . .	13	12	27	15
Laundry workers . .	...	...	3	2
Machine workers . .	7	2	1	...
Nurses	2	2	...	...
Nurse girls	12	9	18	9
Office girls	2	2	...	...
Tailoresses	2	2	1	...
Waitresses	2	...	13	13
Ward maids	3	3	8	5
Sewing maids . . . .	...	...	1	...
Store help . . . . .	...	...	4	2
Caretakers . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Cleaners . . . . .	...	...	3	3
	467	350	524	383

The conditions represented by the above figures for January, 1915, as to supply and demand in the case of domestics, have obtained during February, that is, this and other agencies have found themselves unable to fill the positions offered for work in homes. Work on farms, housekeepers' temporary positions, cooks, housemaids, ward maids, general servants and nurse girls have all been in demand at this bureau. During February \$20 and \$25 have been generally offered for housekeepers; \$12-\$15 up to \$20 and \$25 for generals in smaller families up to cook-generals in larger ones. There are many applications from inexperienced girls for housework and from inexperienced girls who insist on a position permitting of their going home at night. But, as can be seen, practically 33 per cent. of the positions offered were not filled.

Nurses going to the front have made openings on the hospital staffs, which have been filled by Winnipeg nurses, leaving the list somewhat shorter than in early fall and much shorter than a year

ago. The supply is quite equal to the demand.

The Department of Education does not anticipate any shortage in school teachers. Classes will graduate from the Normal schools in March and June. There are some teachers without schools. Teachers who had taken up office work went back to the profession after the war broke out, which has increased the supply.

Factory help and laundry workers were not in demand, the reduced staffs of the latter being increased from time to time by taking on old hands. Garment workers were working with full staffs, and practically full time in every factory. The military tailors were busy, but custom tailors were somewhat slack.

Office work was not offering many positions. The largest agency filled 43 in February, mostly temporary. There are both stenographers and tailoresses filling domestic positions to-day. Women fur workers have been able to secure work at tailoring as usual.

The report of the work done by the Central Bureau of Work for Women from September 10, 1914, to January 3, 1915, was presented to the Local Council of Women February 25 and adopted. One of the objects being to investigate conditions, the report was comprehensive. In part it contained the following figures:—

Women and girls registered for work..	1,729
a. Dressmakers	67
b. Office workers	218
c. Women with children	65
d. Men and wives	25
e. Workers in the home	1221
f. Hotel workers	77
g. Miscellaneous (governesses, canvassers, trained nurses, factory girls, store workers	56
—	1,729

In addition 69 day workers registered for work, but were referred to the Civic Bureau.

The following figures include those for whom work has been found and those who did not respond to the postcard request that applicants report if still seeking work, and were therefore assumed not to be looking for work:—

Dressmakers	58
Office workers	171
Women with children	58
Men and wives	23
Workers in the home	1123
Hotel workers	67
Miscellaneous	46
—	1,546

Applicants settled in positions through the Central Bureau of Work for Women were: places in country, 254; places in city, 323; duplications, i.e., applicants sent to more than one position, 90; a total of 667.

During the first six weeks lack of an established filing system made it impossible to provide adequate records, so that the above total does not include all applicants settled. When the Bureau closed there were still open: city places, 60; country places with wages, 101; a total of 161.

In addition many country homes without wages were offered, which the Bureau were quite unable to make use of. Practically all the work was voluntary. The total expenses for operation, including \$501.50 for railway fares advanced, was \$943.46.

At this meeting also the report of Mrs. John Dick, of the Mothers' Association, regarding the mothers' pension work was received. This association felt that a mother left with little children had a claim on the State. The committee to interview the Provincial Legislature consists of City Solicitor Hunt, Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Dr. Jasper Halpenny, Edward Brown, J. Howard T. Jack, Mrs. William Clarke and Mrs. John Dick. The Local Council of Women endorsed the proposed action of the Mothers' Association in seeking mothers' pensions.

A League of Happiness has been organized with four branches, known as the Broadway, Armstrong's Point, Norwood and Crescentwood. The object is to interest boys and girls of from 4 to 16 years of age in helping others less fortunate than themselves.

The Convalescent Hospital for Soldiers has been opened with Mrs. R. O. Wheatley, the ex-Secretary of the Cen-

tral Bureau of Work for Women, as matron. This is supported to a great measure by the I.O.D.E., but is operated under the supervision of the militia.

Mrs. A. M. Nauton, convener of the Ladies' Committee of the Patriotic Work, reported to the General Committee as follows: That from December 20 to January 31 the number of families to whom clothing was supplied was 482; the single men, clothing and boots, 122; number of articles of wearing apparel distributed in the 40 days, 4,841.

Vancouver.

No improvement can be reported in the general labour situation, unemployment still continuing and increasing.

In addition to the eleven or twelve hundred single men receiving relief from the City Relief Association, between six and seven hundred families were being supported or partially supported.

A report from the Women's Employment League shows that nearly two hundred women registered their names as seeking work during the past month. The number of women placed in positions during the past month was 89, all domestic.

The total registration since October 1, 1914, when the league was formed, is 1,189; the total number placed in positions, 515, leaving still on books unemployed 674, representative of every kind of trade or occupation followed by women.

At the annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held in Nanaimo during the past month, two resolutions concerning female labour were passed. They were:

(1) That the Provincial Government be asked to comply with the findings and recommendation of the Labour Commission, and enact legislation of a similar nature to that now in force in Saskatchewan, prohibiting the employment of white women by Orientals and Greeks.

(2) That the Factories Act be amended to bring within the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Factories any workshop

where machinery is used, irrespective of the number employed therein, even if only one person be employed.

After the close of the convention the Executive Committee of the Federation placed the above resolutions with others before the Premier, Sir Richard McBride, and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Legislature, who promised due consideration. A similar resolution *re* employment of white women by Orientals was passed by the Women's Employment League, and forwarded to Sir Richard McBride.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners a delegation was received, consisting of representatives of the Trades and Labour Council, the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses Union, and the Women's Employment League. The delegation asked the Commissioners that when hotel licenses were applied for, the employment of white help be made a condition of its being granted, pointing out that this would provide employment for a considerable number of unemployed.

The need for the passage of a Mothers' Pension Law was considered and resolutions passed by several representative organizations during the past month. The Trades and Labour Council forwarded to the Premier of the Dominion a resolution calling for the enactment of such a law in the near future.

Resolutions were passed by the Women's Forum and the Employment League, protesting against the action of the military authorities in not placing orders for equipment required by contingents mobilized in British Columbia with British Columbia manufacturers, and thereby providing work for some of those out of employment.

The City Relief Association, the Women's Patriotic Guild, the Teachers' Relief Association and the Victorian Order of Nurses have been assisting families in need, and an enormous amount of work has been done in this direction by other organizations; but, nevertheless, there was a considerable amount of distress in and around Vancouver.

In particular employments during the past month practically the only demand for female help was of a domestic nature, being chiefly for general servants at a wage averaging \$12.00 per month, the supply, however, being more than the demand. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled domestics owing to the low wages offered, many skilled domestics having left town for this reason. Many of the unemployed women seeking domestic work are doing so because they are unable to find work at their own particular calling.

Reports from unions and employment agencies show that garment workers,

tailoresses, cooks and waitresses, dress-makers and milliners were seeking employment during the month that was not obtainable.

Stenographers, bookkeepers, trained nurses and saleswomen were likewise unable to obtain work.

Sales clerks have been looking forward for some time to the opening of the new and larger premises of the Hudson's Bay Company, and hoping to obtain a position there, but although finished for some time, there was no sign of changing from the old premises to the new in the immediate future.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

PREFERENCE has been made in the January *Labour Gazette** to the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton and its power house employees. Owing to the absence of Mr. J. K. Cornwall, member appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation, it became necessary to appoint a substitute. On the Corporation's recommendation Mr. Ken-

neth W. Mackenzie, Edmonton, Alta., was duly appointed in Mr. Cornwall's stead. The Board, as finally constituted, was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Edmonton, and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

*See January, 1915, *Labour Gazette*, p. 802.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

Much effective work by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities.—Regulation of Private Employment Agencies.

THE industrial depression which became noticeable sometime before the outbreak of the war was regarded as responsible for the unusual amount of unemployment reported from various points in the Dominion, and the outbreak of the war tended for a time further to lessen industrial activities. Reports

from other countries as to these matters have shown that, generally speaking, the same conditions prevailed. As the war progressed, the necessities of the armies have caused special activity in some industries in different countries, and this condition, too, has been reflected in a measure in Canada.

Growing in part, doubtless, out of these conditions has been some of the recent discussion in Canadian newspapers of the merits of national labour exchange systems and of the question whether or not a national system of labour bureaux would best meet conditions in Canada. It is not desired here to pass upon either of the points mentioned, but an examination of the statements which have appeared in the press has seemed to suggest that considerable misapprehension exists in many quarters as to the actual situation in Canada with respect to employment bureaux and their activities. It is thought well, therefore, to state briefly in the present article the leading features of the prevailing methods or practices as to these matters, with something of the results achieved, whether under the authority of Dominion, province or municipality.

It should be premised that the employment bureau has been regarded as falling within jurisdiction of the province rather than that of the Dominion. Some provinces have established a chain of employment bureaux or labour exchanges and have legislated on the subject, while many municipalities also whose powers are determined by the province, have made by-laws for the regulation of employment agencies. Both province and municipality have in many cases exercised the right of licensing and inspecting employment bureaux.

The Dominion Government, too, as will appear below has done much effective work in the distribution of labour, chiefly by means of its immigration officers and agents, but has not until lately undertaken the regulation in any degree of private employment agencies. In the year 1913, several cases came to light in which immigrants had been victimized by private employment offices and a regulation was made by the Dominion Government, under the authority of the Immigration Act, for the licensing and inspection under the authority of the Superintendent of Im-

migration of private employment agencies, in so far as they should deal with immigrants, the result of this departure having, it is believed, proved highly satisfactory. The Department of Labour, it may be remarked, is indebted to the officers of the Immigration Service for much of the information on which the present article is based.

In the present article is contained a complete list of private employment agencies operating under the authority of the provinces, and which had been, at the time of writing, licensed also by the Superintendent of Immigration to deal with immigrants. Some particulars are also given of the excellent work done in this direction by the Young Men's Christian Association, the extent and value of which is seldom hardly realized. Yet other factors in this distribution of labour, of which, however, no statistics are available, are relief offices in various cities apart from the more formal Labour Bureau, the Salvation Army, and a very large number of philanthropic bodies such as mission unions, settlement houses, etc.

I.—WORK OF DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.

No public employment bureaux, it may be explained, are maintained by the Federal Government, but in connection with the administration of the Immigration Act agents have been appointed on commission to assist in the placing of farm labour and domestic servants. There were at the end of 1914 over 160 such agents, situated mostly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, since in these provinces more continuous agricultural employment is offered than elsewhere in Canada.

The number of immigrants placed by these agents for the years 1912 and 1913 is as follows:—

Immigrants placed.	1912.	1913.
Men	2,158	2,743
Women	1,718	2,937

The returns for 1914 were not available when this article was in preparation, but the activities of the agents had been continued on the usual lines.

In addition to these employment agents the Immigration Branch employs above thirty salaried officers who, with other duties, do considerable work in the distribution of labour, and who are stationed at the following points: Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Prince Albert, Lloydminster, Battleford, Port Arthur, Fort William, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Woodstock (N.B.), Fredericton, Halifax, Sydney, North Sydney, Truro and Charlottetown. Returns from twenty only of these agents show that in the year 1913 they placed about 20,000 immigrants. Since the outbreak of the European war the work of these agents has not been confined as strictly as in the past to those known technically as "immigrants," (that is, those who have not been three years in Canada), but has been extended generally to those in search of work, the agents not, however, undertaking to find work other than as farm help for those seeking positions and seldom having facilities to do so. The expansion of the work of these officers increased their effectiveness in the distribution of labour and many thousands of persons were placed during the year 1914. Complete statistics were not available when this article was in preparation, but the information received from the Immigration branch shows that over ten thousand men were placed during 1914 besides 204 married couples and 573 domestics, while the agencies at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London placed approximately 4,500 persons. It may be added in connection with this aspect of the work of the Immigration Branch that the Superintendent of Immigration was successful in making arrangements with the different railway companies whereby men hired for farm help through the Immigration offi-

cers may be sent to their destination from Montreal and the chief cities of Ontario at the low rate of one cent a mile.

II. — PROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Provincial systems of public employment bureaus have been established in Ontario and Quebec. Each system is here briefly described with some statistics as to results.

ONTARIO.

The Ontario system was inaugurated in January, 1907, when agents were appointed at Hamilton and Ottawa. Other agents began work at London in May, 1907, at Berlin in May, 1908, at Brantford in April, 1910, and at Walkerville in April, 1912. The operations of this system to the end of the year 1913 are summarized in the following table:—

Year.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1907	919	78	363	72	287	23
1908	857	61	345	82	323	37
1909	964	99	731	345	465	57
1910	11,69	83	1,491	212	874	62
1911	1,473	89	921	256	681	67
1912	1,914	81	1,814	355	1,239	54
1913	2,570	102	1,825	384	1,415	68
Total	9,566	593	7,490	1,706	5,284	368

Of the 2,570 male applicants for work during the year 1913, 1,876 were classed as labourers, 136 as teamsters, 109 as carpenters, 92 as farm hands and 63 as painters, leaving 294 for all other occupations. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 67.

QUEBEC.

In 1910 the Quebec legislature passed "An Act Respecting the Establishment of Unemployment Bureaus for Workmen." It provided that any bureaus so established were to be used only by workmen who were British subjects or who were born in Canada and resided in the Province. The system was inaugurated in 1911 and offices were opened at Quebec City and Montreal. Another bureau was opened at Sherbrooke in 1912.

In 1914 the Act was amended in the direction of establishing a monopoly for the provincial employment bureaus. Commercial employment agencies were more carefully regulated, and it was provided that in cities and towns where provincial bureaus had been established such agencies should be licensed only on payment of an annual license fee of \$200. In other localities the fee is \$25.

The operations of the provincial employment bureaus of Quebec are summarized as follows:—

Quebec City.

	(July 1 to June 30.)		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Persons called for			
Men.....	1,096	1,700	709
Women.....	205	92	73
Total.....	211	1,792	782
Applications			
Men.....	1,685	2,312	2,198
Women.....	367	107	93
Total.....	2,052	2,419	2,291
Persons placed			
Men.....	934	610	576
Women.....	140	67	38
Boys.....	41	27	4
Girls.....	4		
Total.....	1,119	704	618

Montreal.

	(July 1 to June 30.)		
	1911-12.	1913-13.	1913-14.
Persons called for			
Men.....	11,162	10,791	5,265
Women.....	1,688	1,142	497
Boys and girls.....			588
Total.....	12,850	11,933	6,350
Applications			
Men.....	7,587	6,887	8,095
Women.....	395	343	515
Total.....	7,982	7,230	8,610
Persons placed			
Men.....	4,696	5,180	4,650
Women.....	264	321	436
Boys.....	755	532	
Girls.....	28	30	518
Total.....	5,743	6,063	5,604

Sherbrooke.

	From August, 1912 To June, 1913.	1913-14.
Persons called for		
Males.....	513	588
Females.....	184	209
Total.....	697	797
Applications for employment		
Males.....	781	813
Females.....	115	169
Total.....	796	982

No record of persons placed.

III. — MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Employment bureaus managed by municipal authorities are in existence in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and New Westminster. There is a civic labour bureau at Victoria for corporation purposes only. For two or three winters the City of Van

couver operated a bureau which was primarily for the registration of unemployed persons, but this work has been abandoned. The statements printed below show the general nature of the work of the municipal bureaus, but do not usually cover periods of recent date, particulars not being available.

MONTREAL FREE MUNICIPAL LABOUR BUREAU.

The Free Municipal Labour Bureau of Montreal was established in 1896. The bureau received an annual grant from the city, but was under private control until it was taken over by the city March 23, 1914. Some estimate of its success may be ascertained from the following:—

Year ending November 30th.	Employees Applications.	Employers Applications.	Persons Placed.
1911 Under private		3,236	2,427
1912 control.		3,948	3,663
1914, March 23rd. Aug. 15, under City Management..	3,053	2,438	2,279

WINNIPEG FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The City of Winnipeg opened a public employment bureau on October 1, 1913. The following is the first year's record of business:—

	Positions offered in City.	Positions offered out of City.	Total
men.....	6,137	1,432	7,569
women.....	6,054	260	6,314
girls.....			
Total.....	12,191	1,692	13,883

	Positions filled in City.	Positions filled out of City.	Total
Men.....	5,983	1,149	7,132
Boys.....		99	4,150
Women.....	5,051		
Girls.....			
Total.....	11,034	1,248	12,282

EDMONTON MUNICIPAL FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Prior to June 1st 1914 the only institution of the nature of a public Employment Bureau in Edmonton was in connection with the Edmonton Welfare League, a charitable organization partly supported by the city and partly by public contributions. The success was inconsiderable and on June 1st the Edmonton Municipal Free Employment Bureau was organized under different rules, different management and in new quarters.

The operations of the Bureau from June 1st, 1914, are summarized as follows: 4717 applications for employment. 3964 men and women placed. 133 teams placed.

The business for the month of November was as follow: 82 Municipal positions given out; 288 men and women placed in the city; 121 persons placed outside the city; 17 teams placed.

The Bureau has been able to send men to work outside the city through the assistance of the Edmonton Welfare League which advances the money for railway fares. From 85 to 90 per cent of the money thus advanced has been returned by the work people assisted. Most of the men sent outside the city were placed with farmers. The management plans to provide a separate department for women in the near future.

CALGARY CIVIC LABOUR BUREAU.

On September 23, 1914, the manager of the Calgary Civic Labour Bureau submitted a report covering the opera-

tions of the bureau for the past year, as follows:—

“The following list gives the number of English-speaking people and the number of Foreigners sent from the Labour bureau to the different departments of the City since the work opened up this spring:

Department	English Speaking.	Foreigners.
Waterworks	108	31
Public Works	239	42
Paving	493	298
Sewer	597	375
Parks	110	6
Sanitary	44	2
City Stores	38	0
Machine Shops	10	4
Children's Sherit	24	0
Street Railway	9	9
Total	1,743	804

This list applies only to the men sent out by the labour bureau and does not include a number of old employees who were working on the different departments as a permanent staff.

In addition to the city employees we have placed in positions 469 people including men and women, in farm work, hotel work, contractors, domestic service, etc.

It will be notice that the municipality provided the greater part of the employment given through the bureau.

NEW WESTMINSTER MUNICIPAL LABOUR BUREAU.

The Municipal Labour Bureau of New Westminster was established about October 1, 1913, under the supervision of the building inspector. By May 1, 1914, the registration of men was 818 and of women 104. The number of persons placed in more or less permanent employment was 542. No record was kept of the large number provided with casual employment. Of the female applicants

80 per cent were given permanent positions. On municipal work preference is given to residents.

IV.—PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

There are about 300 private employment agencies in Canada placing probably not fewer than \$200,000 persons a year.

These agencies in so far as they deal with immigrants are, as explained in the remarks which opened this article, subject to federal legislation and to inspection by the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior. In their dealings with other persons the agencies are subject to provincial legislation and to municipal by-laws; four provinces have enacted legislation and seventeen cities have made by-laws on the subject. The list here presented contains the names of all employment agencies reported late in February as having been licensed by the Superintendent of Immigration to deal with immigrants and by the various provinces as regards other persons in Canada. At the time of writing, the Department had not received the names of employment agencies which may exist working under provincial laws and unlicensed by the Dominion Immigration authorities.

In the attached list the agencies are given by provinces, arranged from east to west.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.—Canadian Labour Bureau of Halifax; Original Domestic Employment Bureau, 20 Prince St.; Guglielmo Fisher; Ignatius Roth; International Employment Bureau, 102 Hollis St. Women's Welcome Hostel, 327 Brunswick St.

North Sydney.—M. J. Ross.

Sydney.—Tony D. Pistone, 227 Charlotte St.; Sydney Employment Bureau

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John. — Grant's Employment Agency, 205 Charlotte St. W.; Alexander Wilson, 14 Rodney St. W.; Louis Fader, 14 Pond St.; Maritime Employment Agency, 4 North St.

QUEBEC.

Lachine. — Georges Robert, 142 St. Joseph St.

Montreal. — Woven's Domestic Guild of Canada, 71 Drummond St.; Women's Canadian Employment Bureau, 95 Union Avenue; Hone & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard; Italian Labour Agency, 501 St. James St.; Anglo Austrian Labour Bureau, 241 Craig St. W.; North Western Employment Agency Ltd., 278 Craig St. W.; Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne St.; Banco Internazionale, 120 St. Antoine St.; Louis Scanza, 518 St. James St.; Banco Commerciale di Napoli, 65 St. Antoine St.; Reliance Labour Exchange, 365 St. James St.; Anglo Austrian Labour Bureau, 587 Notre Dame St. W.; Mrs. James Riva, 398 Bleury St.; International Bureau, 342 James St.; Miss Mary Butler, 50 City Councillors St.; Banco Pugliese, 424 St. James St.; Henders, Nuber & Co., 45 Windsor St.; Canadian Labour Exchange, 55 St. Antoine St.

Westmount. — Canadian Householder's Agency, 1359 Green Ave.; Uptown Employment Bureau, 4101 St. Catherine St.; Mrs. Jessie Johnson, 4204 St. Catherine St.

Quebec. — General Employment Agency, 34 Henderson St.; S. Lebidinsky, 52 Des Prairies St.; Ignatius Roth; International Employment Agency, 35-37 Nicholas.

ONTARIO.

Cobalt. — Cobalt Employment Bureau; Northern Labour Exchange.

Cochrane. — Assad K. Chamandy; The Northern Employment Office.

Fort Frances. — Field & Co.; R. E. Atkinson; Dominion Employment Agency; Western Employment Bureau.

Fort William. — Star Employment Co., Ltd., 212 Stewart St.; International Employment Office, 104 Simpson St.; Empire Employment Co., 217 Simpson St.; Canadian Northern Employment Bureau, 212½ Stewart St.; Dominion Commercial Agency, Smith Block.

Hamilton. — Y.W.C.A. Employment Bureau, 17 Main St.; Y.M.C.A. Employment Agency, 81 James St. S.; Chas. Morelli, 201 Sherman Ave.; Mrs. A. W. Andrews, 64 Ferguson Ave. S.; Wm. Walsh & Co., 639 Main St. E.; Spectator Free Information Bureau, Spectator Bldg.; James Lindsay, 34 James St. N.

London. — Domenico Cusolita, 120 Carling St.; Dwyer's Employment Bureau, 591 Richmond St.

Massey. — Louis Goldstein, Massey.

North Bay. — Denis Cauley; P. W. Sheedy; Canadian Employment Office; Dominion Employment Agency; North Bay Employment Agency; Reliance Employment Agency; Joseph Boucher; National Employment Agency.

Ottawa. — Moskaluk & Sally, 100 Lyon St.; Women's Hostel and Travelling Aid, 127 Stewart St.; Charlebois Employment Agency, 203 Broad St.; Sam. Lepine, Richelieu Hotel, 62-66 York St.; Ottawa Employment Bureau, 138 Bank St.; General Employment Agency, 12 York St.; D. A. Martin, 36 Bank St.; George P. A. Savage, 60 Murray St.; The Reliance Labour Agency, 213 Wellington St.; Boucher & McKay, 25-27-29 Murray St.

Parry Sound. — Cyril J. Bedale; Bragg's Employment Bureau; Andrew Bovair.

Port Arthur. — Twin City Labour Exchange, 192 Park St.; Port Arthur Employment Bureau, 38 Water St.; Inter-

national Employment Office, 8 Water St.; Canadian Northern Employment Bureau, 183 Park St.

Ripley.—Geo. H. Mooney.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Desylva Employment Agency; Peter Derosbie & Co., 535 Queen St.; Robert Blair, 833 Queen St. W.

Sarnia. — The Sarnia Employment Agency.

St. Catharines.—Antonio De Conza, 9 Ontario St.; Kenneth Vine, Russell House Block; Railroad and Canal Employment Agency, 24 St. James St.; The Colonial Employment Bureau, 16 Ontario St.

Sudbury.—C. J. McCool; P. Donovan; F. D. McNaughton & Co.; Burroughs & Co.; Reliance Employment Agency; Eugene Walters; Joseph Castaldi; Standard Employment Agency; Wasył Yaworski.

Winona.—Boys' Farmer League of Canada.

Wooler.—E. Terrill.

Toronto.—Women's Welcome Hostel, 52 St. James St.; Wm. Britt, 288 Yonge St.; Misses Buckingham & Boyle, 3 Ann St.; Royal Employment Agency, 93 Queen St. E.; New Method Employment Bureau, 11 Richmond St. W.; Wellesley Registry Office, 64 Wellesley St.; The British Women's Domestic League, 764 Logan Ave.; Zaccanio Leone, 226 Chestnut St.; Henry Brodersen, 433 King St.; Gleonna & Co., 126 Elm St.; Samuel Halpern, 77 Elizabeth St.; Salvation Army Immigration Agency, 20 Albert St.; Canadian Domestic Guild, 65 Soarauren Ave.; Mrs. Lydia Dent Brown, 65 Yorkville Ave.; Women's Domestic Guild, 47 Pembroke St.; British Employment Association, 57 Simcoe St.; Centre Ave. Employment Office, 155 Centre Ave.; North of Scotland Bureau, 1061 Shaw St.; Hone & Rivet, 48 Ade-

laide St. W.; Mrs. Adelaide Cole, 166 King St. W.; Toronto Employment Bureau, 93½ Church St.; Rosedale Social and Domestic Bureau, 216 Wellesley St.; Naum Phillips Employment Agency, 368 King St. E.; Canadian Northern Immigration and Colonization Department, C.N.R. Bldg.; Toronto Employment Agency, 36 Richmond St. E.; Edwin Hindle, 162 King St. W.

Thessalon.—E. D. Beneteau; The Thessalon Employment Agency.

Windsor.—Albert Residence for Men (Inc.), 92 Windsor Ave.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.—Brandon Employment Office, 605 Rosser Ave.; City Employment Office, 41 Ninth St.; Palace Employment Office, 117 7th Street; Central Employment Agency, 705 Rosser Ave.

Morden. — Southern Manitoba Employment Agency.

Neepawa.—Albert W. Knowles, Neepawa Land Co., Star Employment Agency, George Kolesar, Central Employment Office.

Portage La Prairie.—Everybody's Employment Agency, Guay & Crewson.

Souris. — Lacombe's Employment Agency, J. C. Johnston's Employment Office.

St. Boniface.—The St. Boniface Employment Agency, 72 Provencher Ave.; St. Boniface Employment & Real Estate Bureau, 17 Provencher Ave.

The Pas.—All-Nations' Employment Agency.

Winnipeg.—Sunshine Girls Home, 340 Spruce St.; Allon's Employment Agency, 219 Alexander Ave.; Reliance Employment Agency, 46 Austin St.; Star Employment Co., Ltd., 182 Henry St.; Hall's Red River Employment Office, 188 Logan Ave.; Alex. Calder & Son,

63 Main St.; Hislop's Employment Agency, 210 Pacific Ave.; National & International Employment Company, 224 Alexander Ave.; Western Teachers' Bureau, 272 Main St.; Associated Charities of City of Winnipeg, 301 Edwin St. Central Employment Agency, 193 Henry Ave. E.; Labourers Employment Office, 187 Henry Ave.; Western Employment Agency, 191 Henry St., Salvation Army Immigration 221 Rupert St.; Cosmopolitan Employment Agency, 179 Henry Ave.; Standard Employment Agency, 191½ Henry Ave.; Union Employment Agency, 209 Logan Ave.; Great Western Employment Agency, 209 Alexander Ave.; City Free Employment Bureau, 183 Alexander Ave.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Battleford.—Thompson and Co.

Moose Jaw. — Bates Employment Agency, 34 Main St.; Matthews' Agency, 241½ River St.

North Battleford.—Mrs. W. Booth, Wisolmville; Torrey & Bower; North Western General Agencies.

Outlook.—Watson & Broders.

Prince Albert. — The Saskatchewan Agency, 163 River St.; All Nations' Employment Office, 169 River St.

Swift Current.—Swift Current Employment Agency.

Tugaske. — Gilbert's Employment Agency.

Weyburn.—City Information and Labour Bureau.

Regina.—Majestic Employment Bureau, 1827 South Railway St.; Citizens Agencies Employment Bureau; K. M. Stone & Co., 2025 South Railway St.; E. G. Elgood & Co., 1613 Broad St.;

Sutton Employment Agency, 1929 South Railway St.; J. Stephen MacDonald, 1921 South Railway St.

Saskatoon. — Western Employment Agency, 226 1st Avenue St.; Star Employment Office; Saskatoon Employment Agency, 309 2nd Avenue St.

ALBERTA.

Bassano.—Alfred Tagard.

Calgary.—Pioneer Employment Agency, 214 9th Ave.; Atlantic Employment Agency, 102 9th Ave. W.; Alex. Calder & Co., 118 9th Ave. W.; O. Hanson & Co. Employment Agency, 813A Centre St.; Hotel Reporter Employment Bureau, 710A First Ave. E.; City of Calgary Employment Bureau, 122 Seventh Ave. E.; Hall's Employment Office, 132 Ninth Ave. E.

Cardanagay.—Farmers' Employment Bureau.

Edmonton. — Logan's Employment Agency, Ltd., 608½ First St.; Mrs. Mosher's Employment Bureau for Women and Girls, 703 Alberta Ave.; Canadian Northern Railway Employment Office, 827½ First St.; G. T. Pacific Employment Office, Isabella and First Sts.; White Employment Agency, Rice and Jasper Sts.; Alberta Employment Agency, 786 Second St.; Busy Bee Employment Agency, 766 First St.; Canadian Northern Employment Bureau, 3 Clara St.; Royal Employment Agency, 9 May St.; Reliance Employment Bureau, 119 Rice St.; Canadian Slavic Employment Agency, 102½ 96th St.; Peace River Land and Development Co., Ltd., 641 1st St.; Miss Weir's Employment Bureau, Suite 8, Benson Block; Woods Employment Agency, 63 Howard Ave.; Alert Employment Agency, 42 Peace Ave.; Red Star Employment Agency, 10275 101 St.; International Employ-

ment Agency, May and First Sts.; Hub Employment Agency, 9 May St.

Lethbridge.—J. H. Harris & Co.

Medicine Hat. — Civic Employment Agency; O'Connor & Co.; Medicine Hat Employment Bureau, 329 7th Ave.

Tofield. — Pincott's Employment Agency.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Courtenay.—F. R. Fraser Biscoe.

Cranbrook.—Cranbrook Employment Agency, J. S. Peck Employment Agency, Kenny's Employment Office, James Martin, Baker St.

Fernie.—McIntyre's Employment Office, O. K. Employment Office.

Fort George.—Fort George Employment Agency.

Kamloops. — Western Labour Exchange, 83 Main St.

Nelson.—Workingman's Employment Agency.

New Westminster.—City of New Westminster Employment Agency; Strand Employment Agency, Strand

Prince Rupert.—Prince Rupert Employment Bureau.

Revelstoke.—Smythe's Employment Agency, 14 First St. W.

South Fort George.—Great West Labour Agency.

Vancouver.—Labour Exchange, 150 Water St.; Shields & Toogood, 223½ Carrall St.; Universal Female Employment Office, 534 Homer St.; Central Employment Agency, 14 Powell St.; Vancouver Employment Agency, 319 Cordova St.; Hop Wo & Co., 531 Car-

rall St.; Canadian Northern Employment Co., 6 Powell St.; Fred Lelyman, 95 Powell St.; International Employment Bureau, 35 Cordova St.; Herbert Hicks & Co., 209 Carrall St.; Y.W.C.A. Employment Bureau, 997 Dunsmuir St.; B. C. Female Employment Agency, 434 Richards St.; Canadian Pacific Employment Agency, 106 Water St.; Central Female Employment Agency, 534 Georgia St.; Vancouver Employment Agency, 330½ Cordova St. W.; Russky Employment Bureau, 102 Main St.; Christie Bros., 228 Abbott St.; Hanley Employment Agency, 10 Powell St.; Western Labour Agency, 22 Powell St.; Japanese Labour Agency, 128 Gore Ave.

Victoria.—The W.C.T.U. Mission Employment Agency, 1415 Store St.; Red Cross Employment Bureau, 1011 Government St.; Miss Levereux's Employment Agency, 1314 Fort St.; Ladies' Educational Domestic and Business Agency, 425 Sayward Block; Kwong Hop & Co., 1438 Government St.; Tim Kee Employment Agency, 1709 Government St.; Hip Yeck & Co., 519 Cormorant St.; Tai Kee Co., 619 Fisguard St.; Victoria Employment Agency, 1406½ Store St.; Mrs. Turner's Employment Agency, 1015 View St.

V.—EMPLOYMENT WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A.

Apart from the work done by or under these various authorities, Dominion, provincial and municipal, some useful work in this direction is done also in the United States and Canada by the Young Men's Christian Association, of which mention should not be omitted here. The table printed below affords a view of the

employment work done by this institution in Canada during the year 1913-1914:—

PLACE	SITUATIONS SECURED.			
	City Associations.	Railroad Department.	Boys' Department.	Total.
ALBERTA:—				
Calgary	750			
Edmonton	226		3	
South Edmonton, P.O.				1,029
Lethbridge	50			
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—				
Nelson	10			
New Westminster	4			
Vancouver	865		45	1,226
Victoria	246		6	
Revelstoke		50		
MANITOBA:—				
Brandon				
Winnipeg	488			488
Selkirk Ave.				
	488			
NEW BRUNSWICK:—				
FREDERICTON:—				
Moncton	7		2	
St. John	30		16	55
NOVA SCOTIA:—				
Halifax	10			
New Glasgow	19			
Sydney				
Truro	4			
Yarmouth				33
ONTARIO:—				
Belleville	20			
Brantford	22		10	
Cobalt	3			
Collingwood				
Fort William	24		9	
Galt				
Hamilton	106		6	
East Hamilton	67		15	
	173			

PLACE	SITUATIONS SECURED.			
	City Associations.	Railroad Department.	Boys' Department.	Total.
Kingston	12		2	
London	91			
Oshawa	4		4	
Owen Sound	3		3	
Ottawa	50			
Paris				
Port Arthur	35		10	
St. Catharines	40			
Sault Ste. Marie	9			
Toronto Board:—				
Broadview	23			
Central	782			
East Toronto	8		6	
Northern				
West End	175		25	
	988			
Weland	23		3	
Woodstock	50		10	
Allandale		14		
Bridgeburg		10		
Chapleau		9		
Kenora		9		
Niagara Falls		6		
St. Thomas		34		
Sarnia		20		
Stratford		23		
New Toronto		1		
				1,772
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—				
Charlottetown	12		7	19
QUEBEC:—				
Montreal Board		11	108	
Central	354			
North	8		8	
Westmount				
	362			531
Quebec	39			
Sherbrooke				
Sherbrooke	3			
SASKATCHEWAN:—				
Moosejaw	12			
Regina				
Saskatoon	147		9	
				168
Total				5,329

CO-OPERATIVE LOANS.

Report of a Special Committee appointed by the Quebec Legislature.

AT the 1914 session of the Quebec Legislature a Special Committee, with Mr. T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe, as Chairman, was appointed to inquire into the methods and operations of certain companies making so-called co-operative loans. The companies concerned were asked to answer in writing some questions in relation to their business. Five companies out of a total of fourteen so notified made answers, and upon the facts gathered from such answers and opinions delivered by Mr. Chubb, Provincial Superintendent of Insurance, and Mr. G. D. Finlayson, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, the Committee came to the conclusion that the operations of such companies should be prohibited.

The companies in question are described as follows in a report from Mr. Chubb to the Chairman of the Committee under date of January 12, 1915: "The term 'co-operative' as applied to these companies appears to be a misnomer, if we consider the generally accepted meaning of the word as applied to co-operative associations. The members of such an association work together for their mutual advantage, and not for the profit of anyone outside of the members of the organisation. . . . The companies under discussion are joint-stock corporations formed primarily for the profit of the shareholders. This profit they are to get by means of the fixed contributions for the administration of the co-operative loan fund to which they solicit subscriptions."

The method of operating appears to be as follows: Persons intending to build a home for themselves pay into the treasury of the company a certain monthly amount, receiving in exchange certificates which entitle them to obtain a loan from the company after a length

of time, the company paying no interest on the money thus subscribed, nor charging interest on the money loaned. As a rule, the first loan contracts are reserved for the shareholders, the number of contracts thus reserved running, in the case of one company, as high as 285 up to November 17, 1914, representing a total of \$116,000, "loaned exclusively," as the report says, "to its shareholders, which means that all the public's money, without the exception of one single cent, invested in that company, is in their hands."

"These loans made to shareholders," the report says, "were in violation of the Stock Companies Act, which prohibits any loans to their shareholders." . . . "Certain companies drew lots for the first numbers which were taken up by the shareholders, and this in violation of the criminal law prohibiting lottery operations. Le Prêt Immobilier so states in writing in its report to the Chairman under date of November 17, 1914." And again: "Even in case the companies could make a normal and perpetual recruitment when the average period of delay in awarding the loan would be reached, the subscriber would sustain losses."

As to the chances the subscribers may have of being benefitted by their investment, Mr. Chubb says: "A comparison of the values of the expected benefits with the values of the periodical contributions shows that the subscribers who get their loans in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth years profit by the transaction in a gradually diminishing degree. Those who wait seven, eight, nine and ten years lose by these transactions."

The report states that "the sale of contracts was made in every case under false representations as to the delay in

awarding the loan, and as to the profit to be made by members. Subscribers only bought them on the representation that they would secure their loans at such an early date that the transaction would be profitable to them."

Such operations, the report states, are strictly prohibited in Ontario, and "the operations of these companies are contrary to public interest, unfair and false in principle." Mr. Finlayson, in the report above mentioned, speaks of "the viciousness of such a scheme, apart from its fundamental unsoundness," and expresses the opinion that "the nature of this business is so extraordinary and so contrary to the public interest" that it seems proper "the whole matter should be thoroughly ventilated."

About 15,000 people, the report states, are interested as subscribers in these companies and large sums of money have

been invested in them, and Mr. Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State, writes that "not only is it likely that the public will be defrauded out of huge sums of money, but responsibility will probably be cast upon this Department and upon the Government generally for the disaster."

For the above reasons the Committee recommends the adoption by the Legislature of "a law prohibiting the sale of these alleged co-operative loan contracts, ordering the maturity of all term loans made by the companies, ordering the winding up of the loan funds of all these corporations under the direction of one single liquidator for the whole Province, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and acting under the supervision of one of the Honourable Justices of the Superior Court, who shall fix his salary."

BRITISH TRADE DISPUTES.

THE January number of the Labour

Gazette published by the British Board of Trade contains a statement in regard to the number of trade disputes in existence during the year 1914. There was a noticeable decline in the number of disputes since last August, and while the paralysis of industry and consequent increase in the number of unemployed workpeople which followed the outbreak of hostilities no doubt has been the preponderating factor in producing the decline, it is considered that the unifying effect of the war also played its part in reducing the number of trade disputes.

During the first seven months of 1914 industrial unrest was as marked as it had been in the three preceding years, which were notable in that respect. With the beginning of the great struggle, however, employers and employees throughout the kingdom endeavoured to adjust their differences as far as possible, and as a result many old disputes were set-

tled in August. Few new disputes have occurred since the beginning of that month.

Thus, while the number of disputes recorded in 1914 has been exceeded only once in 21 years—in 1913—and the number of employees affected and aggregate duration of working days lost in all disputes in progress was well above the average of preceding years, less than 15 per cent. of the total number of disputes in the year occurred after the war commenced. The number of workpeople involved in the 836 disputes in the first seven months was 446,205, while in the 137 disputes in the last five months the number involved was only 23,000, and at the beginning of the year only ten small disputes were in progress.

In the following table, compiled by the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, the statistics relating to disputes in the various trades are summarized and compared with the preceding year:—

1914.				1913.			
Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of All Disputes in Progress.	Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of All Disputes in Progress.
Building	176	37,838	3,210,220	Building	198	40,002	823,829
Coal mining	151	271,683	3,727,500	Coal mining	163	203,247	1,297,814
Other mining and quarrying	19	1,374	62,500	Other mining and quarrying	29	10,833	357,770
Engineering	87	19,225	923,100	Engineering	173	52,666	1,095,264
Shipbuilding	87	16,958	123,200	Shipbuilding	122	27,247	149,895
Other metal	53	14,040	291,500	Other metal	97	72,776	1,742,536
Textile	95	21,853	725,100	Textile	243	93,510	2,028,200
Clothing	46	3,980	58,900	Clothing	75	15,227	173,910
Transport	55	13,642	94,500	Transport	123	86,225	1,245,092
Other trades and employees of public authorities	204	45,612	678,200	Other trades and employees of public authorities	273	67,194	1,016,422
*General dispute . . . . .		.....	200,000	*General dispute	1	20,000	1,700,000
Total	973	446,205	10,104,700	Total	1,497	688,925	11,630,732

*Relating to the dispute at Dublin which began in August, 1913, and ended in February, 1914, affecting a large number of different trades.

In the first seven months of the year the building trades and coal mining industry were seriously affected by disputes, as they had been in 1913. The high aggregate duration in the building trades was due for the most part to the prolonged disputes in London, which

lasted from Jan. 26 to Aug. 15, with an aggregate loss of about 2,500,000 working days. A dispute in the Yorkshire coal fields, involving about 150,000 workers, accounted for approximately 2,650,000 of the working days lost in that trade. Many trades were less affected by disputes than in other years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW JERSEY.

THE American Association for Labour Legislation has just issued a report embodying the results of a thorough investigation into the operation of the workmen's compensation law of the State of New Jersey, which has been in force since 1911. The present article is based on a summary of the report issued as an advance notice to the press by the association.

New Jersey was the first state to establish a system of accident compensation, but in the last three years twenty-three more states have passed workmen's compensation acts, and the question is now before the legislatures of many other states. The New Jersey law created no special machinery for the administra-

tion of the act, but left cases to be settled between the injured worker and insurance company or employer before the Courts of Common Pleas. In the course of the investigation numerous officials, employers and workers were interviewed, and 655 cases were studied from court records, and many were followed up to the homes of the workers. It was found that court proceedings seriously handicapped the workers in a number of ways. While the worker is less well informed as to the law and court procedure, he is at the same time generally unable to engage such expert lawyers or witnesses as are available for the employer. Under the New Jersey law the court determines the amount to be paid

in fees by the claimant to his counsel, and as the fee is customarily determined by the amount of the award and not by the work done, attorneys can usually only be induced to take up cases involving the larger claims on a speculative basis, and very few minor claims are brought into court. A scrutiny of the settlements registered with the Department of Labour showed that though many of the settlements were irregular only seven per cent. of the claims appeared in the courts. The absence of machinery for administration of the act allows less scrupulous employers to repudiate minor claims with impunity, and the association endorses the estimate of the National Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labour that 40 per cent. of the amount due as compensation to the workers of New Jersey is never paid at all.

Another serious defect due to the court method is the amount of time consumed in making settlements. In the settlement of claims arising from 72 fatal cases, the average length of time was $27\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, while in 150 non-fatal cases settlement took an average of 33 weeks from the date of the injury. In one case a widow and dependent children were obliged to wait 53 weeks for an award of \$1,500 to be paid in weekly instalments, which meant that one of the main purposes of the workmen's compensation, the prevention of destitution, was thwarted. It is estimated that the annual cost of litigation over compensation claims in New Jersey is between \$50,000 and \$60,000. This sum, it is pointed out, is spent in litigation over the 7 per cent. of the claims which are brought to the county courts which tend to give different types of decisions rendering uncertainty and instability in the whole administration of the law. The same amount of money spent in equipping a commission would give to the state the advantage of expert decisions on all claims. For these reasons, it is strongly urged that all states adopt for the administration of compensation laws

the Commission or Board rather than the court system.

Various other points of criticism are made by the association. It is declared that the basis for compensation has been fixed too low. Under the act, the injured worker is entitled to only two weeks' medical attendance with a \$50 maximum and to 50 per cent. of his wages. This, remarks the report, is one of the lowest scales in the country. New York and Ohio started with a $66\frac{2}{3}$ scale. Massachusetts, after two years' experience with 50 per cent., raised it to $66\frac{2}{3}$ and at the same time very greatly extended the period of payments. In a dozen states active legislative campaigns are in progress to establish compensation on a basis of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. It is stated that in consequence of the low scale of payment many injured workers were found whose wives and children had been compelled to seek poorly paid work or to beg for charity. It is urged that medical aid should be determined solely by what is necessary for the injured worker that he may return to his work as soon as possible. The limits set by the New Jersey law are illogical and indefensible, for if the worker ceases to have the medical attention that he needs at the end of a fortnight, his prolonged disablement is not only to his own injury, but is contrary to the interests of the employer.

The policy of compulsory insurance for compensation is strongly urged. It is pointed out that in a number of cases in New Jersey, after favourable settlement in the courts had been obtained, injured workers or their dependents have not received any compensation owing to the failure of the firm from which payments were due.

The contention of the American Association for Labour Legislation that there should be created a Board or Commission to administer compensation laws has just been endorsed in a minority report of the labour representatives on the Employers' Liability Commission of New Jersey, appointed by the Governor to

report on the working of the New Jersey Compensation Act of 1911. These labour representatives report as follows:

"While agreeing most heartily with the other members of our Commission as to the desirability of recommending legislation (1) for the adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to pass a compulsory compensation law; (2) for the security of payment of awards through compulsory insurance system; (3) for the creation of a State Insurance Fund; (4) for the regulation of certain protective clauses

in policies of liability insurance; (5) for investigation looking toward the extension of the compensation principle to embrace occupational diseases; and (6) for the purpose of making more nearly adequate the compensation scale,—we nevertheless, feel that we would be untrue to our responsibility to the legislature and to the people of the whole state if we did not register an emphatic protest against the continuance of the court system of administration and recommend the creation of an administrative Board with summary powers."

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN a report of 331 pages, recently issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics at Washington, a detailed statistical account is given of the first five years' operations of the Act of May 30, 1908, entitled "An Act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment." Though a form of compensation had for some years previously been allowed for injured railway clerks and for employees in the life-saving service, this statute was the first general accident compensation law to be passed in the United States. Since its enactment twenty-four states of the Union have made provision for compensation, in some form or other.

The Act of May 30, 1908, has been amended on four occasions, two of the amendments relating to injured employees of the Isthmian canal, and two extending the scope of the statute so as to include certain employees of the Bureau of Mines, the Forestry Service and the Lighthouse Service. The law as originally enacted provided for compensation to artisans or labourers employed by the United States in manufacturing establishments, arsenals, navy yards, construction of river, harbour and fortification works, in hazardous employment

in the reclamation of arid lands, and under the Isthmian Canal Commission. By amendment the law was extended to persons engaged in hazardous employments under the Bureau of Mines, the Forestry Service and the Lighthouse Service, and to all the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The total number of persons in the executive branch of the Government service, exclusive of army and navy, was estimated on July 1, 1913, to be approximately 470,000. The number of persons covered by the Act of May 30, 1908, was about 82,650, and the amendments since enacted have increased this number to 95,000; there are in addition about 15,000 employees in the Life-Saving and the postal Departments otherwise provided for, the total number of persons protected being approximately 110,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the existing legislation, while covering a large proportion of those engaged in hazardous employments under the Government, makes provision for less than 25 per cent. of the total number of civilian employees of the United States.

The amount of compensation granted in the case of fatal accidents is equal to one year's wages, but is payable only if a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, or dependent parents, sur-

vice. For non-fatal accidents the injured employee is allowed the same amount as he would have received in wages had he continued to be employed for the entire time of disability, but not over one year. No payment is made under the Act of May 30, 1908, for injuries not causing more than fifteen days' disability except in the case of employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who are granted leave of absence with pay even if incapacitated for less than fifteen days.

The Secretary of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act, except in so far as it relates to the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the duty of administering the Act as it affects these employees having been transferred on March 4, 1911, to the Chairman of that Commission.

"Reports of all accidents occurring to any employee covered by the law," it is explained in the report, "must be made at once by his official superior to the head of his bureau or office, for immediate communication through regular official channels to the Secretary of Labour. These reports must state the time, cause, and nature of the accident; the nature and probable duration of the resultant injury; whether the accident arose out of or in the course of employment; whether the accident was due to the negligence or misconduct of the injured person; and any other matters required by the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labour."

The basis of accident reporting is, however, much broader than that of compensation under the law. The Compensation Act applies only to injuries sustained by employees in certain departments of the Government and causing over fifteen days' disability, but by an arrangement with the Secretary of Labour, returns are made to him regularly by all Government offices, of accidents causing disability for one day or more. The returns received and compiled in the Bureau of Labour Statistics show the

total number of accidents to Government employees reported in all Departments for the five years from August 1, 1908, to June 30, 1913, to have been 42,290, of which 1,006 were fatal, about ten per cent. of the fatal accidents occurring in occupations for which no compensation is yet provided.

The number of claims received during the quinquennium for compensation under the Act reached a total of 14,963, and of these 14,046 claims were allowed. The total sum paid out as compensation amounted to \$1,803,923.27, the payments increasing annually from \$243,000 for the first year to \$378,000 for the fifth year. The average payment per fatal case was \$704 for the first year, \$633 for the second, \$595 for the third, \$681 for the fourth and \$661 for the fifth. For non-fatal compensated accidents the average amount paid the first year was \$121, for the second year \$113, for the third year \$120, for the fourth year \$109, and for the fifth year \$107. Nearly half of the accidents reported and of the compensation paid refers to employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission, with its 30,000 employees, largely unskilled and working under conditions involving a high degree of risk. The Navy Department ranks next as to amount of compensation paid, the War Department third, and the Interior Department fourth.

The Act, it may be remarked, does not provide for compensation beyond the period of disability and all compensation payments must cease when the injured employee is able to resume work, and in any case not continue beyond twelve months. Thus, as the report points out, the law as it stands at present does not recognize or make allowance for permanent partial disability, and "such injuries as the fracture of an arm or leg led to payments in amounts less than \$25, the loss of an eye in amounts varying between \$25 and \$50, and in the case of the loss of a right arm the injured workman was entitled to a payment of less than \$50."

The accidents reported and injuries compensated are summarized in the report as follows:—

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED, CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION, AND AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12 AND 1912-13.

	190809*	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12†	1912-13
Number of accidents reported (all departments).....	4,887	6,989	9,381	7,997	10,876
Number of claims received	1,818	2,656	3,171	3,793	3,525
Number of claims allowed.....	1,692	2,530	2,948	3,489	3,387
Number of claims disallowed.....	126	126	220	301	138
Amount of compensation paid....	\$242,937.05	\$337,257.77	\$410,698.53	\$435,137.66	\$392,124.80

*Eleven months.

†Not including Isthmian Canal Commission meritorious sick-leave cases reported from Nov. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.

Statistics are given in the report showing the accidents occurring in all Government Departments, classified as to fatal and non-fatal, causes of accidents, duration of disability, nature of injury, amount of compensation, etc.

A review of the experience under the Act for the first five years of operation is of particular interest and value at the present time in view of the proposal to enlarge the scope of the statute so that it will cover all employees of the United States. At the last session of the United States Congress the Committee on the Judiciary reported favourably on a proposed measure entitled "A Bill to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their

employment and for other purposes." This bill provides that compensation on account of injury shall be 66⅔ per cent. of the loss of wage earning capacity, beginning with the fourth day of disability, and provides for more liberal payments in the case of fatal accidents. The maximum amount of compensation which may be paid in any one case is \$66.66 per month, and, as the title of the bill indicates, compensation is paid for incapacity due to occupational diseases as well as to accidents. If the bill becomes law it will cover all employees of the United States, and its wider scope and the fact that it will apply in cases of disability lasting fifteen days or less will, it is thought, approximately double the number of claims for compensation

THE DANBURY HATTERS' CASE.

United States Supreme Court renders decision in famous boycott case.

ONE of the most persistently contested cases in legal history in the United States is that which has come to be known as the Danbury hatters' case, in which the United States Supreme Court rendered its second and final decision on January 5, 1915.

The history of the case goes back to July, 1902, when hatters in the employ of Loewe & Company of Danbury, Connecticut, struck for the alleged reason that the firm refused to unionize its shops. In August of the same year the firm brought suit for \$80,000 damages

against the Danbury Hatters' Union and the individual strikers, alleging that through the United Hatters and the American Federation of Labour its name had been posted all over the country on the "unfair list" and as one of the concerns which "we don't patronize." When the case was brought before the trial court, the Danbury firm secured a verdict, and the homes, bank deposits and other property of the strikers were attached to secure payment. This judgment was set aside in the Superior Court of Connecticut, but upon the case being advanced to the Federal District Court because it involved interstate trade, that court in 1908 decided in favour of the firm, awarding damages of \$74,000, which under the the tripling provision of the Sherman Law became \$222,000. The Circuit Court of Appeals set aside this judgment on questions of doubt, but in 1909 the United States Supreme Court sustained the District Court in its contention that the case came under the Sherman Law, and ordered a new trial. In 1912 this new trial resulted in a decision for the firm, allowing the full claim of \$80,000 to be trebled and costs added. In its final disposal of the case the United States Supreme Court confirms this verdict, settling the question of individual responsibility of members of a labour union for acts done by the union of a nature that must of necessity be within the knowledge of the members. Of the original 191 individual defendants in the case only about 180 are said to be now living, and these are ordered to pay damages to about \$260,000.

In handing down the decision, which was unanimous, Mr. Justice Holmes said in part:

"The substance of the charge is that the plaintiffs were hat manufacturers who employed non-union labour; that the defendants were members of the United Hatters of North America and also of the American Federation of

Labour; that in pursuance of a general scheme to unionize the labour employed by manufacturers of fur hats (a purpose made effective against all but a few manufacturers) the defendants and other members of the United Hatters caused the American Federation of Labour to declare a boycott against the plaintiff and carried out their plan with such success that they have restrained or destroyed the plaintiff's commerce with other States.

"The jury could not but find that by the usage of the unions the acts complained of were authorized without regard to their interference with commerce among the States. As to the argument that members of the union should not be held to account for what their officers did, it is a tax upon credulity to ask anyone to believe that members of labour unions of that kind did not know the primary and secondary boycott, and that the use of 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' lists were means expected to be employed in the effort to unionize these shops.

"It requires more than the blindness of justice not to see that many branches of the United Hatters and of the Federation of Labour, to both of which the defendants belong, in pursuance of a plan emanating from headquarters, made use of such lists and of the primary and secondary boycott in their effort to subdue the plaintiff to their demands.

"Union labour was so used and a strike of the plaintiff's employees was ordered and carried out to the same end, and the purpose to break up the plaintiff's commerce affected the quality of the acts.

"We agree with the Circuit Court of Appeals that a combination and conspiracy, forbidden by the statute, were proved and that the question is narrowed to the responsibility of the defendants for what was done by the

sanction and procurement of the societies above named."

While the Supreme Court's decision finally disposes of the Danbury hatters' case, some authorities contend that the

principles involved will not be cleared of doubt until a similar case has been tried under the new Clayton Antitrust Act, the labour clauses of which are believed by some trade unionists to have an important bearing in their favour.

COMPENSATION TO DEPENDENTS OF MINERS KILLED IN HILLCREST MINING DISASTER.

PREVIOUS numbers of the *Labour Gazette* have contained articles on the mining disaster which occurred at Hillcrest, Alta., on June 19, 1914, and on the findings of the Commissioner who was appointed to investigate the causes of the accident.* Negotiations have since been entered into between the officers of the miners' union and officials of the company in regard to the compensation to be allowed under the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act to the dependents of those who lost their lives in the disaster, and the agreement arrived at has recently been given out for publication.

In December last, officers of District No. 18 and of the Hillcrest Union met with officials of the Hillcrest Collieries at the offices of Judge MacNeil at Macleod, and after negotiations an agreement was reached and was entered in the District Court at Macleod on January 22. The agreement is signed by the union officials, and by the president, managing director and secretary-treasurer of the company. It is agreed that in the discharge of the liability, the company shall pay into the office of the clerk of the court the sum of \$3,000 monthly until the liability is fully paid, the first payment to be made on June 1, 1915. An account of all funeral expenses paid for by the company shall be

submitted to the District Court judge, and upon his approval the amount is to be deducted from the amount of compensation paid the dependents.

The parties concerned recommend that the monies paid into the Court in pursuance of the agreement be paid out to the dependents in amounts to be fixed at his discretion, the following suggestions being made:

- (1) To each widow the sum of \$20 a month.
- (2) To each child the sum of \$5 per month.
- (3) The balance of the said each \$3,000 to partial dependents until their claims are fully paid and discharged.

There are four schedules included in the agreement. Schedule A includes those cases where the full compensation, namely, \$1,800 is to be paid. The number as included in the schedule attached to the agreement is 57, though it is expected that this number will be increased when a number of cases of dependency which will have to be gone into are proved. Schedule B comprises 32 cases where deceased miners were Austrians. Their rights have been acknowledged by the company, but no compensation will be paid their dependents who reside in Austria until peace has been declared between that country and Great Britain. Schedule C comprises eight cases represented as those having

*See *Labour Gazette* for July, 1914, p. 103; also *Labour Gazette* for December, 1914, p. 704.

only partial dependents, which are recognized by the company, but where compensation will not be paid until the matter is adjusted. Schedule E covers all cases in which dependency will have to be proven. As this is done, the names

will be transferred to Schedules A and C. The total number of killed is placed at 189, the number given in the article which appeared in the *Labour Gazette* shortly after the explosion at Hillcrest occurred.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DISTRICT 18 OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

THE twelfth annual convention of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America was commenced at Lethbridge, Alta., February 15, and was adjourned on February 19. Mr. W. L. Phillips, President of District 18, presided at the different sessions, and some 22 delegates representing various coal mining districts in British Columbia and Alberta were present.

Reports of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and of the International Board Member were presented. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a slight falling off in membership as compared with the previous year. On November 30, 1913, there were 5,608 members, and on November 30, 1914, the number was 4,976. This falling off is accounted for, however, by the abandonment of the Hosmer mines and the closing of other properties. A new local was organized at Nordegg. The Hillcrest explosion was also referred to and the District Association's action in regard thereto explained. The full text of the agreement which had been made in regard to compensation to dependents of victims in the Hillcrest accident was also given.*

The unemployment situation so far as it affected members of the association was also dealt with. The financial statement showed expenditures of \$23,312.27 and an income of \$17,382.85, leaving a deficit for the year of \$5,929.42.

A number of resolutions were passed, some of which dealt with questions concerning the constitution and internal affairs of the organization. Amongst resolutions dealing with questions other than these may be mentioned a resolution that the Alberta Government be induced to add an amendment to the Coal Mines Act to the effect that all men employed in the mines in Alberta pass an examination before being employed to dig coal; that a miner must be at least 20 years of age and have had at least three years' experience in the mines of this country or some other country; that he be able to speak the English language and that monthly examinations be held at some central point; also for an amendment of the Act making it obligatory on the coal companies to furnish each employee with a copy of the Act; a resolution recommending that the attention of the Dominion Government be drawn to the amount of coal imported in competition with the District, and that in future statistics be compiled in the District Office showing as far as possible the amount of coal thus imported; a resolution recommending that the convention go on record as favouring the repeal of the Lemieux Act, and a resolution that the convention go on record "that they do not consider this an opportune time to favour the co-operative movement."

Calgary and Fernie were placed in nomination for the place of meeting in 1916, and Fernie was unanimously decided upon.

*See special mention elsewhere in the *Labour Gazette*.

ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Amendments Made and Rates Assessed.

THE Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act has now been in effect for several months, the Act having come into force January 1, 1915. Previous issues of the *Labour Gazette* have referred to the steps leading up to the drafting of the measure, and have given the full text of the Act and the composition of the Workmen's Compensation Board.* Since the passing of the Act and the establishment of the Board a number of amendments have been made by regulation and order-in-council, these changes being for the purpose of re-classifying certain industries, the exclusion of others, and generally for the purpose of making clear the intention of the Act.

Synopsis of Regulations.

Below is given a synopsis of the regulations which have been issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board and which comprises the regulations issued up to December 31, 1914:

Up to the date mentioned, 56 Regulations in all have been passed by the Board and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, each clause or section, for convenience, being numbered as a separate Regulation.

Except No. 1, which extended the time within which employers were required to furnish their first pay roll statement; No. 47, which applies the interpretation clauses of the Act to the Regulations; No. 51, which provides for penalty by way of added percentage in case of default in paying assessments; and No. 56, which prescribes the manner in which compensation is to be paid by employers in Schedule 2—all these Regulations have to do with the classifica-

tion of industries in Schedule 1, and with additions to, exclusions from, or interpretation of the Schedules.

A number of industries, including as far as could be foreseen those comprised in the general description of Section 73, have been added to their appropriate classes in Schedule 1.

To ensure better protection for the payment of compensation, and for greater uniformity, the construction or operation by telephone companies of telephone lines and works within the legislative authority of the Province has been removed from Schedule 2 to Schedule 1. A clause providing for the transfer from Schedule 2 to Schedule 1 of construction or operation of steam vessels and works by a navigation company has since been rescinded.

To avoid, as far as possible, weakness in any of the classes and consequent danger of deficits in the class funds, a number of the classes in Schedule 1 have been united, thus reducing the original 44 classes to 35.

For greater certainty in making clear what was understood to be the intention of the Act, mercantile business, hotel-keeping, barber shops, educational, hospital and surgical work, etc., have been expressly excluded from the operation of Part I (Regulation 43); as also have such operations as coffee grinding, meat cutting, pipe cutting, and boot and shoe making and repairing, when carried on as part of, in immediate connection with, and for the purposes of an exclusively retail business (Regulation 44).

In other cases where the hazard of the work was considered very light, or where it was considered a matter of practical impossibility, at least in the early stages of the administration of the Act, to obtain the names of and collect assessments from all the employers in the industry,

*See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1914, p. 1192; July, 1914, p. 68; February, 1915, p. 885.

and where the other employers in the industry would thus be unfairly burdened with the whole expense, a number of exclusions have been made. Among these are hand laundries, window cleaning, architect business, etc.; also work carried on as part of, in immediate connection with, and for the purpose of an exclusively retail business dealing in men's and women's clothing, including merchant tailor and millinery shops (Regulation 43).

For similar reasons, manufacture of cheese, butter, feathers or artificial flowers, confectioneries, bakeries, power laundries, certain prospecting and development work, operation of threshing machines, street cleaning, etc., have been excluded where less than six workmen are usually employed (Regulation 45); machine shops, repair shops, cabinet work, upholstering, etc., when not incidental to an industry in Schedule 1, are excluded where less than four workmen are usually employed (Regulation 46); and the operation of freight or passenger elevators, which was originally included in every case, is excluded where not in an industry in Schedule 1 if no workman is specially employed for such operation (Regulations 31, 55).

To preclude the contention that because an employer carries on one industry which is under Part I of the Act, other separate industries carried on by the same employer, even though not otherwise under Part I, are thereby brought under Part I of the Act—that because an employer, for instance, carries on a grist mill which is under Part I of the Act, a grocery store carried on by the same employer as a separate business will also come under Part I of the Act—it is provided that such shall not be the case (Regulation 48).

To make clear what was believed to be the intention of the Act, it is declared that an incidental service for which no direct charge is made to the customer, such as delivery of material in connection with a planing mill, or delivery of goods in connection with a grocery store, shall be considered as

going with the business to which it is attached, and shall be included in or excluded from Schedule 1 according as the business is so included or excluded (Regulation 49). Upon the other hand, work or service for which a direct charge is made and which is connected with but not a part of an industry carried on by the employer who renders it, is declared to be included in Schedule 1, if such work or service would, if carried on by itself, be included in Schedule 1 (Regulation 50). These provisions, however, are subject to the provisions of any other Regulation.

To cover generally a question of interpretation, of which one phase is dealt with in Regulations 49 and 50, but which arises in a great variety of circumstances—namely, the question whether, or to what extent, things not themselves carried on or done by an employer as a business or trade or for profit or gain, but carried on or done by him for his own private use, or as a part of, incidentally to, or for or for the purpose of another business or trade, are included in Schedule 1 of the Act—Regulation 52 has been passed. The most frequent examples of such things are building or repairing of buildings, warehousing or storage, and teaming or carting. If themselves carried on as a business, these are of course included in Schedule 1; but in a very great many cases they are carried on or done by the employer, not as a business or trade, but for his own private use, or as a part of, incidentally to, or for or for the purpose of another business or trade, and that business or trade may be one that is not included in Schedule 1 or one that is included in Schedule 1. As in keeping with the general intention of the Act, and as a convenient practical working principle, it is laid down by Regulation 52 that anything not itself carried on or done by the employer as a business or trade or for profit or gain, is to be included in Schedule 1 where, and only where, it is carried on or done as a part of or process in, or incidentally to, or for or for the purpose of an indus-

try in Schedule 1. Thus the building or repairing of the employer's private dwelling-house or his grocery store will not be included in Schedule 1, but the building or repairing of his woollen mill will be included in Schedule 1. Similarly, teaming, cartage, warehousing or storage work done for the employer's private dwelling or for his grocery business will not be included in Schedule 1, but similar work done for his woollen mill will be included in Schedule 1. This Regulation, it must be remembered, has application only in cases where the person having the work or operations carried on or done is himself the employer of the workmen, and not in cases where he lets a contract for the doing of the work; in the latter case, of course, the contractor, if he employs workmen, will be under Schedule 1; as he is carrying on the work as a business or trade or for profit or gain he is not affected by the provisions of this Regulation. Nor does this Regulation over-ride any special provision to the contrary, such as the provision respecting elevators, or the provision respecting building which is dealt with in the next paragraph.

In order to cover employers who are in substance carrying on building as a business, it is provided by Regulation 53 that the building of a house or the construction of any part thereof by an employer who within three years prior thereto has built another house, and the erection of any building to sell or let, shall be included in Schedule 1. This Regulation, like the preceding one, has application only in cases where the owner is himself the employer of the workmen. Where the work is let to a contractor there is no need of a Regulation.

Assessment Rates.

The Workmen's Compensation Board has notified the different industrial establishments concerned of the rates they are required to pay under the provisions of the Act, these rates being estimated on the basis of the employers' pay-rolls.

In a pamphlet issued by the Board giving a table of the rates it is explained that in determining the rates to be charged during the first year of the operation of the Act, careful consideration has been given to the cost experience in the several States where compensation laws have been in effect sufficiently long to provide dependable statistics as to costs in various kinds of work. Allowance has also been made, it is stated, for the differences between the provisions of the Ontario Act and those of other compensation measures and also to the efficiency of accident prevention measures already taken and expected to be taken generally by Ontario manufacturers. Special care was also taken to ascertain the relative hazard in different classes under the one group. Consideration was likewise given to the probable total pay-roll of those classes in which a comparatively small number of employees are listed, especially in kinds of work involving only slight hazard, in order that a rate might be fixed sufficiently high to provide funds sufficient, not only for the probable accidents, but to cover the sometimes serious accidents, not attributable to the usual hazards of the work, but which are liable to occur in any industry. The rates hitherto charged in the Province by the liability insurance companies were also considered, but owing to the comparatively small protection which these policies afforded and the fact that protection was only given in the case of accidents attributable to the negligence of the employer or of some one for whom he was responsible, and in consequence of which a suit could have been brought against the employer, the liability rates were not found to be a safe guide under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The allowance made by the Ontario Government to aid in defraying the expenses of the Board made it unnecessary to make any appreciable addition to the rates to provide for the expenses of administering the Act. While it is stated that experience may show the rates in some classes to be too high and in others too low, in

classes where the rates for the first year prove to be more than enough, the funds to the credit of the class at the close of the year will be carried forward, and a lower rate can be named for the second year.

Below are given the table of rates arranged by classes and alphabetically, with the percentage of pay-roll to be assessed:—

Table of Rates Arranged by Classes.

INDUSTRIES BY CLASSES.	PERCENTAGE OF 1915 PAY ROLL
CLASS 1.	
Lumbering	
Logging, river driving, rafting and booming...	2.00
Operation of	
Saw mills, shingle mills or lath mills.....	1.80
Manufacture of	
Veneer or excelsior.....	1.60
Staves, spokes or headings.....	1.80
Operation of Lumber yards, (including the delivery of lumber) carried on in connection with saw mills.....	1.80
Creosoting of timbers.....	1.80
CLASS 2.	
Operation of	
Pulp mills or pulp and paper mills.....	1.40
Paper mills (not manufacturing wood pulp)...	1.20
CLASS 3.	
Manufacture of	
Furniture.....	.80
Interior woodwork, cabinet work, fixtures or pictures frames.....	.80
Organs or pianos.....	.50
Pipe organs.....	.80
Piano actions.....	.50
Canoes.....	.50
Boats (small).....	.80
Coffins (wood).....	.80
" (metal).....	.80
Wicker and rattanware.....	.50
Upholstering (no woodworking).....	.50
Mattresses.....	.50
Bedsprings.....	.80
Linoleum, cork articles, cork carpets or artificial limbs.....	.80
CLASS 4.	
Operation of	
Planing mills or sash and door factories.....	1.50
Lumber yards (including delivery) in connection with planing mills or sash and door factor- ies.....	1.50
Manufacture of	
Boxes, corrugated paper and wooden.....	1.50
Cheese boxes.....	1.50
Mouldings.....	1.50
Screens (window and door).....	1.20
Window shades.....	1.20
Shade rollers.....	1.20
Carpet sweepers.....	1.20
Wooden articles or wares or baskets.....	1.20
Matches or wooden toys.....	1.20
Cooperage—not including staves and headings.....	1.20

INDUSTRIES BY CLASSES	PERCENTAGE OF 1915 PAY ROLL.
CLASS 5.	
Mining.....	3.00
Iron smelting.....	2.00
Concentrating, stamping or, other preparation of metals or minerals (without heat).....	.80
Reduction of ores (with heat) smelting or refining of other metals or minerals.....	1.50
Manufacture of	
Calcium carbide, carborundum or alundum....	1.50
Boring or drilling (except when done by an employer coming under another classification), sink- ing artesian wells.....	1.50
CLASS 6.	
Operation of	
Sand, shale, clay or gravel pits.....	2.00
Manufacture of	
Brick, tile, terra cotta, fireproofing, paving blocks (other than stone) roof tile or sewer pipe.....	.90
Slate, artificial stone, plaster board or plaster blocks.....	1.30
Stone dressing or cutting, marble works.....	1.30
SUB-CLASS A.	
Quarries (including quarries in connection with lime kilns and with cement manufacturing)...	2.50
Operation of	
Lime kilns (no quarry).....	1.50
Crushing stone (no quarry).....	1.50
Manufacture of	
Cement (no quarry).....	2.00
CLASS 7.	
Manufacture of	
Glass, glass products, glassware or porcelain..	.60
Pottery.....	.90
CLASS 8.	
Foundries—iron.....	1.50
" —steel.....	2.00
" —other metal.....	1.00
Rolling mills.....	2.00
Manufacture of	
Castings, forgings, heavy engines, locomotives, machinery, safes, anchors, cables, rails, shafting, wires, tubing, pipes, sheet metal or shot.....	1.50
Boilers.....	1.50
Furnaces or stoves (not installing).....	1.00
Structural steel, iron or metal (not erecting)...	2.00
Operation of machine shops.....	.80
CLASS 10.	
Manufacture of	
Small castings or forgings, metal wares, instru- ments, utensils or articles, hardware, nails, wire goods, screens, bolts, metal beds, sani- tary, water, gas or electric fixtures, light machines, typewriters, cash registers, add- ing machines, carriage mountings, bicycles, firearms, sporting goods, cameras, tools, cutlery, instruments, sheet metal products, buttons of metal, ivory, pearl or horn, ivory articles, aluminum goods, rubber stamps, pads, stencils or dry batteries....	.80
Operation of	
Machine shops (not elsewhere classified).....	.80
Blacksmiths' shops.....	1.50
Manufacture of	
Windmills, cans or metal toys.....	1.50

INDUSTRIES BY CLASSES.		PERCENTAGE OF 1915 PAY ROLL.	INDUSTRIES BY CLASSES.		PERCENTAGE OF 1915 PAY ROLL.
CLASS 11.			CLASS 18.		
Manufacture of			Manufacture or preparation of meats or meat products (no slaughtering) or glue.....		.80
Agricultural implements, threshing machines, traction engines, waggon., carriages, sleighs, vehicles, automobiles, motor trucks, toy waggons, sleighs or baby carriages.....		.80	SUB-CLASS A.		
Car shops.....		1.20	Operation of		
CLASS 12.			Packing houses, abattoirs and manufacture of fertilizers, not incidental to any other industry.....		1.50
Manufacture of			CLASS 19.		
Gold or silverware, plated ware, watches, watch cases, clocks, jewellery or musical instruments.....		.50	Tanneries.....		.80
CLASS 13.			CLASS 20.		
Manufacture of			Manufacture of		
Chemicals (not otherwise classified).....		1.20	Leather goods or products, leather belting, saddlery, harness, umbrellas, whips or trusses.....		.40
Corrosive acids, salts or ammonia.....		1.00	Boots, shoes or gloves.....		.30
Gasoline, petroleum or petroleum products (including drilling when done by the company).....		1.00	Rubber goods, rubber shoes, tubing, tires, hose or rubber belting.....		.60
Celluloid.....		2.50	Imitation leather.....		.60
Celluloid articles.....		1.50	Trunks or valises.....		.60
Gas—Artificial or Natural (transmission or distribution, including drilling, when done by the company).....		1.00	CLASS 22.		
Charcoal or wood alcohol.....		1.00	Manufacture of		
Artificial ice—manufacture, handling or delivery.....		1.00	Dairy products, butter, cheese, condensed milk or cream (without retail delivery).....		.50
Natural ice—handling or delivery.....		1.00	Manufacture of		
Natural ice—cutting or storing.....		1.50	Dairy products, butter, cheese, condensed milk, or cream (with retail delivery).....		.70
SUB-CLASS A.			Sugar refineries or salt works.....		.70
Manufacture of			Manufacture of		
Gunpowder, ammunition, nitro glycerine, dynamite, gun cotton or other high explosives.....		10.00	Starch or glucose.....		1.20
Fire works.....		5.00	Operation of		
CLASS 14.			Bakeries (without retail delivery).....		.50
Manufacture of			Bakeries (with retail delivery).....		.70
Paint, colors, varnish, oil japans, turpentine, printing ink, printers' rollers, tar, tarred, pitched or asphalted paper.....		1.00	Manufacture of		
CLASS 15.			Biscuits or confectionery, spices or condiments.....		.50
Operation of distilleries, or breweries, including manufacture of			SUB-CLASS A.		
Spirituos or malt liquors, alcohol, wine, vinegar, mineral water, soda waters or methylated spirits.....		1.00	Canning or preparation of fruit, vegetables, fish or food stuffs (including manufacture of cans and labels) pickle factories.....		.70
CLASS 16.			CLASS 24.		
Manufacture of			Manufacture of		
Non-hazardous chemicals, drugs, medicines, dyes, extracts, pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, soaps, candles, perfumes, non-corrosive acids, or chemical preparations; shoe-blackening or polish.....		.50	Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes or tobacco products (not including box making).....		.30
Mucilage.....		.50	CLASS 26.		
Baking powder or yeast.....		.50	Manufacture of		
CLASS 17.			Cordage, ropes or shoddy.....		1.50
Milling or manufacture of cereals or cattle foods.....		.70	Work in manilla, hemp, fibre or asbestos.....		.70
Warehousing or handling of grain or operation of grain elevators.....		1.50	Operation of		
Operation of			Flax mills; manufacture of textiles or fabrics, spinning, weaving and knitting manufactures; manufacture of thread, yarn, hosiery, cloth, blankets, carpets, canvas, bags, felt, haircloth, or hair goods, tents, awnings or articles, not otherwise specified, made from fabrics or cordage.....		.50
Threshing machines, clover mills or ensilage cutters.....		2.00	Erection of awnings by the manufacturer.....		2.50
			Manufacture of		
			Brooms and brushes (with saw mills).....		.70
			Brooms and brushes (with no saw mill).....		.50

INDUSTRIES BY CLASSES. PERCENTAGE OF
1915
PAY ROLL.

CLASS 27.

Manufacture of	
Clothing, underwear, shirts and collars, corsets, hats, caps, furs robes, feathers, or artificial flowers.....	40

CLASS 28.

Operation of power laundries.....	80
Dyeing, cleaning or bleaching.....	80

CLASS 29.

Printing, photo engraving, engraving, lithographing, embossing or bookbinding.....	50
Manufacture of	
Stationery, paper articles, cardboard boxes, bags, wall paper, or papier maché articles (no paper manufacturing).....	50

CLASS 30.

The industry of hauling for hire by means of any vehicle however drawn or propelled of any commodity or material, including: Heavy teaming, safe moving, moving of boilers, heavy machinery, building stone and the like.....	2.50
Warehousing, storage, teaming or cartage.....	1.50
Scavenging, street cleaning and removal of snow or ice.....	2.50

CLASS 32.

Steel building and steel bridge construction.....	7.00
Bridge building (other than steel).....	3.50
Installation of	
Elevators.....	3.50
Fire escapes or windmills.....	5.00
Boilers, engines or heavy machinery.....	2.50

CLASS 33.

Bricklaying, mason work or stone setting.....	2.50
Manufacture of	
Concrete blocks.....	1.30
Concrete work: in buildings, walls or the like...	2.50
Other concrete work.....	1.30
Installing pipe organs.....	2.50
Structural capentry.....	2.50
House wrecking or house moving.....	7.00
Lathing or plastering.....	2.00

CLASS 35.

Painting, decorating or renovating (shop work only)	1.20
Painting, decorating, or renovating (away from shop).....	2.00
Sheet metal work, erecting roofing.....	2.50

CLASS 36.

Plumbing, gas and steam fitting, sanitary heating and engineering (shop work only).....	1.00
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting, sanitary heating and engineering (away from shop).....	2.00
Operation of	
Passenger or freight elevators, where workmen are specially employed therefor; theatre stage or moving pictures.....	1.50

INDUSTRIES BY CLASSES PERCENTAGE OF
1915
PAY ROLL.

CLASS 37.

Sewer construction, tunnelling, shaft sinking or well digging.....	6.00
Excavation work, where depth is more than 6 ft., and where width is less than half the depth,...	6.00
Excavation work for cellars, foundations and canals; trenching less than 6 ft. deep, for gas pipes, water pipes or wire conduits.....	3.00
Waterworks (maintenance and operation).....	3.00

CLASS 38.

Construction, installation or operation of Electric power lines or appliances or power transmission lines; electric light systems, power plants, or electric light works (not included in Schedule 2).....	2.50
Electric wiring of buildings or installation of lighting fixtures.....	2.00
Construction or operation of telephone lines and works for the purposes of the business of a telephone company, or used or to be used in connection with its business, when constructed or operated by the company as mentioned in paragraph 4 of Schedule 2, except where such telephone lines and works are within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.....	2.50
Construction or operation of telegraph or telephone lines.....	2.50

CLASS 41.

Operation of railways.....	6.00
Construction of railways:	
Grading, earth work only.....	3.50
Tunnelling and rock work.....	6.00
Track laying and ballasting.....	5.00
Concrete bridges.....	3.50
Concrete culverts.....	2.50
Wooden trestles.....	3.50
Road making or repair of roads of all kinds.....	2.00
Manufacture of asphalt material; paving material, including crushing, but without quarry work.....	2.00

CLASS 43.

Navigation, towing and operation of all kinds of vessels.....	3.50
Operation of dry docks or wharves (no stevedoring).	1.00
Stevedoring or work upon wharves.....	3.50
Marine wrecking.....	3.50
Fishing.....	2.50
Dredging, subaqueous work or pile driving.....	2.50
Work by employees under water.....	7.00
Shipbuilding—shop work.....	1.50
Shipbuilding—yard work and work on vessels.....	2.00

CLASS 73.

Industries in Schedule 1, not otherwise classified...	5.00
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Passed December 16, 1914.

INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate	INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate
Creosoting of timbers.....	1	1.80	Flowers (artificial).....	27	.40
Crushing stone (no quarry) (Sub-Class A).....	6	1.50	Food stuffs—canning or preparation of, including mfg. of cans and labels (Sub-Class A).....	22	.70
Cutlery.....	10	.80	Food (cattle).....	17	.70
Cutting stone.....	6	1.30	Forgings (heavy).....	8	1.50
D			Forgings (small).....	10	.80
Dairy Products—without retail delivery.....	22	.50	Foundries—iron.....	8	1.50
Dairy products—with retail delivery.....	22	.70	Foundries—steel.....	8	2.00
Decorating—shop work.....	35	1.20	Foundries—other metal.....	8	1.00
Decorating—away from shop.....	35	2.00	Freight elevators (installing).....	32	3.50
Digging wells.....	37	6.00	Freight elevators (operating).....	36	1.50
Distilleries.....	15	1.00	Fruit—canning or preparation of, including mfg. of cans and labels (Sub-Class A).....	22	.70
Diving or caisson work.....	43	7.00	Furnaces (not installing).....	8	1.00
Door factories.....	4	1.50	Furniture.....	3	.80
Door screens.....	4	1.20	Furs.....	27	.40
Dredging.....	43	2.50	G		
Dressing stone.....	6	1.30	Gas—artificial or natural (transmission or distribution) including drilling when done by the company.....	13	1.00
Driving piles.....	43	2.50	Gas fitting (shop work only).....	36	1.00
Dry batteries.....	10	.80	Gas fitting (away from home).....	36	2.00
Drugs.....	16	.50	Gas fixtures—manufacturing.....	10	.80
Dry docks (operation of).....	43	1.00	Gasoline.....	13	1.00
Dyeing.....	28	.80	Glass.....	7	.60
Dyes (mfg).....	16	.50	Glass products.....	7	.60
Dynamite (Sub-Class A).....	13	10.30	Glassware.....	7	.60
E			Gloves.....	20	.80
Electric wiring of buildings or installation of lighting fixtures.....	38	2.00	Glue.....	18	.80
Electric power lines or appliances—construction or operation.....	38	2.50	Glucose.....	22	1.20
Electric power transmission lines.....	38	2.50	Goldware.....	12	.50
Elevators—Grain (operating).....	17	1.50	Grading (earth work only) in railway construction.....	41	3.50
Elevators—Freight or passenger (installing).....	32	3.50	Grain elevators (operating).....	17	1.50
Elevators—Freight or passenger (operating).....	36	1.50	Grain—handling.....	17	1.50
Embossing.....	29	.50	Grain—warehousing.....	17	1.50
Engines—installing.....	32	2.50	Gravel pits.....	6	2.00
Engines—heavy (mfg).....	8	1.50	Guncotton (Sub-class A).....	13	10.00
Engines—traction (mfg).....	11	.80	Gunpowder (Sub-class A).....	13	10.00
Engineering (sanitary or heating) shop work only	36	1.00	H		
Engineering (sanitary or heating—work away from shop).....	36	2.00	Hair cloth or hair goods.....	26	.50
Engraving.....	29	.50	Hardware.....	10	.80
Ensilage cutters (operating).....	17	2.00	Harness.....	20	.40
Excavating—work where depth is more than 6 ft. and where width is less than half the depth.....	37	6.00	Hats.....	27	.40
Excavation work for cellars, foundations or canals; trenching less than 6 ft. deep, for gas pipes, water pipes or wire conduits....	37	3.00	Hauling (see teaming).....		
Excelsior.....	1	1.60	Headings, staves or spokes.....	1	1.80
Explosives (Sub-Class A).....	13	10.00	Heating (engineering) shop work only.....	36	1.00
Extracts.....	16	.50	Heating (engineering) away from shop.....	36	2.00
F			Heavy machinery (installing).....	32	2.50
Fabrics, manufacture of.....	26	.50	Heavy machinery moving.....	30	2.50
Fabrics, articles made from N.E.C.....	26	.50	Heavy teaming (see teaming).....		
Feathers.....	27	.40	Hemp.....	26	.70
Felt.....	26	.50	Horn buttons.....	10	.80
Fertilizers, manufacture of not, incidental to another industry (Sub-Class A).....	18	1.50	Hose (rubber).....	20	.60
Fibre.....	26	.70	Hosiery.....	26	.50
Fire arms.....	10	.80	House wrecking.....	33	7.00
Fire escapes (installing).....	32	5.00	House moving.....	33	7.00
Fire proofing.....	6	.90	I		
Fire works (Sub-Class A).....	13	5.00	Ice—artificial, manufg, handling or delivery... ..	13	1.00
Fishing.....	43	2.50	Ice—natural, handling or delivery.....	13	1.00
Fish—(canning or preparation of) Sub-Class A).....	22	.70	Ice—cutting or storing.....	13	1.50
Fixtures—electric of gas.....	10	.80	Imitation leather.....	20	.60
Fixtures—sanitary or water.....	10	.80	Industries in schedule 1—not elsewhere classi- fied.....	73	5.00
Fixtures—wooden.....	3	.80	Ink—printing.....	14	1.00
Flax mills.....	26	.50	Instruments.....	10	.80
Flour mills.....	17	.70	Iron foundries.....	8	1.50
			Iron, structural (not erecting).....	8	2.00

INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate	INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate
Ivory buttons or articles.....	10	.80	Metal (structural) manufacturing.....	8	2.00
Installing electric light systems.....	38	2.50	Metal (structural) erecting.....	32	7.00
Installing electric power lines or appliances.....	38	2.50	Metal tools.....	10	.80
Installing electric power plants.....	38	2.50	Metal toys.....	10	1.50
Installing electric power transmission lines.....	38	2.50	Metal utensils.....	10	.80
Installing electric wiring of buildings or lighting fixtures.....	38	2.00	Metal wares.....	10	.80
Installing boilers.....	32	2.50	Methylated spirits.....	15	1.00
Installing elevators (freight or passenger).....	32	3.50	Milk condensed.....	22	.70
Installing engines.....	32	2.50	Milling (flour, cereals or cattle foods).....	17	.70
Installing fire escapes.....	32	5.00	Minerals or metals, concentrating, stamping, or other preparation of, (without heat).....	5	.80
Installing heavy machinery.....	32	2.50	Mineral waters.....	15	1.00
Installing pipe organs.....	33	2.50	Mining.....	5	3.00
Installing windmills.....	32	5.00	Motor trucks.....	11	.80
J			Mouldings.....	4	1.50
Japans.....	14	1.00	Mountings (carriage).....	10	.80
Jewellery.....	12	.50	Moving (boilers).....	30	2.50
K			Moving building stone.....	30	2.50
Kilns, lime (no quarry) Sub-Class A).....	6	1.50	Moving heavy machinery.....	30	2.50
Knitting.....	26	.50	Moving houses.....	33	7.00
L			Moving safes.....	30	2.50
Lath mills.....	1	1.80	Moving pictures (operating).....	36	1.50
Lathing.....	33	2.00	Mucilage.....	16	.50
Laundries (power).....	28	.80	Musical instruments.....	12	.50
Leather belting.....	20	.40	N		
Leather goods or products, N.E.C.....	20	.40	Nails.....	10	.80
Leather goods (imitation).....	20	.60	Natural gas—transmission or distribution.....	13	1.00
Leather goods (trunks or valises).....	20	.60	Natural ice—handling or delivery.....	13	1.00
Lime kilns (no quarry) (Sub-Class A).....	6	1.50	Natural ice—cutting or storing.....	13	1.50
Linoleum.....	3	.80	Navigation.....	43	3.50
Liquors (manufacturing or bottling).....	15	1.00	Nitro-glycerine (Sub-Class A).....	13	10.00
Lithographing.....	29	.50	Non-corrosive acids.....	16	.50
Locomotives.....	8	1.50	Non-hazardous chemicals.....	16	.50
Logging.....	1	2.00	O		
Lumbering.....	1	2.00	Office building elevators (operating).....	36	1.50
Lumber yards—in connection with saw mills.....	1	1.80	Oil.....	14	1.00
Lumber yards—in connection with planing mills, or sash and door factories.....	4	1.50	Organs or pianos.....	3	.50
M			Organs, pipe (m'f'g.).....	3	.80
Macaroni.....	22	.70	Organs, pipe (installing).....	33	2.50
Machinery m'f'g.....	8	1.50	P		
Machinery moving.....	30	2.50	Packing houses—with slaughtering (Sub-Class A).....	18	1.50
Machinery (heavy) installing.....	32	2.50	Packing houses—without slaughtering.....	18	.80
Machines (light).....	10	.80	Pads or rubber stamps.....	10	.80
Machines (adding).....	10	.80	Paint.....	14	1.00
Machine shops.....	8	.80	Painting (shop work only).....	35	1.20
Machine shops (not elsewhere classified).....	10	.80	Painting (work away from shop).....	35	2.00
Malt liquors (manufacturing or bottling).....	15	1.00	Paper (manufacturers of).....	29	.50
Manilla.....	26	.70	Paper bags.....	29	.50
Marble works.....	6	1.30	Paper mills (making wood pulp).....	2	1.40
Marine wrecking.....	43	3.50	Paper mills (not making wood pulp).....	2	1.20
Mason work.....	33	2.50	Paper (asphalted, pitched or tarred).....	14	1.00
Matches.....	4	1.20	Papier maché articles.....	29	.50
Mattresses.....	3	.50	Passenger elevators (installing).....	32	3.50
Meat products (no slaughtering).....	18	.80	Passenger elevators (operating).....	36	1.50
Medicines.....	16	.50	Paving blocks (other than stone) (manufacturing).....	6	.90
Men's clothing.....	27	.40	Paving blocks—stone, with quarry (Sub-Class A).....	6	2.50
Metals (preparation of) without heat.....	5	.80	Paving blocks—stone, without quarry.....	6	1.30
Metal articles, N.E.C.....	10	.80	Paving material—including crushing, but without quarry work.....	41	2.00
Metal beds.....	10	.80	Pearl buttons.....	10	.80
Metal buttons.....	10	.80	Perfumes.....	16	.50
Metal foundries—iron.....	8	1.50	Petroleum or petroleum products (including drilling, when done by the company).....	13	1.00
Metal foundries—steel.....	8	2.00	Pharmaceutical preparations.....	16	.50
Metal foundries—other than iron or steel.....	8	1.00	Photo engraving.....	29	.50
Metal (products of sheet metal).....	10	.80	Piano and piano actions.....	3	.50
Metal m'f'g (sheet).....	8	1.50			
Metal work (sheet) erecting.....	35	2.50			

INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate	INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate
Pickle factories (Sub-Class A).....	22	.70	Screens (wire).....	10	.80
Picture frames.....	3	.80	Screens (window and door).....	4	1.20
Pile driving.....	43	2.50	Sewer construction.....	37	6.00
Pipe organs—installing.....	33	2.50	Sewer pipe m'f'g.....	6	.90
Pipes—metal.....	8	1.50	Shades (window).....	4	1.20
Pitched or tarred paper.....	14	1.00	Shafting.....	8	1.50
Pits—sand, shale, clay or gravel.....	6	2.00	Shaft sinking.....	37	6.00
Planing mills.....	4	1.50	Shale pits.....	6	2.00
Plaster board.....	6	1.30	Sheet metal (manufacturing).....	8	1.50
Plaster blocks.....	6	1.30	Sheet metal products.....	10	.80
Plastering.....	33	2.00	Sheet metal work (erecting).....	35	2.50
Plated ware.....	12	.50	Shingle mills.....	1	1.80
Plumbing—(working shop).....	36	1.00	Shipbuilding—shop work.....	43	1.50
Plumbing—(work away from shop).....	36	2.00	Shipbuilding—work in yards or on vessels.....	43	2.00
Polish.....	16	.50	Shirts.....	27	.40
Porcelain.....	7	.60	Shoddy.....	26	1.50
Pottery.....	7	.90	Shoes.....	20	.30
Powder (Sub-class A).....	13	10.00	Shoes rubber.....	20	.60
Power laundries.....	28	.80	Shoe blacking (m'f'g.).....	16	.50
Printers' rollers.....	14	1.00	Shot.....	8	1.50
Printing.....	29	.50	Silverware.....	12	.50
Printing ink.....	14	1.00	Slate works.....	6	1.30
Pulp mills.....	2	1.40	Sleighs.....	11	.80
Q			Smelting—iron.....	5	2.00
Quarries (Sub-Class A).....	6	2.50	Smelting—other than iron.....	5	1.50
R			Snow and ice (removal of).....	30	2.50
Rafting.....	1	2.00	Soaps.....	16	.50
Rails.....	8	1.50	Soda waters.....	15	1.00
Railway operating.....	41	6.00	Spices.....	22	.50
Railway construction:			Spinning.....	26	.50
grading—earth work only.....	41	3.50	Spirituos liquors.....	15	1.00
tunnelling or rock work.....	41	6.00	Spokes, staves and headings.....	1	1.80
track laying or ballasting.....	41	5.00	Sporting goods.....	10	.80
wooden trestles.....	41	3.50	Springs (bed).....	3	.80
Rattan ware.....	3	.50	Stage (theatre) operating.....	36	1.50
Reduction of ores (with heat), smelting or re-			Stamping, concentrating or other preparations		
fining of metals (other than iron) or mine-			of metals or minerals without heat.....	5	.80
rals.....	5	1.50	Starch.....	22	1.20
Refining sugar.....	22	.70	Stationery.....	29	.50
Register (cash).....	10	.80	Staves, spokes or headings.....	1	1.80
Removal of snow or ice.....	30	2.50	Steamfitting—shop work only.....	36	1.00
Renovating or decorating—shop work.....	35	1.20	Steamfitting—work away from shop.....	36	2.00
Renovating or decorating—away from shop.....	35	2.00	Steel foundries.....	8	2.00
Revolvers.....	10	.80	Steel bridge (construction).....	32	7.00
Rifles.....	10	.80	Steel building (construction).....	32	7.00
River driving.....	1	2.00	Stencils.....	10	.80
Road making.....	41	2.00	Stevedoring or work upon wharves.....	43	3.50
Road repairing.....	41	2.00	Stone—artificial.....	6	1.30
Robes.....	27	.40	Stone crushing.....	6	1.50
Rollers (printers').....	14	1.00	Stone—cutting.....	6	1.30
Rolling mills.....	8	2.00	Stone—dressing.....	6	1.30
Roofing.....	35	2.50	Stone—hauling.....	30	2.50
Roof tile.....	6	.90	Stone—setting.....	33	2.50
Ropes.....	26	1.50	Storage and cartage.....	30	1.50
Rubber goods—shoes, tubing, tires, hose or			Stoves.....	8	1.00
rubber belting.....	20	.60	Street cleaning.....	30	2.50
Rubber stamps, pads or stencils.....	10	.80	Structural carpentry.....	33	2.50
S			Structural—steel, iron or metal (m'f'g.).....	8	2.00
Saddlery.....	20	.40	Structural—steel, iron or metal (erecting).....	32	7.00
Safes (manufacturing).....	8	1.50	Subaqueous work.....	43	2.50
Safes (moving).....	30	2.50	Subaqueous work—if workmen are under water	43	7.00
Salts, corrosive acids or ammonia.....	13	1.00	Sugar refineries.....	22	.70
Salt works.....	22	.70	Sweepers (carpet).....	4	1.20
Sand pits.....	6	2.00	T		
Sanitary heating—shop work only.....	36	1.00	Tanneries.....	19	.80
Sanitary heating—away from shop.....	36	2.00	Tar.....	14	1.00
Sanitary fixtures—manufacturing.....	10	.80	Tarred paper.....	14	1.00
Sash and door factories.....	4	1.50	Teaming (heavy)—The industry of hauling for		
Saw mills.....	1	1.80	hire by means of any vehicle however		
Scavenging.....	30	2.50	drawn or propelled, of any commodity or		
			material, including: Heavy teaming, safe		
			moving, moving of boilers, heavy ma-		
			chinery, building stone and the like.....	30	2.50
			Warehousing, storage, teaming or cartage.....	30	1.50

INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate	INDUSTRY.	Class	Rate
Telephones lines—construction or operation— except where such telephone lines are with- in the Legislative authority of the Parlia- ment of Canada.....	38	2.50	Wharves—operation of—no stevedoring.....	43	1.00
Telegraph lines—construction or operation....	38	2.50	Whips.....	20	.40
Tents or awnings.....	26	.50	Whitewear.....	27	.40
Terra cotta—manufacturing.....	6	.90	Wickerware.....	3	.50
Textiles.....	26	.50	Windmills (manufacturing).....	10	1.50
Theatre stage—operating.....	36	1.50	Windmills (installing).....	32	5.00
Thread.....	26	.50	Window or door screens or shades.....	4	1.20
Threshing machines—manufacturing.....	11	.80	Wine.....	15	1.00
Threshing machines—operating.....	17	2.00	Wire goods and screens.....	10	.80
Tile manufacturing.....	6	.90	Wires.....	8	1.50
Tires (rubber).....	20	.60	Women's clothing.....	27	.40
Tobacco.....	24	.30	Wood alcohol.....	13	1.00
Tobacco products.....	24	.30	Wooden articles, toys or wares.....	4	1.20
Toilet preparations.....	16	.50	Wooden trestles in railway construction.....	41	3.50
Tools.....	10	.50	Woodwork (interior)—manufacture of.....	3	.80
Towing.....	43	3.50	Wrecking houses.....	33	7.00
Toys—metal.....	10	1.50	Wrecking—marine.....	43	3.50
Toys—metal.....	4	1.20			
Toy waggons.....	11	.80			
Traction engines—manufacturing.....	11	.80			
Track laying and ballasting in railway con- struction.....	41	5.00			
Threshing machines—operating.....	17	2.00			
Trucks (motor)—manufacture of.....	11	.80			
Trunks.....	20	.60			
Trusses.....	20	.40			
Tubing.....	8	1.50			
Tubing (rubber).....	20	.60			
Tunnelling.....	37	6.00			
Tunnelling and rock work in railway con- struction.....	41	6.00			
Turpentine.....	14	1.00			
Typewriters.....	10	.80			
U					
Umbrellas.....	20	.40			
Upholstering (no woodworking).....	3	.50			
Utensils—metal.....	10	.80			
V					
Valises.....	20	.60			
Varnish.....	14	1.00			
Vegetables—canning or preparation of including manufacturing of cans and labels (Sub- Class A).....	22	.70			
Vehicles.....	11	.80			
Veneer manufacturing.....	1	1.60			
Vessels (operation of).....	43	3.50			
Vinegar.....	15	1.00			
W					
Waggons.....	11	.80			
Waggons (toy).....	11	.80			
Wallpaper (no paper manufacturing).....	29	.50			
Warehousing.....	30	1.50			
Warehousing grain.....	17	1.50			
Warehouse elevators—operating.....	36	1.50			
Watches.....	12	.50			
Watch cases.....	12	.50			
Water, (mineral).....	15	1.00			
Water fixtures.....	10	.80			
Water works—maintenance and operation....	37	3.00			
Weaving.....	26	.50			
Well digging.....	37	6.00			
Wells—boring or drilling, except when done by an employer coming under another class- ification.....	5	1.50			

Y

Yarn..... 26 .50
Yeast..... 16 .50

In connection with the collection of rates assessed against employers under the Act, it has been found expedient to amend the measure to the extent of providing that all employers who fail to pay their assessments within the time provided by the Act may be subject to a penalty of five per cent. on their assessment and where default continues longer than a month an additional one per cent. for every month in which they may be in default.

Explanations Regarding Act.

In answer to comments and criticisms which arose in some quarters particularly in regard to the amount of the assessment rates, the Workmen's Compensation Board issued a statement during January explaining the circumstances that had been taken into consideration in fixing its rates; that it was obligatory under the Act for the Board to establish an accident fund sufficient to meet the compensation provided for by the Act; and that the Board could not, in considering the present financial stringency, levy a lighter assessment during 1915 with the thought and intention of making up the deficiency in future and more prosperous years, as some thought they ought to have done, for the Act specifically and in definite terms provided that the assessment in each year shall be made "so as not un-

duly or unfairly to burden the employers in any class in future years with payments which are to be made in those years in respect of an accident which may have previously happened." A comparison with the rates in effect under the New York State Workmen's Compensation Act was given, showing much lower rates in Ontario.

The Board has since issued a pamphlet entitled "Memoranda with reference to Assessments and Rates, Medical Attention, Reporting Accidents," further explaining a number of points in connection with these subjects.

Medical Attention.

In regard to medical attention it is stated that the question is frequently asked, what should employers do, or what should they instruct their foremen to do, in regard to medical attention when an accident happens to an employee. The Workmen's Compensation Act, it is pointed out, does not deal at all with the question of medical attendance or medical fees therefor, except in fatal cases where there are no dependents. It is pointed out, however, that the Board is not indifferent to this aspect of the matter, and that apart from the humanitarian side of the question, it is not in the interest of the Board or of employers that payment of compensation should be prolonged by lack of necessary medical or surgical attention. An injured employee should be taken to the nearest doctor or hospital as quickly as possible, and the Board hopes that any co-operative or other arrangement now existing for such service will be continued. There is nothing in the Act to prevent arrangements for such hospital or medical service. Unless there is some co-operative arrangement for medical aid, the injured workman must of necessity pay his own medical expenses. It is pointed out, however, that in serious cases there is the certainty, if reports are promptly made, that compensation will be made without delay, and money

will thus be available which will enable injured workmen to pay their medical or hospital fees, which it is believed they will generally be found willing to do, but should any workman not be willing to pay what is reasonable, the power given to the Board to permit attachment of the compensation may be invoked. It is suggested that mutual co-operation and assistance among employers, employees and physicians in all these matters will be to the advantage of all, as well as a great assistance in the work of the Board.

Reporting of Accidents.

The Board, it is stated, will very much appreciate promptness and care on the part of both employers and workmen in making reports of accidents, and upon this will depend in large measure the quick handling of claims. An ample supply of forms will be sent to employers upon request. The employer is required by Section 99 of the Act to report to the Board, within three days, every accident which disables a workman from earning full wages. If the accident is so slight that the disability will be less than seven days (and therefore not affording the right to compensation) the short form of notice (Form 5) or a letter or other writing to like effect will be sufficient; but where the disability will continue for seven days or more, Form 7 is required. If this form can be filled up and sent within the three days, the short form may be dispensed with, but if not, it is stated that Form 5 should be sent within the three days, and Form 7 should follow as soon as possible. Where it is doubtful if the disability will last seven days, it is suggested that it will be better to use Form 5 and await results, and if it is found that the disability does last seven days, Form 7 should be sent on the eighth day after the accident. In every case where any notice or report of an accident has been given to the Board, no matter what the length of the dis-

ability, the employer should, as soon as the workman has returned or is able to return to work, report that fact immediately to the Board, and for this purpose Form 9 may be used. Form No. 6, it is stated, is to be filled out and sent to the Board by the workman if he is disabled for at least seven days from earning full wages. Report Form No. 8 is to be made by the doctor who attended the injured workman. In this connection the Board draws attention to the desirability of physicians and surgeons throughout the Province co-operating with the Board; that while the law does not permit the Board to pay for medical attention to injured workmen it may be pointed out that the liberal compensa-

tion now payable and the fact that it is payable in a vastly larger number of cases than where damages could formerly have been recovered, will render this class of patients, on the whole, better able than heretofore to meet the doctor's reasonable charges.

Accidents and Compensation.

Since the Act went into force a number of accidents have been reported and claims for compensation put in, and in all cases where the Board has been satisfied of the correctness of these claims and that the same come within the provisions of the Act compensation has been awarded.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

February, 1915.....	143.8
January, 1915.....	138.6
February, 1914.....	136.1

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE rise in the Department's index number was due chiefly to the steep rise in grains and in flour early in February, continuing the advance in January. Considerable increases in prices of metals on foreign markets, quicksilver, antimony, spelter, zinc, tin, and copper, also account to a great extent

for the rise. Many drugs and chemicals rose steeply, notably carbolic acid. Other important advances occurred in butter, cheese, apples, bread, glucose, wool, cotton, flax fibre, hides, leather, linseed oil, white lead, turpentine and crockery. Lower prices prevailed in cattle, beef, eggs, lemons, oranges, potatoes, iron pipe, coal oil, hops, sulphite pulp and raw rubber.

As compared with the same month a year ago the chief increases appear in the groups Grains and Fodder, Miscellaneous Groceries, Woollens, Flax Products, Hides and Leathers, Metals, Crockery, Drugs and Chemicals. The chief decreases appear in Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Silks, Jutes and Fuel.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for February, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1915, JANUARY, 1915, AND FEBRUARY, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		Feb. 1915.	Jan. 1915.	Feb. 1914.
I. Grains and Fodders :				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	235.8	198.4	141.7
" Western.....	4	204.9	182.2	120.9
Fodder.....	5	186.5	185.3	161.8
All.....	15	211.1	189.7	142.8
II. Animals and Meats :				
Cattle and beef.....	6	212.5	212.5	225.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	153.5	154.5	177.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	150.0	149.5	163.1
Poultry.....	2	176.7	178.0	186.6
All.....	17	176.4	176.8	193.8
III. Dairy products.....	9	174.0	178.3	167.7
IV. Fish :				
Prepared fish.....	6	160.7	†160.7	151.7
Fresh fish.....	3	158.6	158.6	61.1
All.....	9	160.0	†160.0	154.8
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables :				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	128.7	110.3	147.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	82.3	87.8	91.4
Dried fruits.....	4	123.4	119.2	116.9
Fresh vegetables.....	3	140.1	138.5	151.8
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	101.2	97.7
All.....	17	117.1	115.5	121.3
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	164.5	146.8	122.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	115.5	111.0	107.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	126.8	124.6	109.8
Condiments.....	5	118.3	128.0	98.9
All.....	25	138.3	132.4	112.3
Textiles :				
Woollens.....	5	152.6	149.7	139.0
Cottons.....	4	143.1	125.0	146.0
Silks.....	3	84.7	84.0	94.4
Jutes.....	2	161.0	153.3	233.4
Flax products.....	4	152.9	133.2	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	101.1	101.2	104.7
All.....	20	132.3	127.2	134.8
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :				
Hides and tallow.....	4	213.7	202.8	195.2
Leather.....	4	167.1	161.7	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	181.6	175.5	168.5
VIII. Metals and Implements :				
Iron and Steel.....	11	100.4	99.4	101.3
Other metals.....	13	144.0	126.5	128.9
Implements.....	10	106.8	108.5	106.9
All.....	34	119.0	112.3	113.2
IX. Fuel and Lighting :				
Fuel.....	6	115.2	119.8	128.9
Lighting.....	4	90.0	92.4	92.2
All.....	10	107.8	109.1	114.2
X. Building Materials :				
Lumber.....	14	181.1	180.3	184.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	115.4	†115.3	112.1
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	146.5	146.0	141.5
All.....	48	143.5	141.2	142.0
XI. House Furnishings :				
Furniture.....	6	146.7	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	152.7	138.2	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	78.4	76.6	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.4	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	133.8	130.0	128.1
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	149.5	137.5	111.5
XIII. Miscellaneous :				
Raw furs.....	4	128.1	121.8	230.3
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	138.3	138.3	134.2
Sundries.....	7	110.8	107.5	109.3
All.....	17	124.5	121.8	146.0
All commodities.....	263*	143.	138.6	136.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. †Revised.

More detailed information as to the price movement during the month is as follows:

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat continued the steep advance which started in toward the end of January and early in the month was as high as \$1.55. During the remainder of the month the market fluctuated according to reports of shipments of visible supplies in different parts of the world. Ontario wheat advanced steeply in sympathy, in the first week, but the following week prices were raised still higher, \$1.60-1.65 being quoted for a short time. The price then dropped to \$1.50-1.55. Other grains were higher in sympathy with wheat. Western barley rose to 84c, but fell to 76c. Ontario barley was up to 78-80c, and continued to rise to 85-88c toward the end of the month. Western oats were up to 66¾c, but eased off to 63¼c. Ontario oats reached 63-65c. Corn was up to 86½c, but eased off slightly. Flax had reached \$1.64, but fell to \$1.61. Ontario peas advanced to \$2.00-2.05. Ontario rye reached \$1.25-1.28. Hay was easier at Montreal, but rose \$1.00 at Toronto. Straw was easier, but bran and shorts firmed up \$1.00.

Animals and meats.—Best butchers' cattle declined at Winnipeg to \$6.65-7.00, and at Toronto the price fell from \$7.40-8.25 to \$7.25-7.75. Large shipments had been received. Dressed beef, hindquarters, declined at Toronto to \$12.50-13.50, and forequarters also fell off 50c per cwt. Hogs rose to \$7.65, but eased off to \$7.25-7.30. Supplies sufficient for the demand had been received. Dressed hogs declined 50c per cwt. Breakfast bacon eased off 1c. Sheep advanced from \$5.25-6.00 to \$5.25-6.25.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter rose at Montreal from 30-30½c, under demand from Western Canada and Europe. Dairy butter rose at Toronto from 25-26c to 26-27c. Cheese rose from 16½-16¼c to 16¾-17c, and later advanced to 17-17½c, export demand being good.

Fresh eggs declined at Montreal from 43-45c to 35-36c. Storage eggs eased off at Toronto from 28-30c to 26-28c.

Fish.—The demand for dried fish from the West Indies was reported less. Stocks in Nova Scotia were reported somewhat light. The Lunenburg fleet was expected to leave for the fishing grounds earlier than last year. The demand from Northern Brazil was reported very good. The export demand for lobsters was reported somewhat better since the reduction in price by \$8.00 per case. The export demand for herring was reported good. Mackerel and alewives were steady.

Fruits and vegetables.—The market for apples has been advancing steadily, best winter apples selling for \$2.75-4.25, as compared with \$2.50-3.50 in the previous month. Lemons eased off 25c per case and oranges 50c per case. Evaporated apples advanced from 6-6½c to 7½-8c. Potatoes were somewhat easier at Montreal and averaged considerably lower than in January. At Toronto, New Brunswick potatoes were 5c cheaper. Canadian onions advanced from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour advanced steeply in sympathy with wheat, Manitoba patents reaching \$8.10 per barrel at Montreal. Winter wheat flour, choice patents, rose from \$7.50 to \$8.30 per barrel in wood, at Montreal. Bread advanced in many cities on account of the advance in flour. At Toronto the three pound loaf was advanced from 9½c to 10½c. Soda biscuits rose from 7c to 7½c per lb. Coffee was easier; Rio was down 1c, large shipments being received from South America and demand being only fair. Tea was steady and firmed. Glucose advanced in sympathy with corn. Maple sugar declined to 9c per lb.

Textiles.—Ontario wool advanced from 31c to 33c for the best grade and unwashed wool advanced 1c in sympathy with the rise in the world's markets.

Cotton advanced at New York, as a result of foreign demand and improved conditions in the market for cotton goods. Raw silk was firm, the markets being more active. In Italy supplies were held firmly, but in China and Japan prices were easier. Jute was slightly weaker, but burlaps were firm, demand being good. Flax fibre rose from 12-14c to 14½c-18c, and fine tow from 5½c-6½c to 7-10c.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—No. 1 hides rose at Toronto from 15c to 16-17c. Leather was also higher in some grades, heavy uppers rising from 65-70c to 70-75c.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron was \$1.50 per ton higher, as a result of the scarcity of raw material and good demand in Britain. Aluminum was slightly easier. Antimony rose from 17½c to 19c, demand being good and shipments of supplies uncertain. Copper rose from 14½c to 15¼c, and brass rose from 16¼c to 17c. Spelter rose from 6c to 9c, the supply in United States being considerably reduced. Zinc sheets rose from 8c to 11c per pound. Lead was up ¼c, and quicksilver rose from \$50.00 to \$54.00 per flask. Bar silver was slightly easier. Tin rose from 35-36c to 39-40c. Crowbars were easier.

Fuel and lighting.—Coal oil declined 1c. Connellsville coke was somewhat easier, demand from foundries being light.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals advanced from \$18.50 to \$19.00, the English market being good and the deals scarce. Some improvement in the lumber trade was reported at Ottawa, local and export demand

being better. Copper wire was higher in sympathy with copper. Iron pipe, however, was lower. Linseed oil advanced steeply in sympathy with flaxseed. White lead was higher in small lots. Turpentine also advanced considerably.

House furnishings.—The market for furniture continued quiet, and it was reported that in some cases manufacturers, jobbers and retailers were selling some lines at lower prices to reduce stocks. Crockery from England was higher as a result of the higher cost of coal and other factors in the manufacture in England and increased cost of transportation.

Drugs and chemicals.—Prices in many lines were higher. Coal tar products advanced considerably. Carbolic acid rose to \$1.00 per pound and later to \$1.25. Bleaching powder was also higher. Opium, however, was steady.

Miscellaneous.—The prices of raw skunk skins firmed up. Canadian hops were easier. Malt advanced in sympathy with barley. Raw rubber declined from 70-72c to 55c. Sulphite pulp was down from \$57.00-58.00 to \$54.00-58.00, the demand being lighter.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9835	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2049	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1096	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5*	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.1	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	136.7	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.8	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.2	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	136.2	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	135.5	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	137.7	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	140.7	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	139.0	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	138.2	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.3	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	.....	.....	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

(*) Preliminary.

The *Economist*, London, Feb. 6, 1915, reported on the index number at the end of January as follows:

The rise in prices, which had proceeded more or less steadily since the end of July, took a monstrous jump during January, with the result that the *Economist* index number has reached the highest figure recorded for 43 years, corresponding figure on July 1, 1872, being 3054. The total index number is now just over 3000, representing an increase on December, 1914, of over 9 points in the percentage figure. When we reflect that this means a fall of over 7 per cent. in the purchasing power of wages, no one need wonder if an outcry should rise from hundreds of thousands of humble homes. The rise of prices is fairly evenly distributed through the various groups, it is most marked in the case of foodstuffs. . . . The largest rise has occurred amongst cereals, which are being quoted at the highest prices recorded for any a long year. During the last week of January wheat prices became a little easier, but English wheat still in small supply all over the country. . . .

In the textile group, the chief feature is a recovery in American cotton quotations. . . . Wool prices all show an upward tendency under the steady Government demand, being further strengthened by the delays in arrivals of wool cargoes from Australia and a consequent firmness of prices at the London colonial wool sales. In the jute and flax trades business is inclined to expand, and prices are slightly higher than a month ago. Cables show that the Calcutta jute market is hardening, and is finding an outlet in shipments to Italy, which are again permitted under license.

In the mineral groups there have been advances under every heading except lead, which is a fraction lower than a month ago. The most serious rise is in coal. The collieries complain of shortage of labour. . . . Large contracts for the British and Allied Governments are stimulating the iron and steel trades, metals a shortage of immediate supplies has affected iron, which has been in great request for shipment to continental countries. There is also a steady demand for copper, and there has been a rise of several points since the end of 1914.

The chief rise in the miscellaneous group is under the heading of timber, and is ascribed to the special demand for Government purposes and to the great increase in freight costs. Petroleum has also risen a good deal since last month, but rubber has fallen again after last month's rise.

The *Statist*, London, Feb. 13, 1915, reports:

The increase in the past month has been an all-round one, rises of price having occurred in every department. The greatest advance was witnessed in vegetable food, where the number rose nearly 10 per cent., from 93.2 at the end of December to 102.3 in January, owing more especially to the considerable rise in the prices of wheat, oats, flour and maize.

Bradstreet's, New York, Feb. 13, 1915, reports:

Considerable attention is focused on the trend of commodity prices. Cereals command the highest prices of the year, and flour at \$7.00 a barrel, with the bread either smaller or dearer, after bounteous harvests,

shows how the European war has affected American householders. At this comparatively late date one need hardly be reminded of the enormous export demands of Europe, which with speculative activities have forced up home prices to levels usually witnessed when scanty crops have been gathered. Incidentally, war influences play an important role in raising prices of certain kinds of drugs to inordinately dear points, a noteworthy reflection of this fact being found in the high quotations for and the marked scarcity of carbolic acid, now quoted at \$1.00 a pound, and at the same time the great struggle overseas, directly or indirectly, also enhance the value of wool, leather, jute, hemp and many other articles. On the other hand, it depresses such commodities as cotton, apples, tobacco and naval stores by restricting their free sale in over-sea markets. On balance, however, the factors making for a higher range of prices are more weighty than those working on the descending scale. . . . Notwithstanding lower prices for live stock, most meats, butter, eggs and milk, mention being made of only the more important commodities.

Dun's Review, New York, Feb. 6, 1915, reports:

Had it not been for the upturn in breadstuffs, the index number would have receded to a lower basis last month, inasmuch as clothing and metals were the only other divisions in which advances occurred, and these were more than offset by the declines elsewhere. The recovering tendency in clothing reflected the higher prices for raw cotton and silk as well as for some grades of cotton and woollen goods, hides and leather. On the other hand, rubber moved downward rather sharply. There was scarcely any alteration in quotations of iron and steel products, but both copper and tin gained in strength. Among the four classes in which weakness was apparent, dairy and garden articles showed the largest difference mainly because of the lower cost of butter and eggs; provisions were also cheaper on account of the recession in bacon and hogs, which counterbalanced the rise in ham, pork, sheep and lard. The moderate decline in the class embracing other food was principally due to the depression in tobacco and salt fish, while the reactionary trend in certain drugs and chemicals explained the setback in the miscellaneous group.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 articles of foods, at the close of the week ending February 27, was 66.5 against 67.8 on February 20, as compared with an average of 68.0 for the month of February, 64.7 for January, and 58.2 for February, 1914.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general advance in flour, following the rises in wholesale prices in January. Bread also advanced in a number of the cities. Sugar advanced in several localities as a result of the

higher wholesale prices. Rolled oats advanced considerably in sympathy with grain. Butter and cheese advanced in a number of cities. On the other hand eggs declined in most localities. Lower tendencies in rents again appeared in a number of cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was lower in price at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Kingston, London, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Regina, Sask., and at Calgary, Alta. It was reported from some points in the West that the farmers were bringing in their cattle and competing with the city butchers. The price was higher at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at St. Catharines, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Prince Rupert, B.C. Medium shoulder roast was lower at Halifax, N.S., at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at St. John, N.B., at Quebec, Sorel and Montreal, Que., at Orillia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and at Regina, Sask, but was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Veal was higher in price at Truro, N. S., at St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Brockville and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Nelson and Vancouver, B.C., but was lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Hull, Que., at St. Catharines, Guelph, Berlin and London, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Calgary and Lethbridge, Alta.

Mutton declined at Orillia, St. Catharines, Guelph, London, St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Calgary, Alta., but advanced at Halifax and Truro, N.S., Three Rivers and Hull, Que., and at Ottawa and Peterborough, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork declined in price at St. John, N.B., at Montreal, Que., at Kingston, Guelph, Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., at Calgary, Alta., and at Victoria, B.C., but advanced at St. Hyacinthe and Sault Ste. Marie, Que., at St. Catharines and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C. Salt pork was reported lower in price at Truro, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Montreal, Que., Windsor, Ont., Regina and Prince Albert, Sask., Medicine Hat and Calgary, Alta., and at Nelson and Prince Rupert, B.C., being reported plentiful in most of these localities. The price was reported higher at Sherbrooke, Que., Brockville, St. Catharines and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon was reported easier at Moncton and Fredericton, N.B., at Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Peterborough, Hamilton, London, Windsor and Cobalt, Ont., at Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and at New Westminster, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C., but somewhat firmer at St. John's, Que., at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Sask.

Fish.—Fresh fish was reported lower at Brockville, Peterborough, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and London, Ont., at Prince Albert, Sask., at Calgary, Alta., and at Vancouver, B.C., but was slightly higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Moncton, N.B., at Guelph, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta. At Moncton, cod was reported scarce.

Lard was lower in price at Truro, N. S., at Moncton, N.B., at Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Que., at St. Catharines, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nelson, B.C., but was reported higher at Ottawa, Brockville, Stratford and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs declined in thirteen of the cities, being plentiful in consequence of the warmer weather. Packed eggs declined in twenty-four cities in sympathy with fresh eggs. Advances in the price of fresh eggs occurred in fifteen cities, and in the case of packed eggs in one.

Milk.—The price advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que., going from 7c to 8c per quart, the farmers reporting greater cost of feed.

Butter.—Dairy butter was lower in four cities, but advanced in seventeen. At Stratford, Ont., heavy snowfalls were reported to have blocked the roads, and prevented the farmers bringing their supplies to the city. The price of creamery butter was lower in three cities, but higher in twenty.

Cheese.—New cheese was higher in price in fourteen cities and old cheese in twelve. Good demand for home consumption and heavy exports to Europe were reported as the causes of these increases.

Bread.—Advances in the wholesale price of flour were followed by advances in bread prices in twenty-two cities throughout the Dominion.

Flour.—Advances in price of from 5c to 25c per 25 pound bag occurred in fifty of the cities, following recent rises in the whole price.

Rolled oats.—The price was lower in five cities, but was higher in twenty-one. Good demand and recent rises in grain prices were the reported causes of these increases.

Rice was reported higher in price in twelve cities and lower in four.

Apples, evaporated.—The price declined at Montreal, Que., at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Prince Albert, Sask., at Calgary, Alta., and at Nelson and Prince Rupert, B.C., but advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Berlin and Windsor, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Prunes were lower in price at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Moncton, N.B., at Sorel and Montreal, Que., and at Kingston and Berlin, Ont., but were higher at St. John's, Que., at London, Windsor and Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was lower in price in five of the cities, but was higher in twenty-nine, in consequence of an increase in the wholesale price. Yellow sugar was lower in six cities, but rose in twenty-seven.

Tea.—Prices of tea were reported firm in some localities.

Coffee showed downward tendencies in some cities.

Potatoes were reported higher in ten of the cities, but were lower in twelve. Supplies were reported to be good.

Vinegar.—The price of vinegar was lower in Nelson and Victoria, B.C., but was higher in Prince Rupert, B.C.

Starch declined at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Windsor, Ont., and at Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C., but advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was lower in price at Peterborough and St. Thomas, Ont., but was higher at Three Rivers, Que., and at Toronto, Ont. Bituminous coal declined at New Westminster, B.C., and advanced at Sherbrooke and Sorel, Que.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood were lower in price at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and hard wood declined at Sorel, Que.

Coal oil.—The price of coal oil was lower at Halifax, N.S., at Montreal, Que., at London, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask., but was higher at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Rentals.—Rates were reported lower at Sydney, N.S., at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., and at Victoria, B.C., but were upwards at Quebec and St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at New Westminster, B.C. In Quebec City the opening of the house renting season, Feb. 1, was marked by an increase in the rates demanded by landlords.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will as in a family budget.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
1— Sydney.....	23	18	..	18	18	20	23	..	20	40	35	10	32	38	20	..	1½	5½	4½	5
2— Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	8-15	20	35	30	8	30	35	..	20	3	5½	4½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	38	34	7	28	35	..	20	1½	4½	4½	5
4— Halifax.....	25	18	12	20	18	17	25	6-10	17	40	33	9	32	35	24	22	1½	4½	4½	6
5— Truro.....	20	18	20	20	20	18	25	10-18	17	33	..	8	..	35	20	..	1½	4½	4½	6
<i>Prince Edward island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	6-7	18	30	25	7	26	32	20	18	2	4	4	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	14	..	..	20	16	24	8	16	35	30	7-8	28	33	..	20	1½	6	4½	5
8— St. John.....	25	12-16	12	20	18	18	25	5-6	20	40	35	8	32 35	36	24	20	1½	6	4½	5
9— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	8	18	35	30	8	28	35	25	20	2	4½	4½	6
10— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7	18	40	35	8	30	35	..	20	2	5	5	6
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	18-20	17	16	18	18	18	20	8	25 25	40	35	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	5	5
12— Three Rivers.	20	15	12	18	16	16	25	8-25	18	45	35	9	33	35	20	20	2-4	4½ 4½	4	5
13— Sherbrooke....	23	15	15	..	15	16	23	8	17	40	30	8	25	35	22	..	1	5	4½	4½
14— Sorel.....	22-23	15	25	20	18	18	25	7	18	45	32	8	28	30	22	20	6	3½	4	4½
15— St. Hyacinthe.	18	12	12	18	15	14	23	6-15	16	35	30	8	..	30	..	20	6	3½	4	5
16— St. John.....	18	14	20	20	16	16	22	12	18	35	32	8	31	34	25	18	3	3½	4½	5
17— Montreal.....	20	12	15	15	16	15	24	8	20	45	35	10	29	33	20	18	1½ 1½	4½ 7½	4	4½
18— Hull.....	18	13	13	20	18	16	20	8 12½	18	33	30	8	30	34	20	18	3	4½	4½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering

statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together

representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 62.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk gman's quarter)		
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
5	7	10	12	8	7½	35	70	45	1.05	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	4.00	— 1
6	6	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	35	.75	10	10	..	3.50	4.50	3.50	22	18.00	12.00	— 2
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00	— 2
6	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	40	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	20.00	12.00	— 4
6	7	10	13	7½	7	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	12.00	— 5
5	6	14	12	7½	7	28	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	20.00	15.00	— 5
5	6	10	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00	— 6
5	6	10	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	..	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	8.00	7.00	— 7
6	7	10	14	7½	7½	40	50	40	1.05	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	16.00	12.00	— 7
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	1.00	10	10	8.75	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	12.00	9.00	— 8
5	7	12	12	7½	7½	35	..	45	.75	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	d4.00	20	14.00	10.00	— 9
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	35	35	50	.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	12.50	8.00	— 10
5	6	12	15	7½	6½	30	30	40	.90	15	8	7.50	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	20.00	12.00	— 11
6	7½	10	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.98	10	8	8.00	6.60	7.00	5.00	20	22.00	10.00	— 12
5	6	10	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.70	10	8	8.00	5.00	6.75	5.00	20	12.00	8.00	— 13
8	6	12	13	7½	7	40	40	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	13.00	10.00	— 14
5	6	13	15	7½	6½	40	45	40	.85	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	15.00	12.00	— 15
6½	5	10	12½	7	7	30	50	30	.80	15	8	8.50	6.25	c9.00	5.00	25	10.00	6.00	— 16
5	6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	.85	20	8	8.25	5.50	5.00	3.00	20	12.00	10.00	— 17
												8.75	5.00	3.50	3.50	20	14.00	13.00	— 18

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.
c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Vee, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19—Ottawa.....	25	16	15	23	18	18	25	8	20	50	35	8	33	37	22	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
20—Brockville....	22	18	20	20	20	20	22	8	18	40	35	8	31	37	22	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
21—Kingston.....	30	20	18	17	20	18	17	20	12 1/2	17	35	..	8	32	32	20	3	4 1/2	4	5
22—Belleville.....	20	15	18	18	15	..	26	15	18	32	28	7	33	36	22	..	3	4	4	4 1/2
23—Peterborough..	22	16	18	18	20	18	23	15	18	34	32	7	34	35	22	20	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	5
24—Orillia.....	25	15	15	15	17	..	25	10	18	35	32	8	28	33	20	20	2 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
25—Toronto.....	20	14	15	18	18	14	22	15	15	40	30	10	30	35	24	22	3	4	4 1/2	5
26—Niagara Falls..	25	18	20	23	23	20	25	17	20	40	..	8	30	37	22	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	5
27—St. Catharines..	24	16	18	18	20	14	22	16	16	38	33	8	33	35	22	20	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
28—Hamilton.....	22	16	18	18	20	20	20	12 1/2	15	37	50	8	30	35	22	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	5
29—Brantford.....	25	16	18	22	20	20	20	13	18	35	35	7	32	35	22	20	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	4 1/2
30—Guelph.....	23	17	18	19	18	17	20	15	18	35	30	7	31	36	25	22	3	4	3 1/2	5
31—Berlin.....	22	18	18	23	18	18	23	15	17	35	32	8	30	32	22	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	5
32—Woodstock....	25	14	16	20	20	20	23	10	18	35	32	7	30	35	25	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
33—Stratford.....	25	16	17	18	22	18	28	15	18	32	29	7	30	32	22	20	1 1/2	4	4	4 1/2
34—London.....	25	18	18	20	18	20	24	18	18	35	30	7	33	36	22	20	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	4 1/2
35—St. Thomas....	25	16	18	18	17	16	24	15	20	35	30	7	30	37	24	20	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	5
36—Chatham.....	24	17	20	20	20	15	22	12	18	35	..	8	32	32	22	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
37—Windsor.....	28	20	20	18	20	15	22	15	15	45	35	10	32	35	24	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
38—Owen Sound...	23	15	18	18	15	17	20	12	17	35	32	7	30	33	20	18	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5
39—Cobalt.....	27	18	20	24	22	18	22	15	18	5	35	12 1/2	..	35	20	16	3	4	4	5
40—Sault Ste Marie	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	12 1/2	16	45	23	10	28	35	25	22	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5
41—Port Arthur...	22	15	15	22	20	18	25	10	20	45	35	12	30	35	25	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5
42—Fort William..	25	17	20	25	22	20	25	10	20	45	35	12	30	35	25	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Manitoba—																				
43—Winnipeg.....	27	15	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	50	35	10	28	35	23	22	1	5	4 1/2	6
44—Brandon.....	23	15	15	20	15	12 1/2	25	15	20	50	35	10	28	38	22	..	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	5
Saskatchewan—																				
45—Regina.....	28	16	17	20	17	15	32	15	15	50	35	10	30	35	25	25	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
46—Prince Albert..	22	15	15	22	15	15	25	5-20	18	50	35	10	30	35	25	25	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5
47—Moosejaw.....	30	20	20	20	25	18	35	8-15	18	60	40	11	35	40	25	25	1	5	4 1/2	8 1/2
48—Saskatoon.....	25	15	18	25	18	20	25	20	20	50	35	10	30	10	22 1/2	..	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Alberta—																				
49—Medicine Hat..	30	18	25	25	20	18	28	18	16	50	40	13	30	45	25	25	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2
50—Calgary.....	20	12 1/2	18	20	16	15	22	12 1/2	15	50	35	10	..	37 1/2	30	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	6
51—Edmonton....	20	13	20	20	17	18	22	8	15	50	35	8 1/2	30	35	20	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
52—Lethbridge....	25	20	22	25	18	..	30	15	15	50	40	10	35	40	25	25	1	5	4 1/2	7
British Columbia—																				
53—Fernie.....	25	20	20	25	20	18	22	15	17 1/2	50	35	15	30	37 1/2	..	22	2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
54—Nelson.....	25	17	16	25	20	18	28	15	20	40	30	12 1/2	35	40	25	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
55—New Westm'str	28	20	18	20	20	35	20	15	14	35	30	10	33 1/2	35	30	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	6
56—Vancouver....	22	14	22	22	14	18	31	10	14	38	27	10	25	38	28	23	1-1 1/2	5	4 1/2	4
57—Victoria.....	22	15	25	25	17	18	27	10	16	35	..	11	33	40	25	20	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	6
58—Nanaimo.....	25	20	25	28	25	20	27	10	15	35	30	11	40	35	25	25	1 1/2	5 1/2	5	6
59—Prince Rupert	30	25	25	25	25	20	20	12 1/2	18	50	35	20	..	40	25	25	1	5 1/2	5	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1915.—*Concluded.*

COMMODITIES, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1915.—Continued.																			
Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's quarter).		
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences	
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	30	45	.90	12½	8	8.25	5.50	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	-19
5	5	10	10	8	7½	40	35	40	.90	10	10	7.60	.....	6.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00	-20
7	7	12½	12½	10	7½	35	35	40	.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	-21
5	5	7½	..	12½	7	6	30	30	.70	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-22
5	5	7	12½	15	7½	30	30	40	.65	10	10	7.50	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	12.00	10.00	-23
5	5	7	10	13	7½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	7.25	6.00	5.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00	-24
6	6	12½	13	7½	6½	30	38	30	.75	10	8	8.00	5.50	9.00	6.00	20	12.00	9.00	-25
5	8	..	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.90	12½	10	6.75	5.00	f	f	20	15.00	12.00	-26
5-6	7	..	12	7½	7½	35	35	30	.90	10	7	7.25	4.75	.....	.....	18	16.00	14.00	-27
5	7	12	13	7½	7½	40	46	35	.75	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	12.00	-28
7	6	..	15	8½	7½	45	50	45	.75	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.00	6.00	18	13.00	9.50	-29
7	7	10	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	.65	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	5.50	18	13.00	10.00	-30
5	6	8	12½	8½	7½	30	40	25	.75	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	20	12.00	8.00	-31
7	7	8	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.75	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	15.00	10.00	-32
5	7	..	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.70	10	10	7.25	6.00	8.50	6.00	20	12.00	8.00	-33
7	7	..	15	8½	7½	35	35	45	.75	10	9	7.75	6.50	8.50	7.00	17	15.00	12.00	-34
5	7	12½	12½	8½	7½	30	30	35	.75	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.50	4.50	18	20.00	16.00	-35
6	8	..	12½	7½	7½	30	30	40	1.00	10	9	7.75	6.00	f	i/1.25	18	12.00	8.00	-36
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	20.00	15.00	-37
5	6	..	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00	-38
5	7	13	15	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.20	10	10	9.50	.....	5.00	4.00	25	13.00	10.00	-39
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.90	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	14.00	12.00	-40
5	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	30	35	1.10	10	10	7.90	6.00	4.00	2.50	25	12.00	8.00	-41
8	7	10	15	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.90	6.00	4.00	2.50	25	12.00	8.00	-42
6½	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.40	10	8	11.00	8.50	h7.00	6.00	25	20.00	12.00	-43
5	8½	12½	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.50	13	12½	12.00	9.00	h7.50	5.50	25	18.00	12.00	-44
5	7	12½	12½	9	8½	40	40	40	1.60	15	10	13.25	9.00	10.00	9.00	15	20.00	15.00	-45
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35	35	1.50	10	8	13.50	0.50	h5.00	4.00	25	20.00	15.00	-46
7	6	10	15	10	8½	40	40	40	1.75	15	15	13.50	8.00	h7.00	8.00	30	20.00	12.00	-47
10	10	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.87½	20	15	13.00	9.00	h7.00	6.00	30	20.00	12.00	-48
6½	8	12½	12½	10	9½	40	40	30	1.65	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	20.00	12.00	-49
6½	8	12½	12½	10	9½	35	35	40	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00	-50
5½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	e2.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	30	25.00	15.00	-51
10	10	15	5	8½	8	40	40	40	1.75	20	15	.....	4.75	.....	.....	35	15.00	10.00	-52
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	40	50	37½	g 2.50	25	10	.....	2.75	.....	7.50	40	20.00	18.00	-53
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	50	50	30-60	g .60	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	20.00	15.00	-54
6½	6½	12½	12½	7½	7½	35	35	35	g 1.00	15	10	.....	6.00	.....	6.00	35	18.00	12.00	-55
5	6	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	g .75	10	8	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	30	16.00	12.00	-56
6	6	11	12½	10	8½	40	40	40	g .83	15	8	.....	6.00	.....	3.50	40	16.00	12.00	-57
7	7	12½	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	g 1.25	20	10	.....	6.50	.....	5.50	40	15.00	12.00	-58
8	8	12½	12½	8½	8	40	50	40	g 1.57½	25	12½	10.00	.....	6.50	.....	30	20.00	15.00	-59
																40	35.00	30.00	-60

§ Delivery extra.

i. Millwood mixed, hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord.

g. Per bag of 100 lbs.

h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc.

e. Lignite.

f. Natural gas.

j. Slabs, 1-3 cord.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

DURING the month of February the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 12 contracts awarded by various departments of the Government. Of these, six were awarded by the Department of Public Works and six by the Department of Railways and Canals. Of the above 12 contracts there were four which contained fair wage schedules. Of these four contracts two were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. In the eight other contracts no fair wage schedules were inserted, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the payment of the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

The four contracts containing a fair wages schedule were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Building, Palmerston, Ont.
Name of contractor, E. A. Bleakney, Elmira, Ont. Date of contract, February 15, 1915. Amount, \$30,770. Schedule:—

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$4.50 per day of 10 hours.
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Masons.....	4.00 " 10 "
Plasterers.....	4.00 " 10 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Joiners.....	3.50 " 10 "
Painters and glaziers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	3.50 " 10 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Structural iron workers.....	3.50 " 10 "
Electrical workers.....	3.00 " 10 "
Builders' labourers.....	2.25 " 10 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horse and cart..	3.00 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	4.50 " 10 "
Driver with 2 horse, & scraper.	4.50 " 10 "

Harbour Improvements, Port Stanley, Ont., (being a reinforced concrete warehouse adjacent to west pier). Name of contractor, A. E. Ponsford, St. Thomas, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1915. Schedule of prices. Schedule:—

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c. per hr, 10 hrs. per day.
Foreman mixing concrete.....	35c. " 10 " "
Foreman laying concrete.....	35c. " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	30c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	35c. " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	25c. " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	40c. " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	50c. " 10 " "

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a single track electric railway swing bridge to carry the Nia-

gara, St. Catherines and Toronto Railway over the Welland Ship Canal, at the site of the guard gates south of Thorold, Ont. Name of contractor, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited. Date of contract, February 12, 1915. Schedule:—

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Structural steel workers.....	\$0.45 p. hr., 8 hrs. per day.
Carpenters.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Hoisting engine driver.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Electricians.....	0.38 " 8 " "
Labourers.....	0.20 " 10 " "
Machinists.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Blacksmiths.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Painters.....	0.25 " 10 " "
Driver, horse and cart.....	0.35 " 10 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	0.50 " 10 " "

Construction and erection of the steel superstructures of four (4) bridges on the Dartmouth to Dean's Branch of the Intercolonial Railway at the following places: (1) Smelt Brook, 1-20' deck span; (2) McDonald's Brook, 1-45' through span; (3) Bissett's Brook, 2-20' deck spans, and (4) Musquodoboit River, 1-125' through truss. Name of contractors, The Dickson Bridge Works Company, Limited, of Campbellford, N. B. Date of contract, February 25, 1915. Amount, \$13,773. Schedule:—

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Per day of 10 hours.
Rivet heaters.....	\$0.25 per hour.
Structural steel workers.....	0.35 "
Labourers.....	0.18 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 "
Machinists.....	0.30 "
Hoisting engine drivers.....	0.30 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.27½ "
Electricians.....	0.31½ "
Painters.....	0.30 "
Driver, horse and cart.....	0.27½ "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	0.40 "

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clause providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any moneys owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clause were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Three (3) Multitubular Steam Boilers, etc., for hot water heating and ventilation in Immigration Building, Louise Embankment, Quebec, Que. Name of contractor, The Jenckes Machine Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, Que. Date of contract, January 30, 1915. Amount, \$1,995.

Fittings in Post Office, Eganville, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Feb. 4, 1915. Amount, \$880.

Fittings in Postal Station "F," Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 15, 1915. Amount, \$2,300.

Fittings in Customs Building, Lethbridge, Alta. Name of contractor, The

Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1915. Amount, \$1,280.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Furnishing and installation of interior fittings for Government Railways' new pier, No. 2, at Halifax, N.S. Contractors, The Nova Scotia Construction Company, Limited, of Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, December 29, 1914. Amount, \$46,361.25.

Construction of a subway under the tracks of the Intercolonial Railway at Main street, Moncton, N.B. Contractors, Soper & McDougall, of Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 9, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

Manufacture and erection of seven (7) steel railway bridges on the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the present superstructure, in each case, as follows: (1) bridge, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile W. of St. Romuald; (2) bridge, 19.7 miles W. of St. Charles Jct.; (3) bridge, 20.3 miles W. of St. Charles Jct.; (4) Yankee Grant bridge; (5) Murphy's bridge; (6) Mulgrave Road bridge, and (7) McCall's Brook bridge. Contractors, The Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Que. Date of contract, February 18, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

Supply and installation, complete, of electrical equipment for the Government Railways' new pier, No. 2, at Halifax, N.S. Contractors, John Starr, Son & Company, Limited, of Halifax, N.S.

Date of contract, February 23, 1915.
Amount, \$18,617.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of January, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 706.89
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	120.25
Supplying material stamping and repairing stamping pads.....	1,247.93
Supplying new mail bags.....	12,006.75
Repairing mail bags.....	2,669.28
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings.....	10,044.78
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	13.00
Making and supplying railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable steel boxes.....	177.10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	10,431.36

TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

TWO new disputes were reported to the Department during February—iron moulders at Toronto and plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, B.C.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during February.

Number and magnitude.—Seven strikes were reported in existence during February. Sixteen firms and 288 employees were involved in these disputes, and eleven firms and 133 employees in the new disputes of the month.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during February was approximately 4,450 working days as compared with 3,945 days in February.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:—

TRADES.	No. of dis-putes.	No. of em-ployees
Building.....	1	33
Metal.....	1	100
Total.....	2	133

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month took place in Ontario and British Columbia.

Causes of new disputes.—One dispute occurred owing to refusal of employers to grant increased wages; the other owing to a decrease in wages.

Result of disputes.—One of the seven disputes of the month was terminated by the employees returning to work on employer's terms.

Disputes beginning before February.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence were those of machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls and Owen Sound; sheet metal workers, Toronto; and brewery workers, Montreal. No changes in the situation of any of these strikes were reported.

Disputes beginning during February.

There were two disputes which began during February, those of iron workers at Toronto, and plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, B.C. In the case of the iron workers' strike at Toronto the men claimed that a 15 per cent. reduction was made in their wages several

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. NO. 133.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE FEBRUARY.											
<i>Metal:</i>											
Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
Moulders	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	" "
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional — between carpenters and sheet metal workers.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	" "
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont..	Against reduction of wages....	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	" "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:</i>											
Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wages scale and recognition	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	.....	" "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING FEBRUARY 1915.

<i>Metal</i> — Iron workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	1	.....	100	.....	Feb.	8	Feb.	12	Strikers returned to work at old rates.
<i>Building</i> — Plumbers and steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Against reduction in wages....	10	.....	33	.....	Feb.	16	.....	.....	Unsettled at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

months ago, and that as the company had received large civic contracts they were entitled to come under the benefits of the civic wages by-law which provided for a minimum of 25 cents per hour. The manager of the works denied that any reduction in wages had been made, and the city's fair wage officer reported to the same effect and considered the dis-

pute settled. The men gradually returned to work during the next few days after commencement of the strike. On February 16, 33 plumbers and steamfitters in the employ of ten different firms at Victoria, B.C., went on strike owing to a reduction in wages from \$5 to \$4 per day. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ter month with that for February, 1914 shows there to have been seven fewer workmen killed and 57 fewer injured in 1915 than in 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	6	7	14
Fishing and Hunting.....	2	6	8
Lumbering.....	27	7	34
Mining.....	1	5	6
Railway & Canal construction.....	2	5	7
Building Trades.....	2	36	38
Metal Trades.....	1	2	3
Woodworking Trades.....	1	2	3
Printing and Allied Trades.....	2	2	4
Clothing.....	2	2	4
Textiles.....	2	4	6
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	9	11
Leather.....	2	9	11
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	10	36	46
Electric Railway Service.....	1	1	2
Navigation.....	1	7	8
Miscellaneous.....	1	3	4
Public Employees.....	2	5	7
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	3	4
Unskilled Labour.....	2	5	7
Total.....	56	133	190

ACCORDING to the record of accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 56 workpeople were killed and 133 injured during the month of February, 1915. The record for the month of January was 34 killed and 166 injured, while the record for the month of February, 1914, was 63 killed and 290 injured. Comparing the record for February, 1915, with that for January, it is found that there were 22 more workmen killed and 33 fewer injured during February; and a comparison of the lat-

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer	Renfrew, Ont.	Feb. 9	1	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Mildmay, Ont.	" 3	1	Drowned whilst cutting ice.
"	Lowville, Ont.	" 18	1	Struck by a falling tree.
"	Valbrand, Sask.	" 19	1	" " "
"	St. Cyrville, Que.	" 2	1	" " "
Stock drover.	Reidville, Ont.	" 2	1	Rear-end collision.
Lumbering:—				
Logger.	North Timiskaming	" 11	1	Crushed by falling tree.
"	Upsalquitch, N.B.	" 17	1	" " "
Mining:—				
Miners.	South Wellington, B.C.	" 9	19	Drowned; water broke through from abandoned mine.
"	Asbestos, Que.	" 3	1	Struck by falling rock.
"	Edmonton, Alta.	" 15	1	Explosion of mine gas.
"	Nordeg, Alta.	" 19	1	Crushed by a mine car.
"	Cobalt, Ont.	" 23	1	Fell down shaft of mine.
"	Barry's Bay, Ont.	" 19	1	Explosion of dynamite.
"	New Waterford (No. 16), N.S.	" 12	1	Fall of coal.
"	Glace Bay (No. 15), N.S.	" 16	1	Struck by a mine car.
Quarryman.	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	Fell from ledge of rock and impaled on stake.
Railway Construction:—				
Construction hand.	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	" 12	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter	Walkerville, Ont.	" 26	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Structural iron worker.	Toronto, Ont.	" 8	1	Fell 40ft. from a girder.
Metal Trades:—				
Employee (electrical works).	Hamilton, Ont.	" 9	1	Crushed by falling bale of asbestos.
Employee	Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 24	1	Crushed between locomotive and car.
Woodworking Trades:—				
Woodworker.	Montreal, Que.	" 20	1	Mangled by a planing machine.
Food and Tobacco Preparation:—				
Evaporator employee.	Belleville, Ont.	" 10	1	Caught in a revolving shaft.
Biscuit factory employee.	Toronto, Ont.	" 11	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Steam Railway Service:—				
Fireman.	Montreal, Que.	" 2	1	Rear-end collision.
"	Govenlock, Sask.	" 16	1	Deraillment of locomotive.
Brakeman.	Coteau, Que.	" 6	1	Fell from top of car.
"	Jarvis, Ont.	" 1	1	Struck by a locomotive.
"	Mimico, Ont.	" 6	1	Struck by a train.
"	Thamesville, Ont.	" 12	1	Knocked from top of car by striking overhead structure of bridge.
Mechanical Department:—				
Sectionman.	Brule Lake, Ont.	" —	1	Struck by a train.
Labourer.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 11	1	Run over by cars.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 10	1	Struck by a train.
"	Field, B.C.	" 21	1	Crushed by falling rock.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of January, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

THE official statements given below with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, and patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise indicated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

Month.	NATIONALITY								Total British Subjects.	
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.			
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914		
January.....	580	1,478	5	19	80	383	43	56	708	1,936

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	January, 1915.		January, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	5	1,280.00	4	961.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	9	1,143.00	10	1,403.96
British Columbia sales.....	2	80.00	4	160.00
Coal land sales.....	2	643.00		
Coal surface sales.....	1	10.00		
Homesteads.....	1,084	176,155.396	1,910	332,311.97
License of occupation.....	1	3.18	3	60.11
Military bounty grants.....	1	160.00	1	161.00
Mineral rights (804 acres).....	3	159.80	8	80.00
North West half-breed grants.....	1		1	
Pre-emption sales.....	57	9,059.09	42	6,694.32
Purchased homesteads.....	17	2,544.08	64	10,198.21
Quit claim, special grants (1,042.67 acres).....	10			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....			1	3.33
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	12	5,284.95	9	2,233.27
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....			7	2,303.13
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	6	47.29	1	160.00
Edmonton Duvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....	1	6.04		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	11	149.19	5	27.96
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	1	1,438.81		
Kootenay Central Railway Co.....	1	8.59		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	40	10,016.48	14	2,569.95
Sales.....	33	2,021.372	57	4,235.24
School lands sales.....	14	1,655.51	36	5,321.83
Special grants.....	19	1,550.35	22	1,642.22
Total.....	1,281	213,416.12	2,199	370,517.44

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....			35	82				
Brandon.....	2	4						
Calgary.....					53	74		
Dauphin.....	49	55						
Edmonton.....					208	299		
Estevan.....			1	5				
Grand Prairie.....					22	29		
Humboldt.....			46	49				
Kamloops.....							13	45
Lethbridge.....					6	25		
Maple Creek.....			25	112				
Medicine Hat.....					9	42		
Moose Jaw.....			40	75				
New Westminster.....							22	15
Peace River.....					21	46		
Prince Albert.....			69	108				
Regina.....			3	11				
Red Deer.....					21	47		
Revelstoke.....							4	
Saskatoon.....			58	50				
Swift Current.....			16	97				
Weyburn.....			15	20				
Winnipeg.....	144	141						
Yorkton.....			19	60				
Total.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60

Number of entries for January, 1914..... 1491

Number of entries for January, 1915..... 901

Net decrease for January, 1915..... 590

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....
March.....
April.....
May.....
June.....
July.....
August.....
September.....
October.....
November.....
December.....
Total.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60

Net decrease for month of January—15.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British	
Canadians from Ontario.....	.....	33	29	8	23
“ Quebec.....	1	8	14	.....	3
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	3	4	2	.....
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Manitoba.....	41	3	4	1	49
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	19	2	1	22
“ Alberta.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Persons who had previous entry.....	36	57	78	4	175
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Americans.....	7	45	58	10	120
English.....	24	45	44	5	118
Scottish.....	5	6	8	.....	.....
Irish.....	3	6	11	.....	20
French.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Belgians.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Swiss.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
Italians.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Roumanians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	1	4	7	.....	12
Austro-Hungarians.....	47	23	32	1	103
Hollanders.....	.....	2	4	.....	6
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Icelanders.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Swedes.....	2	6	4	.....	.....
Norwegians.....	.....	14	6	.....	20
Russians.....	11	40	13	1	.....
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Hebrews.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	195	327	340	39	901

Number of souls represented by above entries 2,107.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING FEBRUARY, 1915.

	FEBRUARY, 1915.	FEBRUARY, 1914.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	760	315	(-) 445
Halifax.....	38,830	14,380	(-) 24,450
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	10,200	3,700	(+) 6,500
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	24,765	44,900	(-) 20,135
Three Rivers.....	5,650	5,150	(+) 500
Maisonneuve.....	1,500	195,000	(-) 193,500
Montreal.....	441,980	496,055	(-) 54,075
Outremont.....			
Westmount.....	1,000	13,000	(-) 12,000
Lachine.....			
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	62,800	87,450	(-) 24,650
Smith's Falls.....	350	2,000	(-) 1,650
Brockville.....	16,050	11,600	(+) 4,450
Kingston.....	8,845	3,535	(+) 5,310
Peterborough.....	1,100	300	(+) 800
Toronto.....	211,477	1,153,215	(-) 941,738
St. Catharines.....	9,690	33,450	(-) 23,760
Welland.....	2,830	14,424	(-) 11,594
Hamilton.....	8,900	163,100	(-) 154,200
Brantford.....	1,600	23,775	(-) 22,175
Galt.....	1,200	1,275	(-) 75
Guelph.....	17,150	33,013	(-) 15,863
Stratford.....	6,500	Nil.	(+) 6,500
London.....	13,505	28,535	(-) 15,030
St. Thomas.....	4,075	75	(+) 4,000
Chatham.....	24,350	4,000	(+) 20,350
Windsor.....	12,925	59,825	(-) 46,900
Owen Sound.....	1,475	Nil.	(+) 1,475
North Bay.....	450	1,000	(-) 550
Sudbury.....	4,000	9,725	(-) 5,725
Port Arthur.....	4,347	9,855	(-) 5,508
Ft. William.....			
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	10,400	781,700	(-) 771,300
Brandon.....	Nil.	11,520	(-) 11,520
St. Boniface.....	Nil.	14,050	(-) 14,050
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	8,600	62,900	(-) 54,300
Moose Jaw.....	4,300	25,250	(-) 20,950
Weyburn.....	500	Nil.	(+) 500
Yorkton.....			
Prince Albert.....	Nil.	500	(-) 500
Saskatoon.....			
N. Battleford.....	Nil.	4,400	(-) 4,400
Swift Current.....	523	142,450	(-) 141,927
ALBERTA—			
Medicine Hat.....	1,900	75,200	(-) 73,300
Edmonton.....	25,950	107,775	(-) 81,820
Lethbridge.....	3,140	10,200	(-) 6,790
Macleod.....			
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	Nil.	1,550	(-) 1,550
Kelowna.....	Nil.	5,110	(-) 5,110
Kamloops.....	1,765	1,200	(+) 565
New Westminster.....	3,140	11,500	(-) 8,360
Vancouver.....	191,597	262,076	(-) 70,479
Point Grey.....	54,860	89,955	(-) 35,095
South Vancouver.....	9,465	31,535	(-) 22,370
North Vancouver.....	1,317	12,900	(-) 11,583
Victoria.....	20,525	128,000	(-) 107,475
Oak Bay.....	5,450	31,060	(-) 25,610
Prince Rupert.....	4,400	432,550	(-) 428,150

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of February, 1915:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Trade with France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part II. Canadian Trade with France, with Germany, with United Kingdom, with United States. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 198.

IN Part II of the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, statistics show that the total trade of Canada with France during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, amounted to \$18,214,838, as compared with \$18,096,747 in the previous year. The total trade with Germany amounted to \$19,119,805, as compared with \$17,876,227 in the fiscal year 1912-13. The total trade with the United Kingdom was \$355,144,510 in 1913-14, and \$317,635,589 in the previous fiscal year. Trade with the United States increased from \$622,432,937 in 1912-13 to 626,265,385 in the following year. In the case of all these countries the total trade with Canada in each of these two years was far in excess of the volume of trade in any previous year.

Public Works.

Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Vol. I. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 988. Price, 65 cents.

In the Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, it is stated that the total expenditure incurred by the Department during that year was \$27,991,336.94, an increase of \$9,147,113.04 over the previous year. The chief increase was in the expenditure on public buildings which amounted to \$12,397,464.67, being

an increase of nearly five million dollars. In harbour and river works there was also an increase of about three and three-quarter million dollars, the expenditure under this head in the last fiscal year amounting to \$7,696,135.37. The total revenue of the department amounted to \$542,457.11.

An extension of 519¾ miles was made to the Government telegraph lines, which have now a length of 10,312 miles, with 771 offices. A total of 442,200 messages were transmitted over these lines during the year, and it is said that the lack of complaints testifies to the generally satisfactory operation of the Government telegraph lines.

Reference is made to the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the proposed ship canal from the Georgian Bay to Montreal from the view-point of the commercial facilities and public advantages to be derived from such a national undertaking. Statistical information is now being collected and compiled, and later on it is the intention of the Commission to hold public sittings throughout the Dominion, at which evidence will be taken of men prominently connected with the industrial, commercial and transportation interests of the country.

Work of the Post-office Department.

Report of the Postmaster-General for the year ended March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 673. Price, 40 cents.

The Report of the Postmaster-General for the year ended March 31, 1914, shows considerable expansion both in the service and the transactions of the Post Office during the year. There was an increase of 350 in the number of money order offices, and 38 in the number of savings bank offices. The estimated increase in the number of letters and post-cards sent during the year is 43,519,000,

about $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. more than the figures of 1913. The number of rural mail delivery routes has been increased by 940, and over 48,000 boxes have been erected on these routes. The expenditure of the Department amounted to \$12,822,058.44, an increase of \$1,939,253.87 over the previous year, but there was a surplus from the operation of the service amounting to 134,157.98. An important development was the establishment of a parcel post service on February 10, 1914.

The statement of the Government Annuities Branch shows that during the year there were purchased 75 immediate annuities and 244 deferred annuities, amounting to \$20,222.97 and \$66,334.74 respectively. The total number of annuities in force on March 31, 1914, was 3,381, and the amount of the annuities was \$702,184.84. The total amount received for annuities purchased was \$2,127,946.42.

Public Accounts.

Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 104. Price, 20 cents.

The Report of the Department of Finance on Public Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1914, shows receipts on account of Consolidated Fund amounting to \$163,174,394.56, an expenditure on the same account to \$127,384,472.99. In addition to this expenditure, outlays totalling \$27,080,159.20 were made on railways and canals and charged to Capital. Of this sum the amount expended on railways was \$24,250,497.86, of which a little over half was for the National Transcontinental Railway, and \$2,829,661.34 were expended on canals, the Trent canal costing \$1,146,383.31, and the Welland Ship canal \$994,257.60. On Public Works there was expended the sum of \$10,100,016.73, bringing the total Capital expenditure up to \$37,180,175.93. Railway subsidies to the amount of \$19,036,236.77 were paid, and bounties on account of lead, binder twine and crude petroleum were paid to the

amount of \$143,652.47. At the close of the fiscal year the balance at the credit of depositors in the Post Office and Government Savings Banks amounted to \$55,603.42, a decrease of \$1,572,879.97 as compared with the balance held on March 31, 1913. The withdrawals during the year exceeded the deposits by \$3,200,218.22, while \$1,627,338.25 was added for interest accrued.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Liquor Licenses.

Report on the Operation of Liquor License Acts, Ontario, for the year 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 136.

The Report on the Liquor License Acts of Ontario shows a steady decrease in the number of tavern and shop licenses issued in the Province in recent years. The total number of tavern and shop licenses for the year ending April 30, 1914, was reduced by 99, as compared with the previous year, and for the current year there have been issued only 1,281 tavern and 213 shop licenses, which represent a further reduction of 95. The total amount paid to the municipalities for the license year 1913-14 was \$331,467.55, and the revenue received by the Province from retail licenses, transfers and fines amounted to \$435,568.80. The fines collected in the license districts amounted to \$38,395.04, and in the Local Option municipalities to \$14,874. The number of commitments for drunkenness during the year 1914 was 8,848, as compared with 8,363 in 1913. There were 292 prosecutions under the Liquor License Act. In 232 cases convictions were obtained, and 60 persons were discharged.

BRITISH REPORT.

Labour Statistics.

Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1915. Pages, 370. Price, 1s. 6d.

The Seventeenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom con-

tains statistical tables relating to a large variety of subjects, including Fluctuations in Employment, Labour Exchanges, Production and Consumption, Wages and Hours of Labour, Profit-Sharing, Wholesale and Retail Prices, Cost of Living, Diseases of Occupations, Industrial Accidents, National Health and Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, Old Age Pensions, Strikes and Lockouts, Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Co-operative and Friendly Societies, etc.

AUSTRALIAN REPORT.

Industrial Statistics.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Labour and Industrial Branch. Report No. 5. Melbourne, Australia, 1914. Pages, 131. Price, one shilling.

Report No. 5 of the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics contains information in summarized form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, cost of living, wages, and general industrial conditions. The figures relate chiefly to the year 1913, but in some cases comparative statistics are given for one or two decades. One section of the Report is devoted to international labour statistics.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Mediation and Conciliation.

First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, 1913-14. Washington, D.C. Pages, 18.

On July 15, 1913, an Act was passed by the United States Congress "providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees. By this Act there were created the offices of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation, and the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, composed of these

two officers and a third member. The First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, has recently been issued.

The Act constituting the Board of Mediation and Conciliation relates only to controversies between railroads and their employees, and had been preceded by two Acts on the same subject, one passed in 1888, and the other ten years later. The success of the new legislation is shown in the fact that during the first year of operation there were 28 cases of mediation and arbitration under the Act, affecting 124,503 employees, which represented substantially as many controversies, involving a much larger number of employees and vastly greater financial interests, than were settled during the period from June 1, 1898, to July 15, 1913, when the Erdman law was in force. The principle of voluntary conciliation and arbitration is recognized by the law, all expenses being borne by the State, but the view has been expressed by employees that some means should be provided for the compulsory enforcement of an award made by a Board of Arbitration.

Industrial Conditions in Minnesota.

Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Labour and Industries of the State of Minnesota, 1913-14. Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1915. Pages, 250.

Part I of the Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Labour and Industries of Minnesota consists of a "History of the Labour Department and Labour Laws of Minnesota." The next part of the Report, on Workmen's Compensation, presents a report on the new compensation law during the first nine months when it was in effect. Part III is a summary of the industrial accidents reported to the Department during the past five years. Other parts of the report deal with the work done by the Bureau of Women and Children, shop, factory and mine inspections, employment agencies, labour organizations,

and special investigations, of which the most important was on "Labourers' Boarding Camps."

A number of recommendations are made in the report, among which are the following: That private employment agencies should receive their licenses from the State Labour Department, and those licenses should be revokable by the Department upon the conviction of a violation of law by the agent. The fees chargeable by these agencies should be limited, and there should be some means of punishing employers who do not live up to their contracts with the agencies and the men sent out to them. It is recommended that the bill prepared by the American Association for Labour Legislation for the prevention of occupational diseases be enacted into law. Other recommendations are that the hours of labour law for women be extended to cover the whole state, that street trades be regulated to prevent the employment of children in occupations dangerous to their moral and physical health, and that boarding camps of all sorts should be covered by legislation regulating ventilation, sanitation and lighting of bunk houses and kitchens, and providing for state inspection of these camps.

Labour Statistics of Massachusetts.

Forty-fifth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year 1914. Boston: State Printers, 1914. Pages, 502.

The Forty-fifth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for Massachusetts consists of the seven "Labour Bulletins" issued by the Bureau of Labour during 1914. These relate to the following subjects:

Part I. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour in Massachusetts, 1913. The information was obtained from officials of labour organizations in the State on October 1, 1913, and represented

about 92 per cent. of the 1,350 or more local organizations in existence at that time.

Part II. Thirteenth Annual Directory of Labour Organizations in Massachusetts. In addition to facts with reference to local organizations, there are included all national and international organizations in the United States, with the names and addresses of their respective secretaries.

Part III. Immigrant Aliens Destined for and Departed from Massachusetts, 1913. This part also contains comparative data for the 24 year period 1893-1913, and a chart showing the volume of immigration to the United States and to Massachusetts during the same period.

Part IV. Labour Bibliography, 1913. This includes a wide range of important titles, both of books and articles in periodicals, which appeared during 1913, both in English and in other languages.

Part V. Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts. This report comprises the results of an inquiry made in co-operation with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Department of Research, and the information has reference "to the extent of home work, so called in Massachusetts, the industries in which it exists, its influence upon factory work and wages, the type of family engaged in it, the motive for engaging in it, the nature of the income received — whether supplementary or otherwise—and its effect upon family life."

Part VI. Action Affecting Labour During the Legislative Session of 1914. This part contains a classified list of the 95 laws affecting labour passed by the Legislature in Massachusetts in 1914, an index of all bills affecting labour that were introduced, messages of the Governor concerning labour, and the opinions of the Attorney General on pending legislation.

Part VII. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Paper and Wood Pulp Industry in Massachusetts.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1914. Volumes I, II, III.

Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, being for the fiscal year ended March 1, 1914.

Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 1, 1914. Part III. Adulteration of Food.

Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1913-14. Marine.

Supplement to the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1913-14. Marine. Steamboat Inspection Report.

Supplement to the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch. Contributions to Canadian Biology. Fasciculus I: Marine Biology. Fasciculus II: Fresh Water Fish and Lake Biology.

Department of Mines. Mines Branch. Report on the building and ornamental stones of Canada. Vol. III. Province of Quebec. By W. A. Parks, B.A., Ph.D.

Department of Mines. Mines Branch. The Physical Properties of the Metal Cobalt.

Experimental Farms. Reports from the Director, Division of Chemistry, Division of Field Husbandry, Division of Animal Husbandry, for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Department of the Interior. Report on Progress of Stream Measurements for the calendar year 1913.

Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1914.

Ontario.—Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1914.

Supplementary Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1915.

Return from the Records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly in 1914.

Supplementary Return from the Record of the Several Elections in West Elgin, West Hamilton, Dundas, South Renfrew, and Grenville.

Great Britain.—Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1913. Supplement to Volumes I and II.

Australia.—New South Wales Statistical Register for 1913. Part IV. Meteorology.

United States.—Bureau of Education, Educational Directory, 1914-15. Bulletin, 1914, No. 43.

School Savings Banks. By Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholtzer. Bulletin, 1914. No. 46.

Twenty-eighth Quarterly Report on Unemployment in Massachusetts, ending December 31, 1914.

Brazil.—Departamento Estadual do Trabalho. Os Accidentes no Trabalho em 1913.

Sweden.—Sveriges, Officiella Statistik. Kollektivavtal. I Sverige ar, 1913, av k. Socialstyrelsen.

Den Offentliga Arbetsformedlingen. I Sverige 1902-1912 av k. Socialstyrelsen.

Arbetartillgang, Arbetstid och arbetslön inom sveriges jordbruk ar 1913.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.*

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Negligence.

ACTION was brought by a workingman to recover damages for injuries received while working in the sawmill of the defendant company. The plaintiff was working at a saw, splitting heading for barrels when the gauge on the table became loose and plaintiff attempted to turn the nut without stopping the saw. Just near where the plaintiff stood at his work a rope came up through the floor for the purpose of stopping the saw should anything go wrong. Plaintiff admitted that he knew that the rope was there, and also admitted that he knew what it was therefor, yet he did not pull it to stop the saw before he attempted to adjust the gauge. The saw was travelling within an inch of the gauge at the rate of 2,700 revolutions a minute. The action was dismissed as the Court held that the plaintiff knew of the safe way of doing the work and had deliberately chosen the unsafe way, and would, therefore, have to abide by the consequences. (*Robichaud v. Moore and White.*)

QUEBEC CASES.

Accident—Temporary Incapacity— Inexcusable Negligence.

A workman took an action for damages for an injury received through

the alleged fault of his employer or his representative, claiming \$189. The employer offered and deposited the sum of \$32, representing half the plaintiff's wages for eight weeks. The Superior Court found the offer sufficient and dismissed the action. This finding was later confirmed by the Court of Review.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant as time-keeper and assistant weigher. On the day of the accident about noon, he was standing at a little distance from a shed built near defendant's quarry, and in which some dynamite was being thawed. A fire was discovered in the shed, and the defendant's foreman called the employees to his help, entering the shed himself and coming out with two boxes of dynamite. The plaintiff was trying to open a window in order to let the smoke out when an explosion occurred. All the employees, including the plaintiff, ran away, but a part of the door struck him in the back and he was injured to the extent of being incapacitated from work for eight weeks. The Court found there was no inexcusable negligence on the part of the defendant, and rendered judgment as above stated. (*Archambault v. Labelle.*)

Accident—Impaired Capacity for Work— Compensation.

In an action brought by a workman against his employer for compensation as the result of an accident which impaired his capacity for work, the Superior Court awarded him an annuity of \$11.50. The facts of the case were as follows:

The plaintiff had been in the employment of the defendant company, an asbestos mining concern, for three weeks, when

*See also special article in present issue of *Labour Gazette* on "The Danbury Hatters' Case."

on October 22, 1912, in the course of his employment, he had two joints of his right hand index finger torn off. He was earning \$1.75 per day. He was unable to work for two months, and the result of the accident was a partial permanent incapacity which reduced his earning power. The defendant paid him \$46 while he was unable to work, or a compensation equal to one-half of the wages he had been earning. In September, 1913, he claimed a perpetual annuity of 12½ cents per day, representing the reduction of his earning capacity as a result of the accident. The Court awarded the annuity, but the judgment was reversed by the Court of Review. (*Kopyi v. Jacobs Asbestos Mining Company.*)

ONTARIO CASE.

Master and Servant—Injury to Servant—Negligence.

An appeal was entered by defendants from a judgment of Judge Falconbridge after trial without a jury in favour of a plaintiff workman for recovery of \$1,200 and costs, damages sustained on account of injuries received while employed by defendant company.

The plaintiff was employed by defendant company to paint certain of its towers to which were attached wires conveying electricity, and he alleged that he was informed by the foreman and the defendants' company's officers that the current of electricity had been shut off from the said wires and he was directed amongst the frame works of one of the towers and paint that part near the wires. This he did, and after he had proceeded with some painting the de-

fendant company, it was alleged, suddenly and without warning to the plaintiff negligently accused the electric current to flow over the said wires and a heavy current of electricity to flow through the body of the plaintiff and caused him to fall to a plank wall or platform some seven or eight feet below where he was working, whereby certain parts of his body were burned by the electricity and he was seriously injured.

The judge urged that in his opinion owing to the dangerous nature of the electric current and the fact that the plaintiff was ordered to go to a place where, if he were not protected by the current being turned off from the wires about which he was to do his work, the plaintiff was entitled to damages, and decided that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. (*Raynor v. Toronto Power Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Negligence—Workman's Compensation Act, Sask.—Desobedience to Order.

Action was brought by the plaintiff who sued as the administrator of the estate of a workman who had been engaged to run an elevator. The workman has been instructed to do so from the inside and never to start it from the outside. He had only been working about five days when the accident occurred. At the time of the accident he was taking a piano, and two men who were in charge of it, up to one of the upper floors. He had stopped the car about six or eight inches below the level of the proper floor, opened the door and stepped out into the hallway; he then reach-

ed back into the cage while standing outside on the floor, took hold of the lever and started the elevator up for floor. The deceased failed to stop the elevator at the proper point and attempted to get into the cage. He made a jump for that purpose, did not succeed in his efforts to stop the elevator and was caught across the shoulders and back between the floor of the cage and the upper portion of the door to the ele-

vator shaft. From the injuries so received he died within a few hours.

The plaintiff sued under the Workmen's Compensation Act on behalf of the widow and little son of the deceased. The Court found, however, that this was not a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act and accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's action without costs. (*Western Trust Company v. Willoughby & Duncan.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE improvement noted in February in general labour conditions was continued to some extent in March. There was an increase in the demand for farm help, not only in the West but in various districts throughout Eastern Canada, and quite a number of men were engaged for farm work. From some quarters, notably in the Maritime Provinces, building operations were reported active, though a noticeable dullness in this regard was reported in most districts in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Factory work, also, showed improvement and this resulted in more men being engaged.

Unemployment continued to decrease at most points throughout March, although in some of the large centres there were meetings and parades of the unemployed. While there was some dullness in the Maritime Provinces there was no extraordinary demand for relief and general improvement in the near future was anticipated. At Montreal there was evidence of distress among immigrant workers, several deputations having waited upon the city officials and requested that they should be granted employment. The Board of Control has, however, voted \$3,000,000 for public work, and amelioration of existing conditions was expected. Toronto reported a falling off in the number of unemployed registrations and in the applications for relief. Hamilton and London

also had less distress. At Winnipeg the number of unemployed has diminished and employment for women showed marked improvement. In most of the Middle West cities there was general agreement that the unemployment crisis had passed. In Vancouver depression still continued while Victoria reported the situation brighter than for several months.

Farmers were active, getting ready for spring work, cleaning seed and putting machinery in order. Sugar making was in progress in Quebec and Ontario. The weather in most parts of the country was favourable for preparation of the land, and seeding in some localities was expected to commence during the first week in April. Lumbering operations in the woods were practically concluded in most districts in the East, and saw-mills were being overhauled and put in readiness. Fishing continued quiet, rough weather prevailing most of the month on the Atlantic. Coal mining in the Sydney district showed little change from conditions of the previous month. Metal mining continued to be hindered at Cobalt owing to lack of water. The Porcupine district suffered also from the same cause, but not to a very great extent. Conditions in British Columbia were better. Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces continued fairly active and a slight improvement in most of the industrial centres of Quebec and On-

tario. Railway construction was quiet, with a slight improvement in most of the opening of spring. Transportation lines were fairly active, some employment being afforded by work upon vessels getting ready for the opening of navigation, which was expected to be early in April.

The Department's index number rose nearly two points, standing at 145 for March as compared with 143.8 in February and 137.0 in March, 1914. The chief increases were in metals, jutes, hides, poultry, sheep, butter, cheese, flour, bread, sugar, cream of tartar, carbolic acid and gunpowder. Prices were lower in grains, eggs and fish. As compared with the same month a year ago, the chief increases appeared in grains and fodder, miscellaneous groceries, woollens, flax products, hides and leathers, metals, crockery and cutlery, drugs and chemicals. The chief decreases appeared in animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, cottons, silks, jutes, fuel and raw furs.

Interruptions to Industry.

During March interruptions to industry by trade disputes were greater than during the preceding month, there being in all six new disputes as compared with but two reported in February. The most important dispute was that of longshoremen at Vancouver and Victoria, by which several hundred men were affected. Six disputes were carried over from the previous month, making a total of twelve strikes in effect at the end of March. A mountain slide at Britannia Mines, B.C., by which some fifty-six lives were lost, twenty-six men injured and a number of buildings destroyed, seriously interrupted the mining industry at this point.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of March, 1915, the following may be noted:

Nova Scotia.—A. H. Lamphier's carriage shop at Halifax, loss \$3,000, also the Roy business block, loss \$30,000; T. L. Harvey store and other buildings at Wolfville, loss \$15,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Foundry and blacksmith premises of Bruce Stewart & Company at Charlotte town; Ira Clark's sawmill at O'Leary, loss \$3,000.

New Brunswick.—Water-pumping station at Experimental station at Fredericton, loss \$8,000; Intercolonial Railway station and freight shed at Derby Jct. totally destroyed.

Quebec.—Premises of Canada Cement Company at Hull, loss \$8,000; E. J. Joyal's dry goods store at Fulford. The following fires occurred at Montreal: Café Parisien, loss \$50,000; court house, loss \$200,000; Harbour Commission storage shed with 3,000 tons of hay, loss \$150,000; premises of the Royal Show Case Company, loss \$5,000; M. Gauthier's garage, loss \$10,000; stables of L. Lariviere and H. A. Conroy, loss \$8,000; the Great Britain restaurant, loss \$2,000. J. B. Renaud's wholesale flour and feed store at Quebec, loss \$60,000.

Ontario.—At Brantford: E. B. Crompton's dry goods store, loss \$200,000; the Gem moving picture theatre, loss \$20,000; Canada Glue Works, \$7,000. E. Topps' shoe store at Collingwood; Plymouth clothing store at Ft. William, loss \$10,000. At Hamilton: show-rooms of W. R. Brock & Company, McGregor Shirt Manufacturing Company, loss \$7,000; A. Strohan's grocery store, loss \$3,000. Nine stores at Humber Bay, loss \$20,000; McMaster's Lumber Company sawmill at Kemptville; John McKay's fur store at Kingston; Lake of the Woods hotel and Torrance hall at Norman. At Ottawa: the premises of the Ottawa Sanitary Laundry Company, loss \$60,000; business block occupied by the Bank of Nova Scotia Ottawa bank-clearing house, McKinnon millinery show rooms and Royal hotel, loss \$25,000; R. Mulhall's hardware store, loss \$3,000; the Parkdale Canoe Club's boat and club house at Parkdale, loss \$20,000; Kipling hotel at Parry Sound; R. H. McFarlane's dry goods store, and Campbell & Gibbon's grocery store, loss \$15,000; cheese factory at Swenburg, loss \$3,000. At Toronto: Joseph Meyer's garage, with seven taxicabs and two touring cars, loss \$10,000; potash storehouse of fertilizing plant of Gunn's Ltd. (meat-packing establishment), loss \$32,000; premises of Whitworth-Restall Mattress Company, loss \$20,000; R. J. Graham's evaporator at Tweed, loss \$10,000.

Manitoba.—Hardware store at Carman, loss \$10,000; Dominion Company's elevator at Oak River,

Saskatchewan.—Paynton Trading Company's store loss \$15,000, and the Paynton hotel at Paynton, loss \$30,000.

Alberta.—Opera house, hotel and newspaper plant at McGrath, loss \$20,000; the Royal hotel at Stettler.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A number of changes in wages and hours of labour occurred during the month. While the greater number of these were in the nature of decreases, there were also a number of increases, some of which restored wages to the level at which they had been before reductions went into effect.

At Guelph, Ont., some 17 woodworkers received a cut in wages of ten per cent. Unskilled labourers in Windsor in some branches of work were also paid reduced wages. At Moose Jaw, Sask., about eight linemen in the employ of the city had their wages reduced 15 per cent. Civic employees at Fernie, B.C., to the number of about 18 had their wages reduced 10 per cent. Contract miners in the employ of the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company accepted a reduction of 10 per cent.

Corporation labourers at Owen Sound were given an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2 a day, and in one or two cases salaries which had been lowered were raised again. Twenty-eight men employed at the Terminal elevator in Moose Jaw objected to being paid 20 cents an hour and quit work. The matter was adjusted after the men had been out a few hours by an understanding reached between the manager and a committee of the Trades and Labour Council, whereby men employed over 60 days were to receive 25 cents an hour; under 60 days and over 30 days, 22½ cents an hour; and under 30 days, 20 cents per hour. Compositors at Edmonton employed in newspaper offices received an increase of \$2 a week, making their wages the same as machine operators; fourteen men were affected. Employees of the Granby Company at Grand Forks and Phoenix received another ten per cent increase dating from March 1, which brought their wages back to the original rate in effect prior to a 25 per cent reduction made in December last.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during March in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Agriculture.

There was considerable activity in many parts of the country in agricultural operations. In the East, in many districts, farmers were busy making maple syrup and sugar, the supply of which, while reported not so large in the province of Quebec as in the previous year was equal to other years in sugar-making districts in Ontario. General spring work was also actively in progress. In the West and in many parts of the East where favourable weather had left the ground in good shape, the land was being prepared for seeding, which was expected to commence early in April. Other work consisted in cleaning seed and overhauling farm machinery. From all over the country an early opening of the season and a greater acreage was expected.

In Ontario there was a good demand for farm help and representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and immigration agents were placing large numbers of men on farms. There was a large call for experienced farm hands, which it was found difficult to meet. Farmers were not generally disposed to employ men from the cities without experience. In the West, some districts reported the supply of farm labour greater than the demand, but in other parts it was expected there would be a shortage of experienced help.

In the Niagara district tomato growers and canners had not reached an agreement in regard to the prices to be paid tomato growers during the coming season, the growers asking 30 cents a bushel and canners offering 25 cents. It was expected that much land heretofore devoted to tomatoes would be sown to oats and other crops.

A bill to incorporate the Fox Breeders' Association was introduced in the Prince Edward Island Legislature, the purpose of the measure being to advance and protect the industry.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
2—Halifax.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Quiet		Quiet	Fair				V quiet	V quiet
5—Westville.....	Quiet				Fair			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Quiet	Quiet						Fair	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Quiet			Fair				Quiet	Fair
8—Moncton.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
9—Newcastle.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Active	Active
10—St. John.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair					Quiet	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
12—Montreal.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Quiet			Quiet		Fair		Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Ierville.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Active						Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	Quiet							Quiet	Active
20—Berlin.....	Quiet							V quiet	Quiet
21—Brantford.....	Quiet						Fair	Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Quiet	V quiet						Quiet	Quiet
23—Chatham.....	Quiet							V quiet	Fair
24—Cobalt.....	Quiet					Active		Quiet	Quiet
25—Galt.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
26—Guelph.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
28—Kingston.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
29—London.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
30—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
31—Orillia.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
32—Ottawa.....	Quiet			Fair				V quiet	V quiet
33—Owen Sound.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
34—Peterborough.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
35—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Quiet		Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
37—Stratford.....	Quiet							Quiet	Fair
38—St. Catharines.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
39—St. Thomas.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
40—Toronto.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
41—Windsor.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
42—Woodstock.....	Quiet							V quiet	Fair
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
44—Winnipeg.....	Quiet			Quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
46—Prince Albert.....	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Quiet	Quiet
47—Regina.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
48—Saskatoon.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet		V quiet		Quiet		Fair	V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Quiet				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
52—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet							Quiet	Quiet
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
54—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair			V quiet	Quiet
55—Nelson.....	Quiet					Fair		V quiet	V quiet
56—New Westminster.....	Quiet		Fair	Fair				V quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Fair						V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	Quiet							V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Quiet		Fair	Fair			Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. The firms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions are quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Woodworking and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Wks'rs & Linemen	Shipbuilders	Woodworkers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wks'rs
1— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....
2— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
3— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
5— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	V quiet	.....
7— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
8— Active	V active	Quiet	.....	V active	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
9— Active	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	V active	V active	V quiet	.....	.....
10— Active	V active	V active	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	V active	V active	Active	.....	.....	.....
1— Active	Active	Active	.....	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	.....
2— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
3— Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
4— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
5— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
6— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
7— Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	.....
8— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
9— Quiet	Quiet	V active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....
10— V quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
11— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
12— Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	V quiet	.....
13— Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair
15— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
16— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....
17— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....
18— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Quiet	V active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
20— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
22— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	V active	.....	Fair	Active
23— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
24— Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
26— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	Quiet	.....
28— Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
29— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
30— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
31— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
33— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	V active	.....	Fair	Active
34— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active
35— Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
37— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	Quiet	.....
39— Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
40— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	V active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
41— Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
42— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....
43— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	.....
44— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
47— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
48— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
49— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
51— Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
52— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....
53— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
54— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
55— V quiet	V quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
56— Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57— Fair	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58— Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation.		Tobacco Prepar'n.		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and shoe workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair		Fair	Active	Fair			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active				Active
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair
4—Truro.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair				Quiet
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active				Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active		Active	V active				V active
9—Newcastle.....	V active	V active		Fair	Fair				
10—St. John.....	V active			Active		Active			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....									
12—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Active
13—Quebec.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	V active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	
15—Sorel.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
17—St. John and Ibterville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
18—Three Rivers.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair				
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....									
20—Berlin.....			V active	V active	V active	Quiet		V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	Fair	V active	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet			Fair
23—Chatham.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		V quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Fair			Fair	Fair				
25—Galt.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			
26—Guelph.....	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet				
27—Hamilton.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—London.....	V active	Fair	V active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet	Active		Fair		Quiet			
31—Orillia.....	Fair	Quiet						V active	Quiet
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair					V active	V active
33—Owen Sound.....	Quiet		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
34—Peterborough.....	Active	Active		Quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	V active	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Active	Quiet			Active
36—Sault Ste Marie.....	Quiet								
37—Stratford.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
40—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active
41—Windsor.....		Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
42—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....									
44—Winnipeg.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....									
46—Prince Albert.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
47—Regina.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
48—Saskatoon.....				Fair	Fair				
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....									
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active
51—Lethbridge.....	Quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet
52—Medicine Hat.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet						
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V active	V active
54—Nanaimo.....	Quiet	Quiet							
55—Nelson.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
56—New Westminster.....	V quiet								
57—Prince Rupert.....				Fair	Active	Quiet			
58—Vancouver.....									
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.—*Concluded.*

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous					Un- skilled laour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
Operating	Mechan- ical										
1— Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
2— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
3— Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		V active	Fair	Quiet	V active		Fair	Fair
4— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
5— Fair	Fair										
6— Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
7— Active	Active				Fair		Active	Fair		Fair	Fair
8— Active	Active	Fair			Fair	V active	Fair	Active		Fair	V quiet
9— Fair	Fair					V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	V quiet
0— Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	Active						
1— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet
2— V quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	V quiet
3— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active		V quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet
4— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
5— V active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
6— Fair	Fair				Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
7— Fair	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair		Quiet	V quiet
8— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet
9— Active	Active	Fair			Active	V active	V active	V active		Active	V quiet
0— Fair	Fair	Active			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
1— Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
2— Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Active
3— Active	Active	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
4—						Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet
5—		Active			Active	Quiet	Active	Active		V quiet	V quiet
6— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
7— Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet			Fair	V quiet
8— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
9— Quiet	Quiet	V active			Quiet			V active		Fair	Fair
0— Fair	Fair	Fair									V quiet
1— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
2— Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Quiet
3— Quiet	Quiet										V quiet
4— Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
5— V quiet	V quiet						Quiet	Quiet	Active		Quiet
6— Quiet	Quiet										Quiet
7— Active	Active				Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet
8—		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet
9— Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair
0— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
1— Fair	Fair	Fair				Active				Active	Fair
2—											
3— V quiet	V quiet	Fair			Fair	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair
4— Fair	Fair										V quiet
5— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			V quiet
6— Quiet	Quiet	Active				Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	V quiet
7— Fair	Fair	Active				Fair	Fair				V quiet
8—											V quiet
9— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
0— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
1— V quiet	V quiet	Quiet				Quiet					V quiet
2— Quiet	Quiet										V quiet
3— V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
4—					V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
5— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
6— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
7—											V quiet
8—				Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	V quiet
9— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	V quiet

Fishing.

The Atlantic fisheries were comparatively quiet. In the Canso district, March, after the first week, was a rough month and little boat fishing was done. Mild weather in the Bay of Fundy kept the St. John market fairly well supplied, though the supply of fresh lobsters was reported uncertain. Gas-pereaux were reported plentiful at St. John, several good catches being taken in the harbour and river. Prices maintained an average level. A large number of vessels of the Lunenburg fleet left for the spring fishing during the month. Rough weather was also reported at Yarmouth, and the local fleet was not out practically the whole of the month. The fleet, however, took advantage of the time in equipping for halibutting for which it was ready at the end of the month. Difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient bait.

At New Westminster, B.C. fishing was reported slow. About 100 boats were working, with an average catch of 20 pounds of salmon. Prince Rupert is expected to benefit greatly by the Order-in-Council recently passed by the Dominion Government, which permits American or foreign fishermen to sell their catch to Canadian dealers. Prince Rupert being within a few hours of the halibut banks against several days to Puget Sound, it is expected that many American fishing vessels will deliver their catch to the Canadian port, and that the fishing industry in Prince Rupert will be greatly stimulated in consequence.

Lumbering.

While lumbering operations in the Maritime Provinces were handicapped owing to lack of snow, the cut on the whole was expected to be a good one. In most districts the cut was finished and lumbering men were waiting for the streams to open up and bring down the logs to the mills, which were being put in readiness for the season's work. In the St. John district a couple of large

mills commenced sawing. In Quebec, the cut of pulpwood was expected to be in excess of that of last year, whilst the cut of merchant lumber was expected to be much less, though this, it was thought, would be compensated for by the quantity cut the winter previous which could not be floated to the mills owing to low water. Practically similar conditions to those in Quebec prevailed in Ontario.

In British Columbia there was little being done. A large mill at Chemainus which was closed down for some weeks, was expected to start again about April 1. Other mills in the Nanaimo district were working, but on a small scale. Little activity prevailed in the logging camps. Conditions at New Westminster were also reported quiet. Mills were still running short hours, with the exception of shingle mills which were finding a good demand for their output.

It was announced by the Minister of Lands for British Columbia, that the chief forester of that province would be sent to Australia as a representative of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to enquire into the market for Canadian lumber.

Mining.

Coal mining was fair in the Sydney district, the collieries working a little over three days a week. Banking in the coal heaps continued, but not to the same extent as last season. Very little new work was opened up during the winter, as summer outputs could be easily maintained from normal development. From the Amherst district it was reported that the coal mines were working full time. In the Edmonton district coal miners were not as busy as in the previous month and a number of men were thrown out of employment. At Lethbridge coal mining remained quiet, a number of men being unemployed and the mines working short time. At Nanaimo, with the exception of the Western Fuel Company, the coal mines were not very active, being all on short

time. The South Wellington mine was pumping steadily and was getting down to where the water broke in,* but there were a lot of men idle on account of the accident.

The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company lost over a week on account of a large cave-in, and a number of men were thrown out of work by the cutting off of a section of the mine. Contract miners in the employ of this company accepted a reduction of ten per cent.

After a number of conferences held at Calgary, Alta. between representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, a new agreement, to take the place of that expiring March 31, 1915, in regard to wages and conditions was arrived at, the new agreement to remain in force until March 31, 1917.†

In metal mining, conditions remained practically unchanged in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts. Lack of water adversely affected the former camp and to some extent Porcupine, though the use of auxiliary power plants lessened the restrictions of operations at the latter camp. Ore shipments from Cobalt remained normal, but owing to high insurance rates on bullion, but little silver was shipped in this form, with the result that a large supply was being stored at the various mines.

Conditions in British Columbia showed improvement. Number 1 mine at Ainsworth was running and shipping ore. Operations at Trail continued, and the Rossland mines were active. A number of properties which were closed down were expected to open April 1. Employes of the Granby Company at Grand Forks and Phoenix received an increase of 10 per cent, bringing their rate of wages back to the rate in force prior to the 25 per cent reduction in December last. A serious mountain slide which occurred at Britannia Mines on

March 22 resulted in the loss of fifty-six lives and injuries to twenty-six employes. Bunk-houses, store-houses, offices and other buildings were destroyed.*

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing continued to show improvement. The steel trade was fairly good. The Sydney plant operated at 60 per cent of its capacity, while the Sydney Mines steel operations were up to capacity. Prospects were looked upon as good, and it was expected that the near future would find much better working conditions in the district. At Sault Ste. Marie the steel works were fairly busy on an order for rails for the Western States. In the Maritime Provinces manufacturing conditions generally were fairly good, and from the different industrial centres of Quebec and Ontario conditions were reported brighter. In Niagara Falls and Berlin districts there was an improvement. Textile manufacturing establishments reported orders from country points noticeably better and Western conditions improving.

Comparatively quiet conditions were reported in furniture manufacturing, though some slight improvement was noticeable in the manufacture of pianos and organs. At Woodstock, Ont., a number of waggon and furniture factories were running with reduced staffs. At Stratford, however, factories were running more regularly and with a larger staff of employees.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction in Canada, outside of operations being carried on in Alberta and British Columbia, was confined practically to maintenance work. In Ontario, some work was being done on the Hydro-Electric railway from London to Port Stanley, and towers to carry the wires were being erected along

*See *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915, p. 1018.

See special article elsewhere in present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

*See special article elsewhere in present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

the line of the road, which was expected to be in shape to be opened by about the end of May. This will be the first municipally-owned line to be operated under the Hydro Commission of Ontario. With the frost rapidly leaving the ground through which the Hudson Bay line passes, an early start on construction work was considered possible, and it was expected that a number of men would be at work by the end of April along the route. Work was being continued on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, on the Edmonton and Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and on the Pacific Great Eastern. On the last mentioned line a train service was put into operation on the section of the line from Squamish to Lilloet, 120 miles.

Oil burning locomotives are to be used on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Edmonton and Prince Rupert, and excavations have been started at Fort George, B.C. for the erection of oil tanks for use in this connection.

The floating dry-dock at Prince Rupert was expected to be ready for use in May. The ship repairing plant in connection with the dock was already completed.

Construction work on the Rogers Pass tunnel project was being actively prosecuted.

General Transport.

Conditions in general transport were fair. Rail shipments from Sydney were reported fairly heavy. At St. Thomas, Ont., traffic on the railways was not so brisk as during February. Considerable reductions were made in the working forces of the Michigan Central, both traffic and locomotive employees being affected. The Pere Marquette reported the month quieter and a number of spare men left the service because they could not make enough to pay them to stay on the spare list. Shopmen employed by the Pere Marquette reported a good average month. At Ottawa, the Canadian Pacific Railway has made an ar-

range where by all its passenger trains will be run in and out of the Grand Trunk central station, the Canadian Pacific continuing to use their old station on Broad street for freight only. The change was expected to go into effect about June.

A statement of the earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway for February shows an increase in net profits over the corresponding month in 1914 of \$507,438.

The continued operation of "jitney" busses in Vancouver resulted in considerable reduction of staff by the Street Railway Company. The jitney bus movement was also extending to other cities not only in the West but in Eastern Canada as well.

Navigation, it was expected, would open several days earlier than last year. Ice breakers were clearing a channel at different points along the St. Lawrence and at Port Arthur. Conditions at the latter point also indicated an early opening of navigation on the lakes.

Some 26 Canadian freight steamers of the Upper Lakes fleet have been chartered by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company for service between Canada and the West Indies and South America. These steamers, it is understood, will be returned to the lakes in sufficient time to engage in the grain movement from upper lake ports in the fall.

The Trades.

Building.—Conditions amongst the building trades were fairly good in the Maritime Provinces, and slight improvement was shown in a few localities in Quebec and Ontario. Generally, however, there was a marked quiet in building operations.

Metal.—Metal trades were fairly busy, large orders for munitions of war distributed throughout the country being responsible for most of the activity.

Printing.—There was little change from the conditions of the previous month, most of the printing trades being fairly well employed.

Clothing.—With the approach of the spring season there was some improvement in clothing trades, though not to the extent usual for the time of year. Shoe workers continued fairly busy.

Textile.—Orders for textiles were reported brisker, and conditions for workers continued fairly good.

Woodworking.—There was little change in conditions of woodworking trades. Furniture factories were not very busy, but improvement was shown among piano and organ workers.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Trades employed in tobacco preparation were quiet. Easter trade improved conditions among confectioners.

Leather Trades.—Leather trades were fairly active.

Transport.—Pending the opening of navigation longshoremen continued quiet. Employment amongst railroad employees showed a falling off from conditions of the previous month.

Unskilled.—Conditions amongst unskilled trades showed a slight improvement. Towards the latter part of the month milder weather in many localities gave considerable employment in street cleaning, and more active operations were carried on in sewer construc-

tion and similar works. The demand for farm help continued, and quite a number of men were placed on farms by immigration agents and representatives of Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During February, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$36,201,826 and \$38,946,771 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. The decrease for the eleven months period ended February 28, 1915, against the same period of 1914 amounted to \$32,537,766. The total value of domestic exports during the eleven months period ended February 28, 1915, was \$364,300,581, as compared with \$404,888,632 for the same period of 1914. During February a decrease was shown in the products of the mine and increases in the products of the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:—

Canadian Trade, February, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of February.		11 Months ending February.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	25,511,846	21,956,997	375,185,589	255,965,743
Free goods.....	13,029,199	13,955,913	190,032,181	158,994,244
Total.....	38,540,045	35,912,910	565,217,770	414,959,987
Coin and Bullion.....	406,726	288,916	13,826,180	131,546,197
Grand Total.....	38,946,771	36,201,826	579,043,950	546,506,184
Duty collected.....	6,822,925	5,919,560	97,806,874	70,625,636

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of February.				11 Months ending February.			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,046,146	1,133	3,274,626	31,975	52,469,690	183,993	45,743,979	319,912
The Fisheries.....	1,370,492	8,188	1,800,710	12,534	19,153,286	90,006	17,621,504	122,995
The Forest.....	1,961,206	1,080	2,342,590	3,120	40,037,151	592,415	39,203,742	480,754
Animals and their produce.....	3,427,188	53,249	4,816,610	84,635	50,147,059	1,150,718	68,914,494	2,542,835
Agriculture.....	5,058,785	30,493	7,616,411	25,053	191,707,483	8,555,895	122,307,905	34,910,898
Manufactures.....	4,674,709	447,843	8,982,639	1,003,316	51,204,162	9,436,660	69,938,711	7,690,158
Miscellaneous.....	14,561	102,412	47,691	79,991	108,617	2,777,565	563,579	3,185,705
Total merchandise...	20,553,087	649,396	28,881,277	1,240,624	404,887,448	22,787,282	364,299,914	49,253,257
Coin and Bullion.....	1,000	858,887	99	2,529,989	1,184	12,955,190	667	7,572,220
Grand Total Exports.	20,554,087	1,508,283	28,881,376	3,770,613	404,888,632	35,742,472	364,300,581	56,825,477

The February, 1915, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$1,198, the total at the end of February being \$113,976,736. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$331,415,179 and \$329,916,730, for February and January respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$97,789,392 as compared with \$97,192,699, an increase of \$596,693. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$38,437,903, and other current loans to \$771,635,208. During January, 1915, the total amount of these was \$806,071,716. The figures, therefore, for February show an increase of \$4,001,395.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of February, 1915,

amounted to \$10,523,344.71, as compared with \$9,698,120.91 for the month of February, 1914. For the eleven months ended February 28, 1915, the total amount was \$120,056,952.19, as compared with \$148,799,636.64 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account for February, 1915, was \$2,208,765.09, as compared with \$2,764,497.99 for the month of February, 1914. The total expenditure for the eleven months ended February 28, 1915, was \$38,962,124.40, as compared with \$42,240,561.77 during the corresponding period of 1914. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$1,554,416.34 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$654,348.75 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

*Landslide at Britannia Mines, B.C.
Number of Employees Killed
and Injured.*

ON March 22 a snow and land slide at Britannia Mines, Howe Sound, B.C., resulted in the death of a number of employees of the mines and injury to others. The company's bunk-houses, store-houses, rock house, mine office, etc. were wrecked and a great deal of damage done. At the end of the month 33 bodies had been recovered and it was estimated that 20 were still missing. Some 30 men were reported injured. At the coroner's inquest, held a few days after the accident, the jury returned a verdict "that victims came to their death from injuries as a result of a slide of snow and earth at Britannia Mines on March 22, on or about 12.05 a.m." Most of those killed and injured were of English Canadian and American nationality, there being, however, a number of Austrians, Servians and Japanese among the victims of the disaster.

British Columbia and Quebec Legislatures Prorogued.

During March the sessions of the British Columbia Legislature and of the Quebec legislature were concluded. Both Legislatures passed a number of measures dealing with questions affecting labour and industry, full reviews of which will be given in later issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

Lumbermen's Safety Association Organized for Ontario.

A Lumbermen's Safety Association, organized to represent employers in the lumber and kindred industries in connection with the administration of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act has been formed, with head offices at

Toronto. The objects of the Association are to promote and carry on the work of prevention of accidents in the lumbering industry.

*Ontario Association for the Promotion
of Technical Education. First Anniversary Convention to be Held
April 7, 1915.*

The Ontario Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, the organization of which has been referred to in a previous issue of the *Labour Gazette** has issued a call for its first anniversary convention, which will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 7, 1915. The sessions have been arranged so that advantage may be taken of the meetings of the Ontario Educational Association which take place in the Toronto University buildings on the same date. Sir Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Dominion Commission of Conservation, will speak on "Technical Education as a Pressing National Problem"; and Dr. J. W. Robertson will give an address on "Education for Occupations in Ontario". Other speakers will be Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario; Hon. Dr. Pyne, Ontario Minister of Education; Dr. Merchant, Ontario Government Director of Technical Education; Dr. A. C. McKay, Principal Toronto Technical Schools; Mrs. F. H. Torrington, President National Council of Women, and Messrs. Charles R. McCullough, Hamilton, and James Simpson, Toronto.

Since its establishment the Ontario Technical Education Association has issued several numbers of *Training*, the official organ of the Association, which is published each month at a subscription price of \$1 per annum. *Training* is devoted to special articles on various

* See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1914, p. 640.

phases of Technical Education by authorities on the subject and to a review of the general activities of the Association.

Shipping Federation of Canada—Election of Officers.

At its annual meeting held in Montreal, March 2, the Shipping Federation of Canada elected the following officers: Andrew A. Allan, president; J. R. Binning, treasurer; E. W. Foulds, assistant treasurer. Members of the various committees were also elected as well as representatives of the respective steamship lines. The committee on Harbour Equipment is composed of Messrs. Andrew A. Allan, W. L. Gear and John Torrance, Mr. Thos. Robb, being manager and secretary.

Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council Annual Report, 1914.

The report of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council for 1914, recently issued, shows that while the year was unfavourable for organization work, the Council was able to organize two new unions, Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses, and Glove Makers. Attention is directed, in connection with the subject of organization to the language difficulty among foreign workmen. A Trades and Labour Council was organized at Transcona during the summer, and a number of jurisdictional troubles were adjusted. On April 1, 1914, the per capita tax was in-

creased from 2 cents to 3 cents a month, the increase having been approved by referendum vote of the local unions concerned.

The report makes reference to the industrial depression which commenced in the fall of 1913 and to the efforts made by the Council to meet lack of employment and distress. The activities of the Council in regard to labour legislation are dealt with, and it is pointed out in this connection that legislation affecting bartenders, elevator operators and the protection of building trades was passed by the local legislature. Reference is also made to the appointment of factory inspectors. The question of fair wage schedules in government contracts is also dealt with, and a number of what the Council regards as unsatisfactory features in connection with fair wage regulations are pointed out.

The question of Sunday employment of restaurant employees and stationary engineers and the efforts of the Council to secure a weekly day of rest for these occupations is referred to. The report also dealt with the Council's work in regard to a number of municipal and school matters.

The report shows that there were at the end of the year about 60 unions affiliated with the Council. The financial statement shows receipts of \$2,668.28; disbursements \$1,948.40, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of \$719.88. Assets were \$1,030.55, and there were no liabilities.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The labour market was somewhat better for the month of March. The opening up of the Amherst Foundry Company, which had been closed on account of having no orders, has assisted materially. The mobilization of troops in

Amherst has greatly helped the wholesale and retail merchants, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc. The cost of living remained about the same.

There was practically nothing being done in connection with agriculture in the district; that is, in the way of farming.

A snowfall of about a foot during the month assisted lumbermen somewhat.

This was the heaviest snowfall in the district during the winter months.

Coal mining remained about the same; all the mines working well up to full time.

The Amherst Foundry has received a large order for bath tubs, on which they started the first of the month. This order will keep this concern running at full capacity for some months and will greatly relieve the labour situation.

Halifax.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of labour during the month of March. There were fewer unemployed carpenters and joiners than during the month of February, and the usual spring housecleaning has caused a demand for some painters, although both trades reported a number of men unemployed.

Weather conditions being favourable to outside work, builders were enabled to make an earlier start than had been anticipated.

Bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and plasterers reported no improvement in their respective trades, and the outlook was not very promising of much activity for the next month or two.

Printers and the allied crafts have had an active month.

A large portion of the Furness-Witby pier collapsed on February 27, carrying with it about 1,000 bags of flour and beans, part of the cargo of the Belgian relief steamer "Camino." Fortunately it was not attended with any loss of life. A survey of the damage indicates it will reach \$40,000 to \$50,000. Repairs to the wharf and sheds were being made.

There was considerable activity in the dry dock during the month, several steamers having reached port in a disabled condition, requiring repairs that gave employment to quite a number of mechanics and helpers.

Longshoremen, freight handlers and others employed along the waterfront reported conditions not very brisk. The

work has been busy at times, but not enough to provide employment for all.

Investigation showed that about 180 Russian labourers were out of work in Halifax, and in need of assistance, and at the request of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor the city stone sheds were opened, to give them as well as others that may need assistance an opportunity to earn a few dollars weekly, to tide them over until the spring activity commenced.

An Act to provide for compensation to workmen for injuries sustained and industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment was introduced in the Provincial Legislature March 3. The Act is almost identical with the legislation now in force in Ontario, and is looked upon by the Nova Scotia workmen as an improvement over the present Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act. Representatives of labour have appeared before the House urging the passage of the Bill, while on the other hand representatives of capital and also representatives of insurance companies have raised objection to its adoption.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were unchanged during the month. The leading industries had about the same daily outputs of steel and coal, while smaller works were under last month's conditions. Prospects for brisker trade were said to be good and April may show better results. The city tradesmen were still affected by adverse and quiet conditions.

The collieries worked a little over three days per week. Banking in the coal heaps continued, but not to the same extent as last season. Very little new work was opened up during the winter, as summer outputs can be easily obtained from normal development.

The steel trade was fairly good. The Sydney plant operated at sixty per cent. of its capacity, while the Sydney Mines steel operations were up to capacity. Prospects were fairly good in the steel

and coal trades, and it was expected the near future might find much better working conditions in the district.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy.

The city carpenters and other allied trades were quiet. Unskilled labour was well employed.

Wholesale and retail trades did a fair amount of business.

There was no change in the price of staple articles.

Truro.

Labour of all classes was fairly well employed. Toward the end of the month there were quite a few idle, owing to the usual quietness between the cessation of work in the woods and the beginning farm and other spring work. The demand for farm help will be quite extensive, owing to the contemplated increase in crop acreage, about 30 per cent. in this county, in comparison with last year.

It was a little too soon to estimate building and other operations, but on March 24 the ratepayers voted \$36,000 on capital account for enlargement to the central fire station, sewerage, light, water extension, street paving, and concrete sidewalks. The bonds that are about to be issued bid fair to sell strong.

Two weeks' snow during the month added much to the value of the lumber cut throughout the district.

Indications were that business, both wholesale and retail, was opening up satisfactorily.

Industries were all running full time, with encouraging improvement in the Truro Engineering Works owing to special orders.

Painters, printers and tailors were fairly well employed.

Railway transportation was about the same as the month previous.

The ribbon wood works at Stewiacke were running steadily, also the chair factory at Bass River.

The coal mine at Kemptown was being put in readiness for a forward movement.

The pipe works at Londonderry remained idle.

The cost of living ran evenly during the month, but the month's close showed an upward tendency on meats, due chiefly to the Easter trade stock buying.

On the whole the month was quite encouraging.

Westville.

Regarding the employment of labour, generally, there was little or no change from last month, though conditions were somewhat duller than the corresponding month of last year.

Although there was an ample supply of labour, still there were comparatively few unemployed.

The Canada Tool and Specialty Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company were still busy manufacturing special material for the War Department.

Inactivity in the mining and steel industries caused a material falling off in railway traffic, comparing it with last year. The advance in wages given by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company will last at least while orders are being executed for the War Department.

A new machine shop has been opened in New Glasgow under the name of The New Glasgow Machine Company.

Wholesale and retail trades reported only a fair volume of business.

Lumbering camps were running full time the whole month. The absence of snow during the first half of the month was some drawback, but later heavy snowfalls were the means of livening up the moving of deals, and unusually heavy shipments were made during the latter half of the month.

The coal mines at present operating in the locality are running about two-thirds time. The Allan shafts, at which an explosion occurred in December, have not yet been opened, but an attempt to do so is expected.

Manufacturing in the locality was, with the exception of those plants working on war supplies, very quiet.

Building trades, metal engineering, woodworking and furnishing trades were also quiet.

Eureka Woollen Mills were running overtime, executing orders for the War Department.

Clothing and leather trades were quiet. Butchers, bakers and ice cutters were active. Barbers, clerks, hotel employees and laundry workers were quiet. Those engaged in transport, fair. Unskilled labour, quiet.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

There was little of note to chronicle since the report for February. Industrial activity appeared to go along in its usual course.

The spring outlook seems not to differ from previous years in so far as local activities are concerned. With the opening of navigation commercial activity will brighten.

No changes were reported in rates of wages.

The Bruce Stewart Company has suffered by the destruction of part of its works by fire to the extent of ten thousand dollars. The firm will at once rebuild on a larger scale.

Farmers were getting in shape for spring work. Fishing was dull. Lumbering was fairly brisk, and the mills were busy.

Carpenters and, in fact, all trades appeared to be busy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

A slight improvement was noticeable in the labour market during March over the preceding month, and with the advent of spring the prospects looked bright for the coming summer in the building trades. Outside building operations were quiet during the month, but inside workers were fairly well employed. The demand for unskilled labour failed to improve materially, although the city employed a number of men in the usual spring street cleaning.

Farmers were busy getting ready for their spring work. Lumbermen have finished cutting and were waiting for the streams to open up and bring down the cut of logs, while the sawmills were getting everything in readiness for the season's work.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good, and some of the dry goods men stated that their business was better than it was during the same period last year.

The cost of living was much the same as in the previous month, except that there was a decrease in the price of butter and eggs, while potatoes were procurable at a very low figure in comparison with previous years.

Moncton.

The conditions of the labour market during March, taken upon the whole, has been fairly normal, presenting marked activity in several lines, steadiness in many others, and only a few that could be classed as abnormally quiet. The number of unemployed did not appear to be large and was mostly limited to unskilled labour. Cases of destitution were rare and were treated by local church charities, few calls for help being made upon the Municipal Home Board. The outlook for the coming season was good, and it was confidently expected that when spring weather conditions be-

came settled the volume of employed labour would exceed that of last year.

Specially active conditions prevailed in the woollen mill, the underwear factory, and the Maritime Hat and Cap Company Works, owing to the filling of large orders for military equipment. Leather workers were also busy from the same cause. The Paul Lea Wood-working Company, Ltd., were also actively operating, preparing stock to meet the builders' demands during the coming season, which from the number of buildings, both public and private, at present projected appear very considerable. Excavation work upon the Main street subway was also in progress and a considerable number of labourers were employed.

The City Council are asking legislation to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of \$178,000 for the erection of a city hall and market, water system extensions, and other purposes. The Board of School Trustees are considering plans for the erection of a new building to replace the Aberdeen school recently destroyed by fire, to cost approximately \$90,000. New Methodist and Presbyterian churches are also to be erected during the coming season, the contract for the latter having been let.

Real estate movements were slow, but prices firm. Retail trade was average, and wholesale trade fair.

Rents were steady and line of choice limited, there being very few unoccupied houses.

Farmers had another quiet month. Absence of snow roads interfered considerably with the performance of work usual at this season. The mild winter has been favourable to the maintenance of stock. Demand for hay seemed small and shipments were light. Potatoes also were in little demand, with large quantities in stock that could be placed in the market. Country market prices were as follows: potatoes, 35c to 45c per bushel; beef, per quarter, 8c to 10c per lb.; pork,

11c to 12c per carcass; fowl, 20c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 25c per dozen; butter, 28c to 30c per lb.

The annual convention of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was held at Fredericton March 11-13, and was well attended.

Newcastle.

The labour market was somewhat brighter this month than the previous one, and although a large number of men were idle they were almost wholly unskilled workers, and it is a general thing for this class to be idle at this period of the year.

Building trades were particularly active, preparing for the season's work. All of these tradesmen were busy, and the outlook for the coming summer was very - encouraging. Besides the new Miramichi hospital at Newcastle a new railway station will be erected at Derby Junction to replace the one destroyed by fire on March 10. The town of Chat-ham will erect a concrete dam 25 feet high to create a storage basin to hold 16,000,000 gallons of water as a reserve supply. The cost of this work is estimated at \$20,000. At Bathurst a brick store will be erected by W. J. Kent & Company, besides a number of other dwellings and stores which were under consideration.

There was practically no activity in the agricultural or fishing industries.

Lumber operators have finished their work in the woods for the season and all the logs are now on the landings awaiting the opening of navigation. The annual meeting of the North Shore Shingle Association was held recently at Bathurst. This association was formed early in 1912. Its records show a marked improvement in the business, and the output for 1915 is expected to exceed that of last year when the total output of the mills of the association was approximately 250,000,000 shingles, at a value of \$600,000.

All local industries were working steadily, and business showed a marked improvement in all lines.

St. John.

An improvement was discernible in the labour market with approach of spring, and business generally was improving.

Stetson, Cutler & Company's mills started sawing, giving employment to a large number of men.

The following comparative statement of exports of lumber to the United States from St. John during the month of February show a decrease of \$35,-151.38:—

	Feb., 1915.	Feb., 1914.
Lumber	\$ 2,326 68	\$24,368 92
Wood pulp	36,447 33	44,298 46
Laths	11,553 58	13,535 94
Shingles	722 50	3,929 50
Pine boards	168 14	236 80
Total	\$51,218 24	\$86,369 62

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending March 25 were \$5,652,237, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,-681,592, being \$29,355 greater in 1914 than in 1915, and \$261,002 in excess of the four weeks ending February 25 of the current year.

The savings bank statement for the month of February is as follows: withdrawals, \$72,058.41; deposits, \$63,-363.81; an increase of withdrawals over deposits of \$8,684.60.

At the meeting of the Associated Charities, held on March 10, the secretary reported as follows: applications received, 235; requests for employment, 65 (17 men, 29 women, 2 boys, 3 young girls, 10 maids, 2 experienced nurses, 2 to do sewing); recommended, 30; requests for maids, 20; seeking relief, 29; employment found for 18; relief procured for 29; records given, 24; advice given to 25; letters written, 28; visits investigation (six for other cities), 13. Eight men asked for night's lodging and two for transportation.

Eggs have taken a big drop in price. The following were the ruling prices in the city market on March 27: eggs, 23 cents per dozen; beef, 12 to 28 cents per lb.; chickens, 32 cents; butter, 32 cents; turkeys, 35 cents; bacon, 22 cents; ham, 22 cents; rhubarb, 20 cents; tomatoes, 30 cents.

Gaspereaux were plentiful up river, several boats having arrived with good catches, and were sold at \$2 per hundred. Several boat loads were also secured in the harbour.

The manager of a large lumber company stated that, despite the shortage of snow, his company has succeeded in taking 10,000,000 feet of lumber out of the woods, and that other lumbermen have had the same chance.

Woodstock.—A new hay press has been installed by the Scott Company of Montreal in the large new building being erected near the Canadian Pacific Railway station. This was made necessary, owing to the company taking over the contract from Charles Cyr, ex-M.L.A., of Edmundston, who had brought some 2,000 tons of hay that he intended repressing for army purposes. The presses filling the contracts held by Phillips, Estey Company and the Henry McCain Company were being operated by day and night crews, which method will be followed by the Scott Company.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions in this locality have somewhat improved, a number of young men having enrolled for the third contingent and many others having been hired for logging operations during the present month, and the number of the unemployed has thereby been materially reduced. Wages for logging run from \$30 to \$35 per month. As the water is very low this year, lumbermen expect it will take many more men to do the work. If fine weather continues to prevail, the sawmills are expected to start operations about April 15.

Many young girls have been without work since last fall, and this condition is expected to continue for several months.

The cost of living was about the same as during the preceding month. Eggs came down in price, and butter went up.

Business in general was as good as last month.

The municipalities of Hull and Pointe Gatineau have refused the Provincial Government's grant of \$42,000 to build a bridge on the Gatineau river between the two localities, as the building of the bridge would entail too large an expenditure of money on their part, and have requested the Government to spend the money repairing the old bridge, which will answer all needs for several years to come.

Montreal.

During March a slow but none the less perceptible improvement in the labour situation kept pace with an increasing optimism in business sentiment as a result of the more favorable reports coming forward from industries which were almost at a standstill last autumn. At one time last fall buying had virtually ceased in the textile industry, but since 1915 began, several of the larger concerns have been booking orders at a better rate than they did at the same period a year ago. There has been an undoubted improvement in the business of the steel companies although a great part of the increase in business has resulted from the placing of war orders. At the same time the fact that there is a steady expansion in business, and that reports from some of the companies show the regular business to have extended as well gives hopes that the improvement will be of a permanent character. Lord Kitchener's demand for a greater output in munitions of war leads Canadian firms to expect a continuation of the Imperial business.

Travellers for Canadian Cottons, Limited, reported conditions very much improved since their last trips. Orders

for country points were noticeably better, western conditions were improving, and the company's aggregate sales for the months of February and March, according to Mr. A. O. Dawson, managing director of the company, showed a fair increase over the same months of 1914. As a result Canadian Cottons, Limited, was operating at about 85 per cent of its total capacity, which is not far from the maximum as textile companies always have some departments not fully occupied. The dye situation has not improved, the prices of dyes at the present time being five or six times as great as before the war. Before the large quantities in stock have been exhausted it is expected that there will be English dyes on the market.

March 31 was the last day for delivery on the half million uniform order given by the Imperial Government to Canadian firms, and most of them had manufactured up to the requirements asked of them. Colonel Barton was also negotiating for the supply of 300,000 clothes and polishing brushes, 50,000 mess tin covers and 100,000 leather bandoliers, delivery to be made by the end of April.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has secured from the Russian government an order for the manufacture of special war material valued at nearly \$80,000,000, and prices will be asked from forty to fifty Canadian manufacturers on the manufacture of parts. Ten and eleven months is the time limit of the order, and it is possible that the difficulties of transportation may lead to the establishment of a steamship line subsidized by the Government to operate direct to Russia, running to Archangel, by the Panama Canal to Vladivostok, or to Odessa, a port in the Black Sea, if the allied fleets open the way through the Dardanelles in time. A great deal of business will probably go to United States firms.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, reported active operations in all but the rail mill. Higher prices in England were helping the business greatly, but transportation

was the great difficulty and the company had chartered ten lake freighters to cope with the situation partially. Eastern steel companies are not competing with the Algoma Steel Company for American rail business. The manufacture of toluol as an indispensable product in the manufacture of high explosives is being undertaken by the Dominion Steel Company, and their \$100,000 plant will be constructed ready to begin operations by May 1. Mr. M. J. Butler, resident director of the Armstrong, Whitworth of Canada, Limited plant operating at Longueuil, stated that orders were coming in satisfactory volume, considering trade conditions, for their carbon and high speed tool steel, their twist drills, milling cutters, taps and dies. A number of foundries working on special orders were using considerable quantities of their product.

The wholesale grocery trade was fairly active. The wholesale paint and oil houses speak of increasing orders, retail stores have done a good business in the fine weather, and all the wholesalers without exception speak of a good country demand and fair city collections.

Despite the unfavourable conditions prevailing all over America in the steel industry the Canadian Rolling Mills Company, which is controlled by the same management as the Canadian Tube and Iron Company and the Colonial Wire Company opened a new rolling mill at its location on the Lachine canal which will employ in the neighbourhood of two hundred men. The capacity of the new mill is expected to be 45,000 tons of merchant bar iron and steel a year, the greater part of the product to be used by the other companies. Mr. J. Waldie, vice-president and general manager, said that there was a good demand from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, but not much new business from Western Canada. There have been large orders for wrought iron and galvanized pipe intended both for repairs and new construction. Since the outbreak of the war the company has shipped abroad a quantity of different

sized pipe as well as bolts, nuts and rivets. The Colonial Wire Company was running to capacity for export delivery on fine wires, wood screws and other products, and had business enough to continue at capacity for the next five months. This is new business for Canada as most of Great Britain's trade before the war had been held by Germany in these products. The fine wire will be used in the manufacture of beds and hair-pins. The small tonnage and the cheaper prices of German mills have kept American steel mills from specializing on this work before. The local company has orders destined to Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and India as well as Great Britain. Mr. Waldie expects that the company will be able to retain the business after the war. There has been considerable improvement in the business of both the pipe and wire companies in the last few months, and indications are that business in 1915 will be much better than in 1914.

The House of Browne, Limited advertises the opening of a new departmental store to occupy the old Ogilvy building on St. Catherine street, all articles to be sold for 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 and no other price. The date of opening was not announced.

The Chambre de Commerce is asking the Minister of Commerce to accept the proposal of the Ottawa Board of Trade to have a museum for foreign products that can be manufactured in Canada with full information to help out the interested Canadian manufacturer, but they suggest as well that Montreal would be the best place for such a museum as it is the greatest industrial centre and at the head of ocean navigation. They are also discussing with other public bodies here a proposal to have a bureau of information regarding the industrial possibilities and accomplishments of Montreal.

Every effort is being made to have the Grand Trunk Railway Company start the elevation of its tracks within the city limits during the present year. If

it is undertaken this will be the greatest work of the year, costing over \$8,000,000.

The Canadian Northern tunnel under Mt. Royal has been excavated to its full dimensions of 31 feet wide by 23½ feet high for all but the city end of the tunnel which is 3¼ miles long. A steam shovel and dump carts were continually at work enlarging the heading in the last half mile of tunnel.

The Trades and Labour Council during the month had to deal with a ruling of the American Federation of Labour that no central body in Canada or the United States could receive delegates into its membership from any national or international union which was not affiliated with the Federation. This would exclude from membership the Bricklayers' Union, the Stationary Engineers, the Federated Letter Carriers and the Civic Employees' Union, all of them important bodies in the Council. The delegates showed great unwillingness to obey the ruling, and they instructed the executive committee to bring the peculiar situation in Montreal to the notice of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour and to ask for a delay of a year. The Council also endorsed a request of the Waiters' Union to draw the attention of the Department of Labour to the fact that the salaries of waiters in certain hotels in the city had almost disappeared. The waiters wanted a living wage established so that they would not have to depend on tips for their subsistence.

On a complaint from the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union that aliens were employed at the Canadian Vickers Company, Mr. John T. Foster, president, said that he had seen the general manager of the company who explained that of the 1,780 men working only 150 were aliens who did work for which Canadian workmen were not available.

In announcing the organization of the Alliance of Hotel Service Employees and kindred trades, Mr. Louis Beuloin, president, stated that their object was to oppose all attempts to force the pro-

hibition of the liquor traffic on the public although they would advocate moderation in the use of intoxicants. The Alliance is composed of the bar tenders, waiters, cooks, cigar makers, brewery workers, Locals 18 and 24 of the Glass Workers including Glass Bottle Blowers and the American Flint Glass Workers respectively; Machinists, Stationary Engineers and Stationary Firemen. The permanent officers are as follows: President, Louis Beuloin, Brewery Workers; vice-president, B. Drolet, Cigar Makers; secretary-treasurer, S. O'Neill, Bar Tenders; executive board, the three officers and J. Gray, Waiters and J. Davidson, Glass Workers.

The new wage and time schedule presented to the Grand Trunk superintendent of motive power, Mr. Robb, by the board of adjustment of the engineers and firemen employed by the company, it is understood, requests an increase in wages of about five per cent and the establishment of fourteen hours as the maximum number of working hours at a stretch. No decision has been announced by the railway company as to what further action they will take on the notice sent out some time ago by them to their employees that their wages would be reduced, the amount of the reduction being based on the falling off in revenue for the six months prior to December 31, 1914.

The Montreal Locomotive Works have delivered six additional locomotives of the 4-6-4 type to the Grand Trunk Railway Company in order to meet their demand for engines to pull seven large cars in each suburban train instead of five as formerly.

The Patriotic Fund disbursements during March amounted to more than \$50,000, an increase of nearly \$4,000 on February. Of the 3,317 applications received all but 1,393 applicants have come because of men who enlisted after the first contingent went to the front. There were over 2,665 relatives of soldiers actually receiving allowances from the Montreal branch of the Patriotic Fund of whom 462 belong to the Franco-Belgian

section. There have been 266 maternity cases listed, 478 placed on the work list and 142 adults and 161 children provided with transportation back to Great Britain.

The Canadian Red Cross Society in Montreal, through its packing department is sending one hundred cases of goods each fortnight direct to the Commissioner for the Society in London.

The *Montreal Gazette* has started a tobacco fund for the Canadian soldiers at the front, having made arrangements by which tobacco and cigarettes with pouch and tinder lighters can be sent at manufacturers' cost, free of cost for duty and transportation, to the front.

The Charity Organization Society reports a great diminution of hardship in the city in March as reflected in the fact that the applications for relief have been only half those made in February. Mr. Rufus D. Smith has resigned his position as secretary of this body, and Mr. Robert C. Dexter, lately in charity work at Brockton, Mass., takes his place.

The Diet Dispensary has opened three new depots for the supply of beef tea, broth, jellies, etc., for the sick poor in addition to the two already established. During the winter they have done a large amount of relief work as well.

No decision has yet been made as to the manner of collecting the one cent tax on all amusement tickets sold in the city for the purpose of aiding the hospitals and other charities. A civic committee has been receiving suggestions by strenuous efforts and by the aid of personal subscriptions from the executive board members the Notre Dame Hospital is beginning its current year with a surplus instead of the expected deficit which led it to join with the General and Western to ask for civic aid.

Mr. J. M. Mackie of C. Meredith & Co., Limited, on returning from New York stated on March 18 that New York bond houses are busy delving into statistics of the financial standing of Canadian cities in order to decide what the future borrowing rates will be. He said that American bond holders are struck

forcefully by the surprising lack of proper sinking fund provisions, and that this does not aid Canadian municipalities which try to borrow in the New York market just now.

More than five million dollars will be expended for public works in the city in 1915, this representing the borrowing power for the year. The chief items in the programme are: \$1,300,000 for paving streets; \$900,000 for sewers; \$300,000 for sidewalks, and \$800,000 for macadamizing streets. This is in addition to \$400,000 left over from last year and available for work as soon as the frost is out of the ground. In the sewer excavations, waterworks, filtration plant and other public undertakings throughout the city there are now 15,000 at work, and Mr. J. R. Barlow, superintendent of the Roads Department, is of the opinion that there will be 25,000 before the summer is over.

A by-law will shortly be submitted to the City Council to regulate the stands and rates of the 100 taxicabs doing business in Montreal. The proposal is that fifty cents for the first mile and ten cents for each fifth of a mile thereafter should be charged in the day for as many passengers as the car will be allowed to hold. The night rate will be the same for two passengers and twenty cents for each additional passenger. Touring cars for public hire can charge \$4 for the first hour and \$3 for every succeeding hour, and limousines or closed automobiles \$5 for the first hour and \$4 for succeeding hours.

The City Attorney has given an opinion that newsboys and news vendors cannot sell magazines in addition to their newspapers without first paying a peddler's tax of \$100 to the city. This is the result of a protest of the regular book trade to the effect that irregular competition had made inroads on their profits.

The month produced two proposals from the City Hall to the Federal Government regarding unemployment, the first from Mayor Martin that the Federal Government should give an allow-

ance to everyone unprovided with work, and another from Controller McDonald that the Federal and Provincial Governments with the principal Canadian municipalities should make a \$100,000,000 loan to be expended on needed works throughout Canada and in the cities so as to keep everyone employed.

It is expected that the navigation season will begin by the end of the fourth week in April at the latest. There is lots of freight offering for shipment, and great anxiety lest there will be too few bottoms to carry it as a great number of the boats usually coming to Montreal are being used by the British Admiralty. The Allan Line will have a weekly service out of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific new steamships Missanabie and Metagama will be coming as well as a number of C. P. R. freighters. Other lines have only a fraction of their regular steamers available except the Manchester Line, but it is the fear that there will not be enough tramp steamers which is causing anxiety. There was the same fear last year but more came than in any previous season.

The Government craft in winter quarters at Sorel were ready for work at the end of the month, and the Lady Grey and Montcalm have a clear passage from the sea up into Lake St. Peter. The harbor crews are all in readiness, and they have been engaged in breaking ice in the harbor.

Twenty-seven lake vessels are stated to be in ocean service this year and the Canada Steamships Company has had fifteen of its freighters chartered for that service. There is a clause in the charters, however, allowing them to recover them for the grain movement from the West after August 1, if they desire. While not looking for a record season lake passenger agents expect that the European war will cause a large volume of holiday traffic to come north.

The ocean steamship companies have cut the second cabin rate to \$50 for a passage to Great Britain from Canadian ports. The Allan Line has also reduced its first-class rate by \$15.

In seeking a new agreement with the Shipping Federation, the 'longshoremen' make many new demands regarding wages, hours and conditions of labour.

During the last four months the Canadian Pacific Railway has kept its contractors working night and day to finish the \$200,000 contracts let for the reconstruction of the bridge over the Lachine canal so as to double-track the last remaining stretch of single track between Montreal and Brigham Junction, beyond Farnham. The plate girder swing span 239 feet 7 inches long, is the longest of its kind ever built. The double-tracking is already in service.

Lt.-Col. Lacey R. Johnson, general superintendent of the Angus Shops district for the C. P. R. has been appointed general welfare agent for the company to co-operate in the development of such voluntary agencies as the St. John Ambulance Association, the Safety First Movement, the Railroad Y. M. C. A. and athletic associations amongst the employees of the company.

Among items of news made public at meetings of directors of companies is that at their annual meetings, it transpired during March that the Laurentide Company completed the best six months in its history, that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company after a year in which the profits were insufficient to meet charges, have a more promising outlook for the current year, that even in railroad earnings there is a turn for the better, that the Ritz Carlton Hotel is beginning to show a fair profit, that power and public utilities companies are beginning to show some decrease in their earnings, that savings deposits and call loans during February reached the highest level recorded since the war started, that the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company does not consider the prospects for the first part of 1915 promising, and that the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, after a deficit of over half a million for 1914, expects increased tonnage, higher rates and a good passenger business.

Customs returns for the year ending

March 31 dropped 22 per cent from the \$24,732,198.57 obtained in the year 1913-14.

Local bank clearings of \$198,451,527 for the month of March exceeded February's total by \$35,000,000, and January's by \$10,000,000. Compared with the corresponding month last year, the decrease of \$13,734,526, or 6.4 per cent, is the smallest reported since the beginning of the war last August.

The following table shows the operations during the month of March, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered.....	187	34	221
No. of applicants for situations.....	321	34	355
No. of persons placed	176	29	205

Quebec.

The month has been a quiet one. The weather was favourable to outside work during the greater part of the month. Quite a large number of building permits for new houses and repairs were issued, and the project of putting up additional tenement dwellings to accommodate the increased number of employees in the Ross rifle factory has virtually been shelved, the feeling being that there was already sufficient accommodation. If, however, this factory should be still further enlarged, then new buildings will be put up to accommodate the employees.

The Carrier plant in Levis, afterwards the Canada Shoe Machinery Company—a very large machine shop that has been closed down some three or four years—has been re-opened for the manufacture of war material, and one of the big machine shops in this city was also being started up to start at this class of work. This shop expected to be ready to start the first week of April.

Farmers were getting ready for the sugaring season, the maples having already started to run in some places.

In the lumbering industry the season's cut was over, having finished about the middle of the month. Judging from reports the cut of pulpwood will be in excess of that of last year, whilst the cut of merchant lumber will be very much less. This will be in part compensated for by the quantity cut the winter previous which could not be floated to the mills because of low water.

A wind and rain storm during the last days of February, by breaking of lines, telegraph posts, etc., gave an impetus to employment for linemen. The first coasting schooner left Quebec on March 20, five days earlier than last year.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market showed a slight improvement. The Sherbrooke Construction Company has received the contract for a new school house to cost \$57,000, and has commenced work on the foundation. They also were repairing the store of La Cie Codere Fils, recently destroyed by fire. There were also several houses being repaired and some new buildings going up.

Farmers have commenced making sugar and syrup in this district.

The Silk Company has not started operations yet as the city has been busy repairing the building in which they are to start their factory. It is expected the company will commence operations next month. Some of the machinery has already been shipped.

The Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company are still busy working day and night, also the Jenckes Machine Company.

The Paton Manufacturing Company were busy, also Walter Blue & Company and St. Pierre, Limited, who are making military trousers.

McDonald College has been sending demonstrators and professors through this district giving lectures on sheep raising. It is expected these lectures

will result in more farmers raising sheep.

The mild weather has finished the snow in this district, which has about ended lumbering operations in the woods.

Asbestos mines in this district are all working, also the copper mines at Eustis and Weedon.

The contractors for the road between Sherbrooke and Stanstead had about 75 men at work, also 50 teams.

Sorel.

The condition of labour during the month has been satisfactory, better than in the foregoing month. More men have been employed in the various industrial establishments of the district and particularly in Sorel.

In this latter city there was at the end of the month, in the shops and manufactories, a great increase in the number of hands employed. At the Government shipyard, there were some 1,500 men; at the shops of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 150; at Sin-cennes-McNaughton's, 75; at the Poulbriand Company, 80; at the Sorel Popular Shirt Company, 80 men and women; at the Mica Manufactory, over 425 men and women; at the foundry and steel works establishment of Beauchemin & Son, 125, and in a number of smaller factories, from five to ten men; so that in all some 3,000 men, women and girls have found work in the various shops of the city and the district. This is quite an improvement in the condition of the labouring classes, as wages paid are generally at a good and fair standard.

This means that there has been a marked activity in Sorel, as also everywhere in the district, and as a consequence business has been good.

There has not been any modification in the cost of living, which continued high.

The Sorel Board of Trade is actively engaged in the task of establishing a technical school. The Provincial Government has sent, at the request of

the board, an officer to examine the possibilities of the opening of such a school here, and to report at once. That officer has been pleased with what he has seen in Sorel, and his report is sure to be favourable to the projected school, which will greatly be in the interest and to the advantage of labouring classes.

Farmers had much to do during the month, hauling their lumber and firewood and getting ready for sugar making, which has begun and promises to be satisfactory, inferior, though, to that of last year, as there has not been as much snow, and conditions have not been as good as last winter.

Quite a number of farmers have already begun to take to the market maple syrup in large quantity and some maple sugar. The syrup was sold at \$1.20 to \$1.30 a gallon, and the sugar at 12 and even 14 cents a pound.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during March was good, better than during the corresponding month of last year, and the prospects for the coming season were very encouraging. The building trades were quiet during the month, but besides two dwellings commenced, the Gamache & Langelier Company started a two-story brick and stone factory, 100 by 40 feet, having secured from the city a loan of \$8,000 for that purpose. A large number of masons, bricklayers and carpenters were employed on the work.

The various local industries were active.

The city corporation employed a number of labourers at street cleaning.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade was rather large and compared favourably with the same month of last year.

The cost of living was about the same. Eggs went down to 22 cents per dozen, but butter went up to 38 cents per pound. Rents were very high and were expected to go higher still.

Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

The general condition of agriculture showed no change from the preceding month. Farmers were busy selling their products and stock and doing the usual farm work. The maple sugar crop promises to be a large one in spite of the absence of snow from the woods. Farm labour was fairly well employed, but the offer was equal to the demand. Farm products were plentiful and sold at good prices. Dairy products were higher and found an easy market.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions continued quiet during March. There was no demand for help, either skilled or unskilled. The building trades were most seriously affected, as there was very little inside work going on. Manufacturing continued quiet. The Belding-Paul Corticelli and Cluett-Peabody Company worked with reduced staffs. The Singer Manufacturing Company worked four days per week and 7½ hours per day. The Standard Clay Products Company was fair with good prospects of increased activity. The North America Jewelry Company laid off the balance of its help and closed its doors for an indefinite period.

Nearly 150 men have been employed on the Richelieu bridge. The contractors have received new machinery which will allow more rapid progress on the work. A delegation from St. John's and Iberville recently had an interview with the Minister of Public Works to request the continuation of improvement work on the Richelieu river, urging that there were in the two localities 550 men out of work on account of the present crisis.

There was no change in the rates of wages or hours of labour. Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

Trade in general was a little more active than during the preceding month.

There was some change in the cost of living. Eggs, flour, potatoes and veal

were cheaper, but butter and sugar went up in price.

The general condition of agriculture was good. Farmers were busy selling hay and other farm products. Lumbermen reported a very quiet month.

Three Rivers.

There was a slight improvement in industrial conditions during this month of March over February.

The contractors for the new post office building were getting ready to start the masonry works April 1.

The Three Rivers Traction Company have **bought quite a fine building** to be used for offices.

A large annex was being built to be connected to the main building of St. Joseph's College.

All the transportation companies reported a quiet month.

Rates of wages and hours of labour remained the same throughout this month.

There was very little fluctuation in the price of necessaries, rentals, etc.

The farmers did not have much to do this month except making maple sugar, most of them starting on March 22.

Fishing was quiet.

There was a noticeable increase of work done in the woods over February.

All the factories were fairly busy.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Trade during the month of March was fair in the city and vicinity. Whilst some of the manufacturing concerns were running short hours all were employed. It was expected there would be considerable building in the city during the coming season. A large warehouse will in all probability be erected upon the new Government dock, and other buildings were being planned. Plans for a sewage system in the western portion of the city have been proceeded with, and at the next meeting of the

City Council a by-law authorizing same will be submitted.

Marsh & Henthorne's foundry has received a contract for the manufacturing of war material. The machinery for the manufacture of same was being installed.

The two lock factories in the city were busy, and have been so the greater portion of the winter. Both were kept running part of the time on eight hours per day.

In regard to stock raising, Holstein cattle are being raised quite extensively in this district. At the Belleville Breeders' Club sale recently 71 head were sold, realizing \$10,080, which was considered a good price. A considerable increase in acreage of fall wheat was sown in the district this year and the greater portion wintered well.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin for the month of March showed a decided improvement over last month, although furniture factories, foundries and shoe factories were away behind the corresponding month of last year. Trunk and bag factories, robe and clothing factory, some shirt and collar factories, as well as the Star Whitewear Factory, the latter working two shifts, also the Buffalo Forge Factory of Berlin were all busy on war orders, so that Berlin has not felt the hardships like other centres.

During the month the Flick Manufacturing Company moved into its new quarters on Queen street. The firm will occupy two floors and employs 75 hands. The company manufactures ladies' dresses and other ladies' garments, and will be able to turn out 900 garments complete in one day. The company has an order from a western wholesale house for 6,000 dresses designed by the company, and as soon as the lighting system is completed the firm will work overtime.

The Berlin Foundry Company received an order from a western contractor for 54 steel dump carts to be used on

the new water works extension at Winnipeg.

The building trades were still slack. No permits were issued during February. However, work on the new Merchants Bank was still going on, the stone work being up to the third storey. Work on the new incinerator was also going on, the firm using local workmen, only three outsiders being employed. The chimney will be 110 feet high, of buff brick.

The tax rate for Berlin for 1915 was struck at $24\frac{1}{2}$ mills, an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mill over last year. This was caused by the special tax imposed by the Ontario Government.

The Fire and Light Committee awarded the contract for 14 miles of No. 9 copper wire and the wiring to the Berlin Light Commission for \$1,339.69. The tender of the Star Electric Company of \$2,015.00 for ten fire alarm boxes, a 4-circuit switchboard, a motor battery rack of 60 cells and a motor generator and labour and material for installation was accepted by the Fire and Light Committee.

The Board of School Trustees will require \$59,384.04 for 1915, an increase of \$2,752.93 over last year.

The School Board has decided to do away with the teaching of German in the public schools of Berlin after the present school term.

The cost of living remained about the same. Eggs and potatoes took a drop, the former to 20 cents per dozen and the latter to 60 and 65 cents per bag.

Customs returns for February, 1915, were \$35,524.41 against \$41,144.55 for same month last year.

Tenders for a large addition to the public library have been called for and a fair wage clause is in the specifications.

Brantford.

Labour conditions have improved slightly during the month, there being fewer unemployed men at the end than

at the beginning, but conditions were far below normal.

The month commenced with three fires which gave employment to some while others were rendered idle. On March 3, the departmental store of the E. B. Crompton Company was completely gutted by fire and this caused the temporary suspension of about 125 people, while it gave employment to labourers salvaging the goods and to carpenters and painters in fixing up temporary business quarters for the firm. On March 4, the Gem theatre was destroyed by fire and 10 employees were rendered workless, while men of the building trades benefited through having the premises to remodel. Also, on March 4, the drying sheds belonging to the Canada Glue Company were damaged by fire and this caused a temporary suspension of work.

The Canada Steel Company continued busy with Government orders. The Heaton Automobile Company were busy, some of their employees being worked extra time. In the agricultural implement industry some of the factories have resumed full time. The Buck Stove Works re-opened at the beginning of the month but this was offset by the closing of the Radiator Works owing to slackness of trade.

The freight returns show an improvement for the month in business as do the bank clearings.

The customs receipts for February were \$45,838.18 which compared favourably with the same month last year. The number of permits being taken out for electric wiring in dwellings indicates that the electrical workers will have a tolerably good season.

The building trade was very quiet and but few permits were being taken out.

The Hydro-Electric Commissioners have called for tenders for enlarging their plant.

Unfortunately the price of bread took a further jump upward at the beginning of the month and at the end of the month cost seven cents per loaf of 1½ pounds.

The evening classes at the Collegiate Institute, for technical and industrial training closed their term at the end of the month. These classes have been well attended during the winter and have proven of great service to many who get their living by industrial pursuits. An exhibition of the work done showed a great improvement over that done in former years.

Farmers were getting busy with their spring work. In the sugar bushes, they are busy running syrup. Market gardeners were getting into shape for the season's work.

Manufacturing was slightly improved and prospects were brighter.

Railroad construction has improved with the opening up of the weather.

Brockville.

Labour conditions for the month of March were about the same as in the preceding month and there was more unemployed than a year previous.

Owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever the Whyte Packing Company decided to install a plant for pasteurizing milk. This plant was completed during the month and all kinds of milk and cream was being sold by this company.

Also on account of the impure water supply the Board of Health, Water Commissioners, and Town Council formed a joint committee to investigate conditions. As a result it was recommended to install a filtration plant in Brockville at a total cost of \$87,000 and also to divert the west end sewer into the main sewer at the east end at a cost of \$3,200.

The wiring and installing of electric machinery at the hydro station was about completed and the corporation has been asked to supply electric current for the line east of Brockville until some repairs can be made at Morrisburg.

Agriculture was active in the manufacture of maple sugar and maple syrup. Farmers were making preparation also for spring work.

Fishing was active in the vicinity, large shipments being made to Montreal for this season and this locality.

Manufacturing was fair on the whole. The St. Lawrence Engine Works was fair. The Gilbert Motor Boat Company has taken on some of the men laid off in the fall. The Canada Carriage Company was running full time but were not very active. The Walthosen Hat Corporation was running fair. The James Smart Manufacturing Company continued to run its plant five days per week with the exception of the wood-working shop and the brass works which were more active. The wood-working part was running full time. The brass department is running night and day shifts on war orders.

Chatham.

Labour conditions in Chatham for March compared with February showed considerable improvement in some departments. The building trades were beginning to show signs of activity, and although there were no large contracts awarded, a considerable number of small houses were started. Contractors on the hydro sub-station were rushing their contracts and expected to have the building completed at an earlier date than the contract calls for.

Nearly all manufacturers reported prospects becoming brighter.

Dry goods merchants reported trade fair.

Railway agents reported freight movements far below conditions of the corresponding month of 1914.

The cost of living remained the same, and while there were a large number of vacant houses throughout the city rentals remained firm.

Farmers were busy preparing for spring work. The number of acres to be cultivated the coming season with tobacco, sugar beets and beans and corn will be the largest in the district for many years, and many farmers were anxious to secure good reliable farm help. Fodder was becoming scarce with

many farmers. Hay was selling at \$14 and \$15, oats 65 cents, and feed corn 75 cents. Live hogs advanced in price to \$8.25, being \$1.25 higher than in February.

Cobalt.

Conditions in the north district were unchanged during March from the preceding month. The shortage of power was responsible for a portion of the unemployment, which, in Cobalt particularly, was marked towards the latter part of the month. A bureau opened by the town resulted in some 600 names being filed in a few days.

Ore shipments remained normal, but owing to excessive and prohibitive insurance rates on bullion very little silver was shipped in this form. As a goodly percentage of the silver is shipped as bullion there was quite a large supply stored at the various mines.

In Porcupine the power situation was also a subject of interruption to mines in a slight degree, but auxiliary plants assisted in keeping the mines working at practically full force.

It is quite likely that considerable prospecting will be done during the coming summer, and in another month, with the frost out of the ground, the call for men for bush work should assist in taking care of the unemployed.

No industrial activities have been mentioned in new buildings or works of any size for the coming year.

Galt.

Although the Council of the city of Galt, and the towns of Preston and Hespler, had created quite a lot of work and notwithstanding the fact about 400 men went to the front from this district, the stringency in the labour market has not been entirely obliterated. There were still a large number of unemployed walking the streets. While a number of industries seemed busy on Government work, and employers of mechanics have put some of their me-

in other departments on special work, in some of the factories men employed on certain articles were still idle. As the need of employees has increased the old hands have been considered first; thus the unskilled labourers have very little chance of securing employment.

While it was rather early in the season to make any satisfactory predictions concerning building operations, at the end of the month the outlook was very gloomy. Still everybody seemed to be hopeful concerning this branch of industry.

Guelph.

There was a slight improvement in labour conditions during March.

A company composed of local men has taken over the plant known as the Raymond Manufacturing Company, which has been standing practically idle for some months past.

Operations have been resumed in both the sewing machine and cream separator factories, about 60 hands being employed. The plant will run to capacity as soon as business warrants.

The Independent Tire Company, which went into liquidation some months ago, was re-organized on March 5, being taken over by a new company, known as the Guelph Tire and Rubber Company. Operations will be started April 1 with about 20 hands.

Building trades still continued dull, with the prospects for the coming season not as favourable as last year. Farmers, however, are taking advantage of conditions and considerable building will be done in the surrounding country.

The Sterling Rubber Company have found it necessary to enlarge their factory, work on an addition being in progress.

The Geo. B. Jackson Company of Westminster, Maryland, will establish a branch factory on Alice street, in the building formerly used as an axe factory. It will be altered to suit requirements and will be used for the manu-

facture of all sorts of railway signals, torpedoes and fuses.

The Toronto Suburban Railway Company has been granted a building permit for a transformer station which will be built on Bay street. The building will cost \$4,500 and construction will be commenced at once.

A winding-up order has been granted in the affairs of Sleeman and Company, brewers, of Guelph.

The City Council has struck the tax rate at 24 1-100 mills on the dollar.

Bread has advanced from 12 to 14 cents per large loaf.

Customs receipts for the month of February were \$15,745.92, a decrease of \$802.47 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

The Guelph Trades and Labour Council have decided to furnish two rooms, in the new addition to the Guelph General Hospital. This has been made possible by donations from the various local unions of the city.

Farmers were engaged in caring for stock and preparing for spring work. From the outlook at the end of the month there will be no scarcity of farm help during the coming season.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during March showed some improvement over the previous month, but were not nearly as brisk as during the corresponding period of last year.

The city gave employment to about 500 men on civic outside work. Nearly 300 of this number have been working regularly on full time and the balance were being given three days' work per week, for which they were paid in supplies from the Hamilton United Relief Association.

A large number of men were being employed in the new east end sewer, and it was expected that from 200 to 300 men would be required for this work until the end of November.

Arrangements have been made to haul all gravel needed by the municipality this year with day labour, the team owners to be paid \$5.50 per day, and to make a certain number of loads, according to the distance the gravel has to be taken. This new move will eliminate the old competition among the contractors, who would employ outside teams and undertake to supply an entire district for a given figure. Under the new plan the team owners are registered at the City Hall as wanting work, and each man will be given his turn until the city secures sufficient material in the various districts.

The newly formed garden club, which has for its object the utilizing of vacant land within the city limits for the growing of vegetables, etc., for those who need it, was meeting with marked success. Hundreds of people working on short time and those out of employment have signified their intention of taking advantage of this opportunity of procuring a supply of vegetables at practically no cost outside of their time spent on garden work. The Oliver Chilled Plow Company has offered the free use of any of its machinery for garden club purposes. This includes plows, seeders, harrowers, etc.

The National Steel Car Company was giving employment to about 1,200 hands and sufficient orders were on hand to warrant the running of the establishment on full time until the end of the year. The Canada Iron Corporation was again working full time, and indications were that the plant would be kept busy for several months.

The Hamilton branch of the Steel Company of Canada (the smelting works) had 1,500 men at work and was running night and day. The company opened its five open-hearth smelters during the month and was turning out three heats of 500 tons each of steel a day. The company has completed a new department for the manufacture of war material at a cost of \$100,000, and has put 300 men at this work. The rod mill, blooming mill and bolt and nut depart-

ments were also working night and day.

The Frost Wire Fence Company's plant was also working to capacity, and was having difficulty in turning out its orders fast enough. The activity of this concern has not been due to war material as its orders have all been for goods to be used within the Dominion.

The Dominion Power and Transmission Company was carrying on the construction of its big steam plant in north-east Hamilton. When this supplementary steam generating station is ready for operation it will have a capacity of 60,000 kilowatts, or 80,000 horse-power.

The Proctor-Gamble Company, which is erecting a \$1,500,000 plant in Hamilton, has decided to erect another large building, approximately 500x175 feet, in addition to the five immense buildings already under construction. The plant is being built with a view of getting the most daylight into the buildings and on all sides glass will be used between the brick and steel construction. The buildings are mostly four storeys high and have a fine appearance.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, has secured one of the largest steel contracts ever let in Canada, amounting to \$400,000. The contract is for work on the viaduct which is being erected by the city of Toronto over the Don Flats. The weight of the structural steel will be 12,800,000 lbs.

A new concern, the Dominion Sheet Metal Company, Limited, capitalized at \$300,000, has secured a site in East Hamilton and will commence the erection of a plant at an early date. This concern will have an initial capacity to manufacture 15,000 tons of galvanized sheets and provision will be made for the output of double this amount. Employments will be given directly and indirectly to about 100 people and the annual wage outlay will exceed \$75,000, while the volume of business will be approximately \$1,000,000.

The Franklin Steel Works, of Joliet, Ill., has decided to locate a branch factory in Hamilton for the manufacture of the calks for horseshoes. Incorporation

has been applied for, with a capital stock of \$40,000. A building formerly occupied by the Laidlaw Bale Tie Company has been leased and operations will start some time in April. The location of the Franklin Steel Works swells the list of Hamilton plants of United States parentage to the half hundred mark, with investments exceeding \$25,000,000.

The Harbour Commission has been busy during the winter months. The city dock at the foot of John street has been put into first-class shape, and is now available for storage purposes. During the winter 45 men were employed on reclamation work and it is expected that when this work is completed the Commission will have about 20 acres of good factory sites.

Inland revenue returns for the port of Hamilton for February amounted to \$95,827.21, an increase of \$10,279.89 over the corresponding period a year ago.

A reduction in the price of hydro power goes into effect on April 1, as follows: On residence lighting the previous rate of 4 cents per 100 sq. ft. plus 3 cents per k.w.h. with 20 per cent. discount has been reduced to a fixed charge of 3 cents per 100 sq. ft., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per k.w.h., less 10 per cent. Extra current to be charged for at rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per k.w.h., less 10 per cent. for prompt payment. For commercial consumers the previous rate of 6, 3 and 2 cents per k.w.h., less 20 per cent., will now be 5 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, less 15 per cent. Power rates have also been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

The tenders received by the Board of Control for some civic materials were far below the prices quoted in other years. In 1914 the price paid for asphalt was \$17.90. This year it is being offered for \$13.94. Road oil cost \$6.80 last year, and is offered for \$4.50 now.

Work on the Connaught Hotel was progressing rapidly and it was expected that the big million dollar hotel would be completed by the end of the year. The contract for the plumbing, which

amounts to over \$100,000, has been awarded to the Drake-Avery Company.

The summer time-table on the Hamilton Street Railway, which goes into effect on April 1, increases the number of men required to operate from 190 to 250.

A resolution in support of a municipal telephone system was passed recently by the local Trades and Labour Council.

Farmers were preparing for their busy season, and the supply of help was unequal to the demand, there being a big call for experienced farm hands.

That Hamilton has benefited largely by the Governments of France, Russia and Great Britain placing war orders in this country is shown by the fact that up to the end of the month orders amounting to \$12,000,000 have been given to local manufacturers for various war materials. There has been besides this a large amount spent in and around this city for other things such as shoes, uniforms, hats, wire fence, kitchens, etc.

Some of the large east end plants have constructed new buildings, while other concerns have taken out machinery they had in their plants to make room for special machinery required.

The Grasselli Chemical Company will erect a \$27,000 brick addition to their plant in East Hamilton.

Bank clearings for the month of March amounted to \$10,873,850, as compared with \$12,391,477 for the same month last year.

Since March 1, 1914, Immigration Inspector Hugh C. Sweeney has found employment for about 2,000 men in the surrounding district. Applications for experienced farm help are expected to be more numerous this year than for several years.

Kingston.

Labour conditions have changed very little since last month and there was little call for labour, but taking it on the

whole the unemployed question has not been so severe as was anticipated during the early part of the winter. The fact of Kingston being one of the headquarters for the overseas contingents no doubt has been a great help and a good deal of money has been distributed thereby.

There was very little new work and slight prospects of any for some time. Alterations were being made on the Queen's Hotel. The Canadian Locomotive Company has received an order to build two Mogul engines for a firm in Northern Ontario.

The Bailey Broom Factory was very active and was working overtime. They recently received an order for 500 dozen brooms. Five of the Montreal Transportation Company's boats have been chartered for trade on the Atlantic coast and will likely run from the American ports to the West Indies.

Inland revenue for the month of February totalled \$10,275.81.

A statement issued by the Light, Heat and Power department for 1914 shows a very satisfactory profit.

The tax rate for Kingston for 1915 will be 25 mills, the same as last year. The total revenue from taxation will be approximately \$290,000, an increase of \$7,000 over last year. The total estimated expenditure will be \$344,689.70 as compared with \$320,000 last year.

London.

Industrial conditions during the month improved somewhat, but were not up to the mark for this time of the year. Civic improvements had not yet got under way to any appreciable extent and indications for building operations were away behind last year, this month's permits amounting to about \$50,000. Several local firms had orders for special war material, but a number of the other war orders were completed.

The Board of Education has asked the City Council to issue debentures amounting to about \$200,000 for public school extensions this year. The board has also

asked for \$20,000 for a site for a new Collegiate in East London. It is also probable that a new industrial school will be built this year.

A representative of the Ontario Agricultural Department was at London for three days employing some of the unemployed to take positions on farms during the summer months, and he secured over 100 applications.

Considerable alterations have been going on continually at the Fair buildings, making them habitable for about 3,500 soldiers stationed in the city.

Towers to carry the wires are being erected along the London and Port Stanley Railway, and everything is expected to be in readiness for the electrification opening about May 24. This will be the first municipal line to be operated under the Hydro Commission of Ontario.

The favourable weather throughout March has allowed the farmers to prepare their lands for plowing, etc., prior to spring seeding. The run of sap this year was exceptionally good and a large yield of maple syrup was the result, which was selling at \$1.40 per gallon. The best apples were selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel; white butter was scarce and selling at 38 cents per pound. Eggs have come down to 20 cents a dozen.

Niagara Falls.

While there were few industrial changes during March, the outlook at the end of the month was much improved. Spring weather will bring new activity and employment in agriculture, transportation and public works. Locally, the building prospect is not good. No large buildings are projected. The city will have a clause in all public works contracts requiring the employment of union labour and a minimum wage of 20 cents per hour; \$27,500 was appropriated to enlarge the Kitchener street school.

Welland county will build forty-five miles of good roads this year, operating four construction outfits in addition to the contractors' plants. The expendi-

ture will exceed \$200,000. In the past three years \$223,500 has been spent.

Resumption of work on the new Welland ship canal will absorb thousands of men of many classes. Auxiliary works are also important. An extensive plant will be installed in sand-pits near Stamford to supply material for the canal works. A considerable number of men were working there.

The new waterworks system of Stamford township was opened.

Commercial conditions were fair.

Weather has been unfavourable to meadows, pastures and winter wheat. The fruit-growers and tomato-canners were still unagreed. The growers of the whole district organized and refused to sell tomatoes for less than 30 cents per bushel while the packers refuse to give more than 25 cents. Much land heretofore devoted to tomatoes will be sown with oats. Some oats have already been sown near Welland. The pickle factory will increase its pack this year and a jam factory is likely to be erected.

Net fishing in Lake Erie got an early start.

Manufacturing concerns reported as follows: Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, very busy; Thompson-Norris Company (corrugated paper products), busy, as good as last year; Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, very busy and will commence manufacture of vacuum cleaners in July; Dominion Chain Company, very busy, 140 employees; Spirella Corset Company, business increasing; McGlashan-Clarke Company (silverware), fair, working full staff 55 hours per week; Dominion Suspender and Niagara Neckwear Companies, better than a year ago; Wm. A. Rogers Company (silverware), rushed, have largely increased staff; Kinzinger Bruce and Company (carriage mountings), fair; Davis Acetylene Company (gas machines) fair; Pollard Machinery Company, fair, a few more men working; American Cyanimid Company, very dull; Von Gal Hat Company, factory shut down; several planing mills very quiet.

The eleventh unit has been installed in the plant of the Electrical Development Company, which completes the equipment of this plant. The capacity of the machinery now installed in the plant is rated at 147,000 horse-power, all of which is to be used in Toronto. The last generator was started on February 15. The first machine, a generator of 13,000 horse-power, was installed on Nov. 1, 1906. Four of this type of generators were installed, after which the size was increased to 15,000 horse-power, and seven of these machines have been installed. The generators are manufactured by the Canadian General Electric Company while the wheels are of the I. P. Morris type and manufactured in Philadelphia. The company was chartered to generate a maximum of 125,000 horse-power and the extra machinery is installed to protect the company in case of a breakdown. This plant is the first of the Canadian power plants here to be equipped up to its maximum capacity.

Port Colborne.—The smelting plant of the Canadian Furnace Company resumed operations, employing nearly a hundred men and this number will be gradually increased. The outlook for the plant is good. The cement mills were expected to re-open on April 1 with a full staff.

Welland.—The new \$63,000 high school was opened. A barbers' union was organized. The Plymouth Cordage Works were running full time after several months on short hours. Metals Chemical, Limited, was reorganized and the works will be enlarged. The Electric Steel and Metals Company employed many additional skilled men. The Canada Forge Company erected an additional building a hundred feet square, installed more machinery and added seventy-five men to its pay-roll, bringing the staff up to 200.

Fort Erie.—The R. T. Booth Company, manufacturers of patent medicines, assigned. Arrangements were made for the extension of the Niagara

Boulevard through this village and construction will commence shortly.

Crystal Beach.—This resort will open for the season on May 27. Extensive improvements are being made, the usual steamer services will be operated and employment in hotels, restaurants, amusement places, laundries, etc., should be as good as in former years.

Orillia.

The labour situation was but little changed from the previous month, but the pinch was naturally being felt more acutely by men who have been out of employment during the winter.

Except for the contemplated work on new buildings at the Hospital for the Feeble-Minded, for which \$95,000 has been provided, there was little prospect of building for the coming season.

With a view to stimulating the demand for home manufactures, the Board of Trade proposes holding a "Made-in-Orillia" exhibition in May.

The Bricklayers' Union has decided to advance the rate of wages for the coming season to 50 cents an hour.

Butter has been exceedingly scarce and dear during the latter half of the month. Beef and pork show a tendency to advance again.

Factories generally were doing very fairly. They have small staffs, but manage to keep them going. The Wood Specialty Company was running full time with normal number of hands, and reported business satisfactory. The Lock Works (National Hardware Company) had about half its usual staff. Slackness in the building trades affects this industry.

The Water, Light and Power Commission made another reduction of 10 per cent. in the light rates during March, the second in three months. It is estimated that the total saving to the light and power consumers will reach about \$10,000 for the year.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who organized a branch

last August, with 30 members, have announced that for the current season they will expect a uniform wage of 35 cents an hour, and a nine hour day. In the past ten hours has been the rule.

The general tone of business seems to be growing in confidence, and there is evidence of renewed commercial activity with the opening of spring.

Ottawa.

The probability of labour disputes in the near future proved the leading feature of the labour situation in Ottawa during March. In addition to the negotiations under way between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its employees following the announcement by the company of a wage reduction in April, the local Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Unions declined a request of the leading contractors that a wage reduction and a longer working day be agreed to; and a request by Journeymen Horse-shoers for the Saturday half-holiday the year round was refused. A number of agreements with the trades, including the carpenters, will expire in the next two months.

With the exception of unskilled labour, which continued to be very dull, and a few leading trades, the situation on the whole during the month improved slightly. War supply contracts continued to keep many busy, though no material increase in building activity was evident.

The proposal submitted by the contractors to local stonemasons and bricklayers calls for a reduction in wages and a return to the nine-hour day. The present agreement, which expires on April 30, provides for a wage of fifty-five cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The new proposition offers forty cents an hour. This was under consideration, though it was stated that under no conditions would the bricklayers and stonemasons consent to a return to the nine-hour day. The last agreement dated from August 16, 1909, with a fifty-cent per hour rate to April 30, 1911, the graded scale con-

tinuing until April 30, 1915. The forty-four hour week was granted on May 30, 1911.

A request from the local Journeymen Horseshoers to their employers, that the Saturday half-holiday be conceded the year round, has been declined. Last year the half-holiday was granted for five months but the Master Horseshoers have announced that it will not be granted at all in future.

The United Relief Committee, which during the winter performed valuable services in aiding families in distress, ceased its activities at the end of the month.

Urging that immediate steps be taken to aid the unemployed, a deputation claiming to represent 5,000 idle men in the city, waited upon the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals. Consideration was promised.

Carpenters, with the arrival of spring, found the outlook a little more hopeful and a number have secured work.

The completion of two big sewers during the month resulted in about 200 labourers being thrown out of employment.

To represent employers in connection with the administration of the new Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario, an organization to be known as "The Lumbermen's Safety Association" has been formed. This organization will promote and carry on the prevention of accidents in the lumber industry.

An order put into effect last August whereby the members of the Police Department were called upon to work seven days a week for six days' pay has been rescinded. From April 1 every member will be given one day a week off duty.

About 250 men were employed on the civic stone pile up to March 1.

Plumbers and steamfitters have resumed work on the new Customs Block.

The civic outlay on the stone piles, which led to 250 families being supplied with food during the winter, totalled \$44,000.

A bylaw to provide police superannuation has been laid over until next December by the civic authorities.

The Allied Trades and Labour Association has decided against putting itself on record as in favor of labour bureaux.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions for March were somewhat similar to those of February, with indications of a slight improvement. Several of the factories are increasing their hours and taking on more men.

Building had not begun to any extent. Some small contracts were being put through. Some improvements were being made on the town hall, which will amount to about \$500. The tannery extension was the only large contract under way.

Retail trade, in the clothing line especially, has been fairly quiet. The butcher business remained somewhat quiet, but satisfactory. The grocery business was quite satisfactory.

The Kennedy & Sons Company were preparing for the manufacture of special war munitions, and to this end have taken on a number of mechanics.

The wage of corporation labourers has been increased from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a day, and in one or two cases salaries lowered have been increased again.

Some 26 upper lake boats will be used for coast-ocean trade till such time as the grain will begin to move in the fall, when they will return to the lake trade. The captains have been taking a course to fit them for the changed conditions.

A by-law was passed by the Owen Sound Council, providing that all hotels, restaurants, eating houses and lunch counters in town must take out a license, which is placed at \$1 a year. This gives the police authority to inspect such houses.

The call on benevolent organizations has been materially reduced.

The United States Consulate has been moved from Owen Sound to Fort William.

Peterborough.

The condition of the labour market for the month of March showed some improvement over the preceding month but was not as active as the corresponding month of last year. In the building trades there has been very little doing and the prospect was not very bright. In manufacturing lines the iron industries have improved somewhat since last month.

The Canadian General Electric Company has been awarded some big contracts lately for meters, one from the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission amounting to \$40,000. The city has decided to buy its meters and transformers from the Canadian General Electric Company for the coming year. The Wm. Hamilton Company were enjoying busy conditions, having some contracts for saw mill machinery. The company has also secured a contract for the manufacture of war munitions for the Imperial War Office.

The woollen mills were active, also the pulp mills.

The tax rate for this year will be 24½ mills on the dollar for municipal and school purposes and 7-10 of a mill for garbage collection; besides this, one mill for the war tax, total, 26 2-10 mills on the dollar.

The city will have to pay \$164,615 for the property of the Peterborough Light and Power Company expropriated by the city and taken over October 1, 1914.

Merchants reported business conditions favourable but scarcely up to last year's mark.

Building permits for the month show a decrease in number compared with the same month last year but a slight gain in cost of work.

Bank clearings for the month of March were \$1,794,369, an increase of \$379,607 over last month.

The farmers were busy with spring work. Most farmers complained of the scarcity of experienced farm hands. Many of their men have enlisted and spring work promised serious difficulties. Some farmers think that help will be fairly plentiful by reason of the unemployed in the cities but most farmers have been discouraged by this class of inexperienced help.

Lumbering operations have improved somewhat with the advent of spring and the mills were doing a lot of repairing and getting their plant in good running order for the coming season.

Manufacturing showed improvement since last month, most of the factories working full time.

Lindsay. — A by-law to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$30,000 for the firm of Boving Company was defeated by a small majority. This firm have been enjoying busy conditions and the Town Council are going to submit the by-law again on April 15.

Port Hope. — Tenders for the work of installing the intake pipe, filters, pump house and reservoir of the new filtering system for the Water Commissioners have been awarded. The cost will be about \$35,000.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The situation has not changed for the better since last month. There was no activity in industry and no prospects ahead of any likelihood of activity. Commercial circles were very quiet and business in general could not be much more dull. Men were glad to get any work at any price.

The customs houses in the two cities were being completed and no new buildings were starting.

The work begun on the coal dock extension, Port Arthur, at the latter end of last month, was still in progress and employing several men; also the same firm, Barrett & McQueen are making additions to the Ogilvie flour mills, Fort William.

The Fort William City Council were employing men on sewerage work at \$1.25 a day for a nine-hour day. This is in the nature of relief work, the regular workers receiving 25 cents an hour.

There was a little fishing taking place on the lake in various parts, through the ice, the fish being brought in by dog sleighs.

All snow has gone and pulpwood and cordwood has to be brought in by wagon. There were two large freighters in Port Arthur loaded with pulpwood ready to sail when navigation opens.

The ice-breaker St. Ignace started breaking ice in Port Arthur harbor on Monday, March 29, and was far out in Thunder Bay with a good stretch of ice broken up. Another week's work and a good wind from the right quarter will effect a clearance of the ice and appearances were in favor of an early opening of navigation.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The month of March has been one of the quietest in the history of the city and its surroundings. There was a moderate amount of lumbering done, but the season for even this was over. In the building line the city and villages around have been unusually quiet. A very little repairing and that is all. In a short time there will be some stir as the new jail, court house and armoury in the city will be under way. Fortunately the destitution has not been nearly as great as was anticipated in the fall. The action of the Councils of Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton in securing timber in the woods for the unemployed who were experienced in wood-cutting helped materially.

Enlistments also absorbed a number who would otherwise have been a burden on the municipalities.

Provisions and rents dropped slightly during the winter, which had a beneficial effect.

There is to be a reorganization of the trap rock industry at Bruce Mines.

Work will shortly be commenced in the Merchant (iron) mill at Steelton.

The steel mill was working on an order from the Western States for rails.

Stratford.

Labour conditions generally showed an improvement over those of January and February. The factories were running more regularly and with a larger staff of workers.

A by-law was voted on and carried by the ratepayers of the city to provide \$72,000 for the construction of a new main sewer across the city approved by the Provincial Board of Health, and it is planned to get a goodly section of the sewer completed this year.

An officer of the Ontario Agricultural Department was in the city in the interests of the labourers and the farmers requiring labour. It is estimated that he met about 100 of both classes, with the result that many of the unemployed of the city have found work with the farmers.

The outlook for building activity improved considerably.

In the retail stores merchants reported an improvement over last month.

The customs returns for the month of February amounted to \$20,098.21, an increase of over \$2,000 for same month of 1914.

The farmers were quiet, except in teaming and marketing. Wheat was quoted at \$1.40 per bushel. Live hogs, \$8 to \$8.15 per cwt. The weather during the greater part of the month was mild and more favourable for outdoor work than is usual this month.

Mitchell.—The Mitchell Woollen Mills have received another large order from the Government for underwear, which will keep the mill running for some time.

Seaforth.—The Bell Engine Works has received a contract from the Government for the manufacture of material for the British army, and workmen were engaged in making arrangements for the work, which will require

new machinery. This will be installed as soon as possible, and when the work commences a night and day gang will be engaged.

St. Catharines.

The condition of the labour market continued quiet throughout the month, but it was hoped with the coming of spring building operations would improve. Employment in the factories continued fair. The McKinnon Dash Company has accepted another large order of saddles for war purposes.

The contract for the decoration of the post office has been awarded to Messrs. Starwood and Thurman. Good progress has been made on the abutments for the St. Paul street bridge.

The old wheel works building on St. Paul street west is being remodelled. The building which is owned by McIntyre & Cuthbert will have three storeys at the front and one at the rear.

The new Griffin theatre on St. Paul street was showing good progress.

Thorold.—Labour generally was fair throughout the month. The new market was opened on March 27 and proved a huge success.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The Dominion Dredging Company's scow, which was sunk in the harbour, has not been raised yet. The woodwork for two concrete cribs for Pt. Weller docks was completed in the harbour. The Pt. Dalhousie canning factory has agreed to pay 30 cents per bushel for tomatoes this season.

Merritton. — Labour continued fair throughout the month.

St. Thomas.

Labour was not so well employed, generally, during March as during the preceding month. March, also, was quieter than the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. Female labour was slightly better employed than during the month of February. The building trades

did not show the activity usual in March. Tightness of the money market was given as the reason for the withholding of contracts. No new work of importance was commenced during the month.

Traffic on the local railways was not as brisk as it was during February. A considerable reduction was made in the working forces of the Michigan Central, both traffic and locomotive employees being effected. The Pere Marquette reports the month quieter; a number of spare men left the service because of the fact that they could not make time enough to pay them to remain on the spare list. Shopmen employed by the Pere Marquette report a good average month. The Wabash reports business as being about the same as during February—somewhat better if anything, especially in the passenger department. No reductions were made in the working force.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

Farmers had a quiet month. The local markets have been well attended, good prices prevailing. The offering of maple syrup has been only fair. Prices ranged from \$1.30 to \$1.75 a gallon.

Manufacturing was quiet.

Railroad construction was quiet, with the exception of the work being done on the Hydro railroad, London to Port Stanley.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during March showed a slight improvement as compared with February, owing to the advance of the season and the departure of many of the unemployed to obtain work at other places. The building trade continued quiet, permits so far issued showing a great falling off as compared with previous seasons. The number of permits issued in February was 138, representing an approximate value of \$211,477, as against 328 permits representing a value of \$1,153,215 in February 1914. Speculative building, which usually forms a considerable pro-

portion of the total, was at a standstill as no money was procurable for that purpose and many of the buildings erected last year were still unsold. Architects stated that business showed indications of speedy improvement as they were receiving many commissions for plans and looked for a fair amount of building later in the season.

Rev. J. A. Miller, who has been engaged by the city in connection with the Civic Employment Bureau reports having placed about 100 men with farmers, the principal difficulty in finding positions for city workers being that the farmers demand experienced men, and are not as a rule willing to take men with wives and families. On March 25, 75 Toronto carpenters left the city having obtained steady work at Parry Sound in erecting buildings for Explosives Ltd.

The Canadian Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers are sending a number of their members to take jobs in Britain, having received word from English employers that work at good wages awaits all who desire it in the manufacture of shells and munitions of war. The first batch of 30 sailed on March 24, and will be followed by others. The Executive intends removing its members who are working in shops where low wages are being paid on special work and sending them to take Old Country jobs.

The Citizens' Committee appointed by the mayor to undertake to provide work for the unemployed has received the assistance of the Neighbourhood Workers Association in an active campaign. Some 65,000 circulars are being distributed asking the recipients to give work to one or more and the co-operation of the clergy in calling attention to the movement has been obtained. The Woman's Patriotic League has been able to secure employment for a number of women in factories. Nine offices, where the services of men or women may be obtained to do odd jobs, have been opened in different parts of the city.

Great destitution exists among the Italians of whom about 7,000 are out of work, and mostly without means.

The Dovercourt Land, Buildings and Savings Company on March 19, announced its second "Backyard Garden Contest", prizes amounting to over \$1,000 being offered for the best gardens in backyards, or vacant lots. Several hundred competitors were enrolled.

On March 22, work was started by the Canadian Pacific Railway on the subway on upper Yonge street, about 50 men being given employment. Preparatory work for the new station to the south of the tracks will be carried on simultaneously.

The Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission has awarded a contract for transformers to be used throughout the system to the Canadian General Electric Company. The cost will be about \$40,000. The Commission also gave out contracts to several firms, amounting to about \$35,000, for 7,000 meters.

The City Council has adopted debenture by-laws providing \$3,226,960 for various local improvements including the widening of St. Clair and Danforth avenues.

The final draft of the Board of Education estimates for the year, including buildings, sites and maintenance, amounts to \$4,175,029, as compared with \$4,604,000 last year.

Street Commissioner Wilson has issued an order that employees in his department living outside the city limits, must move into the city if they wish to retain their positions. This will affect about 30 men, many of whom have been trying to obtain homes of their own and will entail considerable hardship.

The Municipal Loan Association has made about 400 loans involving some \$30,000 and has had very little difficulty in making collections when the loans fell due.

R. G. Long and B. S. Sutherland of R. G. Long & Company were on March 1 fined \$50 and costs for violation of the Alien Labour Act by bringing three alien glove-makers into the country.

The Railway Committee of the Ontario Legislature has granted the Toronto Suburban Railway Company the right to operate its cars on Sunday over the line to Weston and Woodbridge and over the Guelph Extension as soon as that branch is in operation.

The National Labour Council has decided not to hold a parade on Labour Day this year, believing that the money could be used to better advantage in helping their unemployed members.

The metal trades were quiet but improving with fewer men out of work than during the last few months. Electrical workers were fairly well employed. The woodworking and upholstery trades were quiet. Piano workers were quiet. Printers and bookbinders were fair. The clothing trades were active in cases where Government contracts had been secured but otherwise were generally quiet. Boot and shoe workers had a fair month. Hat and cap workers were quiet. Harness and leather workers were active. The provision trades were steady; cigar makers quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees, laundry workers and railway employees had a quiet month.

Farmers were generally active preparing for spring operations. Farm labour was much in demand but farmers were not generally disposed to employ men from the cities as many who were sent out were stated to have proved incompetent. On March 26, the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers fixed the price of milk at \$1.28 per 8-gallon can, being the same as last year.

Newmarket.—The Canadian General Electric Company of Toronto has been awarded the contract for the supply of wire together with the transformer and other equipment for the installation of power to be supplied by the Metropolitan Railway Company. A new reservoir with a capacity of 100,000 imperial gallons will be installed in connection with the waterworks system.

Mimico.—The new Carnegie Library which cost about \$8,000 was formally opened to the public on March 2.

Windsor.

Owing to milder weather conditions the demand for labour has increased since last month, especially on outside work. Building has commenced on a small scale, at present, employing about 20 per cent. of the building trades in this vicinity. Most of the employed were being used in the general spring works, such as repairing, cleaning, etc.

Factory conditions have not improved since last month, the factories enjoying activity continuing to be those that have been awarded Government contracts on war material. Planing and lumber mills were still on short hours, most of them working three or four days each week.

The civic works department has not commenced any new operations, employing most of its employees on the cleaning of streets, alleys, etc.

In the building line tenders have been called for on a Separate school to cost about \$50,000; factory for De Vilbiss Manufacturing Company, approximate cost \$30,000; residence to cost \$5,000; rural school, cost \$7,000, and an artificial ice plant for the Bell Ice Company.

Owing to the number of unskilled unemployed some employers have reduced wages of unskilled men. Other trades and mechanics' wages were holding at the same rate.

The only unrest in labour circles for this year is expected from the Grand Trunk Railway employees, who have received notice that their wages will be decreased after April 1. The engineers and firemen are asking an increase of five per cent.

The cost of living has changed in flour being reduced from 25 lb. sack at \$1.20 to \$1.10. Beef decreased on an average of 2 cents per pound retail.

From the outlook at the end of the month Windsor and vicinity will have a fair year in almost all lines of business, with the exception of real estate, there being little demand for improved property, although unimproved property

has had a fair start so far. Agents reported a fair month in lots for homes, etc.

Farmers have had a fair winter so far. The wheat crop has not been injured as yet by frost, and has had a good start. Hogs have been very low in price this month, but were on the increase. Beef has been down a little, but prospects point to a larger demand and price within the next month.

Retail grocers reported a fair month, but with small collections, only obtaining about 25 per cent. of outstanding debts.

Railroads were only doing a fair business. It is reported that some railroads have reduced their unskilled labourers' wages to as low as 14 cents per hour.

A large number of people in Windsor and vicinity have found work in Detroit, there being a fairly good demand for skilled men there. Detroit expects this to be one of its best years, which will therefore assist the workers of this vicinity.

Woodstock.

There was practically no change in industrial conditions, although there was some evidence of a more hopeful tone on the part of some of the factory managers. This is true especially of the piano and organ manufacturers. Reports from both the factories were to the effect that orders were coming in more freely than has been the case for some time. The tight money handicap still remained, however.

Reports from the wagon factories and the furniture factory were less encouraging. The factories were still running with reduced staffs and on short time, but there was no certainty as to the future. Several other factories were either maintaining office staffs or running short-handed.

Some of the leading shopkeepers reported a marked falling off in business. Work has been scarce, money also, and the people have been simply compelled to retrench.

There has been, however, not much evidence of idleness. Factory managers say there have been very few applications for work. Most of the people have evidently adapted themselves to existing conditions. The city continued to employ a considerable force of men on outdoor work, and there will soon be an increase in outdoor employment of various kinds. The building trades were practically inactive, however, and the immediate outlook was not very bright.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The general condition of the labour market showed a continuation of last month's slight improvement. While opportunities of employment for mechanics have not been numerous, a fair amount of work for labourers has been available.

The remount depot still employed large numbers of men caring for horses and providing accommodation.

The city has announced its intention of extending the street railway in the east and in the west ends of the city, and connecting existing street ends. This will provide work for a considerable number of men.

-During the month there were decreases made in the wage scales of plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmiths.

There were decreases in the prices of eggs and of butter during the month.

Work will be started on the land during the next few days, weather being exceptionally favourable. A demand for suitable farm help was becoming noticeable.

The McDiarmid & Clark Company, the Borbridge Company and the Brandon Machine Works are now running full time.

Winnipeg.

Labour generally was slightly better employed during March than in February. The building trades remained

quiet, and it was not anticipated that there will be a very brisk building season. Engineering trades experienced a quiet month. The printing trades were not very busy. The leather trades were fairly well employed. Government orders kept garment workers actively engaged. Machinists were very busy toward the end of the month as a result of Government requirements for shrapnel. Unskilled labour fared a little better than in February. Two or three hundred men were sent out to farm work, and some 200 men left the city to go on railway construction and other works. Government orders for 53,650 articles of clothing were being filled by local firms.

A noticeable feature in the cost of living was the increase in the price of bread.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

March has been fair and mild and this has helped the carrying on of some trench work and other outside work being done by the City Council, but generally very little employment was to be obtained and the condition of the working class was worse than during the past years.

At a meeting of the City Council held March 16, it was decided to reduce the pay of the linemen in the employ of the city and in case they refused to consent to a reduction of the union rates they were to be dismissed. The linemen at first decided to fight the reduction and were backed by the other unions. They have been working only about half time for some months past and their earnings were about \$10 per week on the average. Owing to the hard times and the difficulty in obtaining other employment they were reluctantly compelled to accept a reduction of 15 per cent. There were about eight linemen affected.

On March 24, 28 men employed at the Terminal elevator in cleaning seed wheat protested against the 20 cents an hour

being paid by that institution. A committee from the Trades and Labour Council called on the manager and effected a settlement and obtained an understanding that all men employed for over sixty days should receive 25 cents per hour; under 60 days and over 30 days 22½ cents per hour and under 30 days 20 cents per hour. The men returned to work on the new basis after having been out a few hours.

Prince Albert.

There was practically no change to report in labour conditions. The period between seasons is always an anxious time owing to resources being exhausted before the demand for spring labour begins. There was practically no demand for labour and there were some scores of applicants awaiting an opportunity to secure positions.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bridge at St. Louis was completed but no definite work was started in restoring the grading into Prince Albert.

The season was not open enough to commence seeding, which will not be general for a few weeks. There has been a considerable decline in the value of poultry and eggs, but butter has taken an upward jump. There appeared to be a shortage of butter throughout the district and in some special cases as much as 40 cents per pound has been paid retail for dairy butter.

Lumbering was quiet. Much attention is being paid to the development of the Beaver Lake Gold Fields. Machinery has gone in and this district is likely to attract considerable notice this year.

An association has been formed with a view to cultivating the vacant lots in the city. Of these there are many, as Prince Albert is widely scattered, and many of them are simply breeding places for noxious weeds and mosquitoes to the detriment of cultivated plots and the comfort of the citizens. Should the association be able to carry through its proposals the effect will be not only to materially assist the labouring man by

adding to his store of food, but will remove the unsightly blots formed by these neglected spaces.

Reports from the north state that unless there is some drastic action taken to stop the commercializing in big game, in a few years the big game which are of such value to the district will become extinct.

Regina.

Employment has been very slow during the month. There were about 200 men employed at the exhibition grounds attending to the Government remount horses. About 140 of these have been discharged, owing to the removal of the horses.

There were no signs of any work opening up except on the farms. Commercial trade was very slow.

There were about a dozen engines and cabooses lying idle in the railway yards, the crews having been laid off.

The only change in the rates of wages was that reported last month by the city. The police force has also been added to the list. Members drawing \$1.200 or more were reduced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and all drawing less than this amount were reduced 5 per cent., to date from March 1. Some of the power house and street cleaning employees refused to accept their cheques on March 1, as the reduction had been made for the whole of the month. The question was brought before the City Council, and they decided to stand by their former decision, the cut to take effect from February 1. Some of these employees have since been discharged and are entering suit for their arrears of wages.

Farmers were beginning to engage their men for the summer work. Although seeding had not commenced, the supply of men for farm work was far greater than the demand.

The Provincial Bureau of Labour reported that during the past month the Bureau placed in situations from the Regina office about 150 men, whilst the Saskatoon office sent out practically the

same number. The average rate of wages was \$35 per month with board. The supply of farm labourers exceeded the demand, and the Bureau was experiencing difficulty in finding situations for the large number of applicants.

Saskatoon.

There has been little change in the labour situation. Relief measures have relieved the pressure of actual want but very little work of any kind has been started. A number of men have gone out to the farms. Very many more than there was demand for were offering their services.

No shortage of agricultural labour is anticipated because every other class of labour is depending on farm work alone for at least the first part of the coming season.

Two thousand dollars was devoted to street cleaning which gave some employment.

Actual seeding had not started but on every hand there was evidence of initial operations. Seed was being cleaned and machinery put in order. On every hand an early opening of the season was expected.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment in Calgary still remained about the same and the general impression was that conditions would become more acute.

The city has adopted a policy of inactivity. The relief work inaugurated by the last administration was nearing completion. Eight thousand dollars were spent to relieve distress last month through the medium of the Associated Charities.

The foundation for the cordage factory has been completed and no further work was being done there. Work was resumed to a small extent on the terminal elevator. Complaint was made that the contractors were having some of the

carpentering work done by piece work but upon the matter being referred to the Department of Labour it was adjusted between the parties.

The Western Tent and Mattress Company have received contracts for kit bags and waggon covers to the amount of \$7,000. The Great West Sadlery Company and other firms have received extensive government contracts which will keep the leather workers steadily employed.

On March 1 electric light for domestic use was reduced from seven to five cents per kilowatt hour. The electrical workers employed by the city have had to submit to a reduction in wages. The city has refused to negotiate a new agreement and the electrical workers have applied for a conciliation board.

Mine operators and officers of District 18 have been engaged in drawing up a new agreement, the previous agreement expiring on April 1. Negotiations have terminated and the tentative agreement has been submitted to the locals comprised in District 8 for a referendum vote.

A delegation from Calgary waited on the Provincial Government with a view to having a Provincial Institute of Technology and Art built in Calgary. The delegation was instructed to draft a bill satisfactory to the citizens and submit the same to the Legislature, which has been done.

Since February 15 the Civic Labour Bureau has sent 40 men to work on farms.

Edmonton.

The condition of the labour market during the month was very quiet, even more so than the previous month. There was very little demand for labour, skilled or unskilled. Recruiting for the army reduced the number of unemployed, which was estimated to be about 3,500 at the close of the month. The receipt of an order for soldiers' clothing created a demand for garment workers in the local factory.

The Edmonton Stockyards Limited, a company recently organized, started about 50 men clearing the ground on which it is intended to erect modern stockyard buildings the coming summer.

Relief work was carried on by the city the same as the previous month, each man working three days per week; 1,106 families and 428 single men were cared for during the month by the Department of Civic Relief and the Welfare Association.

Freight shipments were light and wholesale and retail trade continued quiet. Fourteen compositors employed in newspaper offices received an increase of two dollars a week, making their wages the same as machine operators. Eighteen printers in job shops went on strike to enforce a demand for a new three year agreement. The men were still out at the end of the month.

Milk increased one cent per quart. Eggs decreased in price. The prices of other necessities remained the same.

Owing to very warm weather farmers commenced preparations for their spring work much earlier than previous years. There was considerable demand for experienced farm hands at the close of the month.

Miners were not so busy as the previous month and a number of men were thrown out of employment.

Mills and factories were very quiet.

With the exception of preparations for the coming season railroad construction was quiet.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions were still very dull. There was no improvement over last month and conditions were far duller than in the corresponding month last year.

Outside of one moderate sized building going up in North Lethbridge, the building trade was dull.

Farming operations were expected to be very brisk in the near future. Some seeding has been done but the weather

has changed and at the end of the month a hard frost was keeping the farmers off the land.

The beet sugar factory at Raymond, which it was thought would be removed to Layton, Utah, will remain at Raymond. Agents of the company were engaged in making agreements with farmers for the growing of beets and it was expected that the factory would be in full operation in the fall.

Coal mining remained very quiet with a number of men unemployed and the mines working short time. A continuation of the old agreement between the coal miners and operators has been assented to subject to a vote of the local unions in District 18.

The Marinaro macaroni factory was busy. Owing to the war shipments of macaroni from Italy have been curtailed and the local company was sending large quantities as far east as Montreal.

Medicine Hat.

There was a slight improvement in the employment of labour during the month of March over that of February. This is accounted for by the exceptionally good weather which has prevailed throughout the greater part of the month and which allowed some building operations to be proceeded with.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company had about completed a large addition to one of their elevators, the company being forced to increase their elevator capacity so that they would be in a better position to cope with the increased volume of business their mill is doing at this point.

Both the Ogilvies and the Headley-Shaw Milling Companies were running to their full capacity.

The milling industry would appear to be the only one which might be said to be busy and running full time. All other factories and industrial concerns were running on short time.

The brick and stone work on the addition to the Post Office has been completed. The carpenters were working on the interior finishing.

The work of overhauling the old *News* building and converting it into stores has been about completed. The Dixon block was also undergoing a thorough overhauling. This work has found temporary employment for various tradesmen during the past month.

Farmers were showing considerable activity getting ready for seeding. It was expected the largest acreage ever seeded in southern Alberta would be put in this spring.

Both wholesale and retail trades were reported quiet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

There was little change in labour conditions, the situation remaining practically the same as in the previous month. The coal mines continued inactive and all branches of trade were comparatively quiet.

During the month the question of a new agreement between District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators' Association was taken up in Calgary, the matter being first gone into by the wage scale committees of the parties interested and the whole question being later discussed at a conference of representatives of District 18 and the Coal Operators' Association. Following a number of sessions an agreement was reached on March 29. This agreement was submitted to the various local unions for a referendum vote and ratified.*

All employees of the city have been cut ten per cent in their wages, about 18 men being affected.

Nanaimo.

The condition of the labour market has shown very little change during the month, the number of men out of employment being about the same as last month. The Provincial Government was

*See special article elsewhere in present issue of *Labour Gazette*.

giving a limited number of days' work each month to those who were without means of support and the city was doing the same.

Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet with little sign of improvement at present.

The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company's men have accepted a decrease of ten per cent. The reduction only applies to the miners who are on contract.

The farmers have had very favourable weather for their spring work, which was well advanced.

There has been very little doing among the fishermen in this district during the month.

There was very little movement in the lumber trade. The lumber company at Chemainus has been closed for about three weeks but expected to start again about April 1. The other mills in the district were working on a small scale. In the logging camps there was very little movement as yet although some of the camps have started up.

The coal mines are not doing much, being on short time with the exception of the Western Fuel Company, and they lost a few days during the month. The South Wellington mine is pumping steadily and is getting down to where the water broke in, but there are a lot of men idle on account of the accident. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company lost over a week on account of a large cave-in and a number of men were thrown out of work by the cutting off of a section of the mine.

The city has been doing as much work as possible with the money on hand to try and help out the men in need of relief.

Nelson.

There was no improvement in the labour situation during March and no new work of any kind.

Lumbering showed very little improvement. The saw mill at Nelson will commence sawing again about April 5.

Out of between 30 and 40 carpenters only three or four were working, part time. All other building trades were on about a par.

The city was still doing relief work. The city owns some property, which in previous years was bought in at tax sales, and they are letting those in need clear and plant the same.

The No. 1 mine at Ainsworth has been running and has shipped 167 tons of ore to Trail for treatment. During the last week of the month 6,278 tons of ore was treated at the Trail smelter, making a total for the year of 100,345 tons. The Centre Star, of Rossland, was the largest shipper. The H. B. mine at Sheep Creek has been shipping zinc ore for some time. This mine will ship one car a day to the smelter in Springfield, Ohio, for treatment. The company employs from fifteen to twenty men.

The mill at Slocan Star mine, at Sandon, will commence work April 1. There will be about 65 men employed in the mill and mine. The wages of the Granby employees of Grand Forks smelter and Phoenix mines have again been increased 10 per cent, the increase dating from March 1. This places the employees back on the schedule of pay which they were receiving before the close down. When the company resumed operations in December the employees returned to work at a 25 per cent cut in wages, which was returned to them in January, February and March.

New Westminster.

There has been very little improvement in the labour situation during the month.

Recruiting for the third contingent has absorbed a number of unemployed and the city relief work in several lines has provided for a considerable number. By working men week on and week off more men have been given an opportunity to obtain sufficient to live on.

No new work of any magnitude has been started, though there has been the

usual number of small jobs and some repair work for the building trades.

Fishing was slow and prices were as usual. About 100 boats were working with an average catch of 20 pounds of salmon.

Lumbering showed no increased activity over last month. The mills were still running short hours with the exception of the shingle mills which were finding a good demand for their output. The sash and door factories were only running about half time.

Railway work was still confined to maintenance, etc.

Prince Rupert.

There was no change noticeable in labour conditions during March. Work in the drydock and Imperial Oil tanks was well under way, and the starting of the foundation of the Provincial Government buildings gave employment to about thirty men. The city has commenced the construction of a dam to raise Woodworth lake, giving employment to about twenty men.

There were no signs of poverty in the city and compared with reports of the situation in other cities Prince Rupert was in a very favourable condition.

The fishing industry was the only active occupation during the month.

Vancouver.

The general labor situation showed no sign of improvement over last month. There was general unemployment, with relief work going on. Relief was also being given in kind to many families. Single men have been getting relief in the shape of food and bed tickets all winter. This is to cease April 1. The total sum spent by the city on relief work this last winter was about \$47,000. That sum does not include the relief paid to the families of men who have gone to the war.

Building, as has been usual of late, showed further decline for the month.

The number of permits issued in February was 68, valued at \$191,597, as against 127 valued at \$262,076 in February last year. Consequently there is very great slackness of employment among building tradesmen, many of whom have gone to England or Australia and New Zealand. This emigration still continued.

Local lumbermen have raised the question of asking the Australian Government to give a preferential tariff on Canadian manufactured lumber. This is due to the fact that nine-tenths of the lumber imported into Australia from the American continent comes from the United States. The local Trades Council, bearing in mind the attitude of the Australian Government to the products of Oriental labour, has written to the Australian authorities pointing out that British Columbia prepared lumber is almost entirely manufactured by Oriental labour, while in the United States mills only white labour is employed.

The harbour commissioners are planning to reclaim 42 acres of mud flats to be afterwards leased as industrial sites, on the shores of False Creek. The work is expected to give employment to many men once it is started. The "fill" is estimated to require a million cubic yards of earth and to require 80,000 feet of timber bulk-head work.

Jitney bus regulations are being adopted by the city to control that traffic. The continued operation of the busses has resulted in a considerable reduction of staff by the street railway company.

The metal mines at Britannia Beach were the scene of a terrible disaster at midnight Sunday, March 21. An avalanche of snow, earth, trees and rock swept away a portion of the mining premises and bunk-houses. Fifty men were killed and at least 25 injured.

Local longshoremen went on strike at the beginning of March as the result of their wages being reduced 25 per cent. The trouble has extended to other ports on the coast below the boundary

line, the International Union having called upon its members in those ports to boycott ships loaded in Vancouver.

The Trades and Labour Council has again requested the license commissioners to order hotel keepers to replace their Oriental help with white labour.

Announcement has been made by the Provincial Government that a general election will be held at an early date. The Trades and Labour Council has announced its decision to run a full ticket of trade unionists in Vancouver, and also that it will likely contest other seats nearby. This is contrary to its usual custom, and has caused much comment.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during March showed more improvement than for many months past. This applies largely to unskilled labour.

Work in the building trades and in most all the skilled trades showed little or no improvement, and a large number of men were idle or working on short time.

The Provincial Government has put about 200 men at work grading roads, etc., on the old Indian Reserve. The men work on alternate weekly shifts, so as to distribute the work among as many as possible. The married men work six days before being replaced by another gang, and the single men four days. The Provincial Government has also a large gang of men building a road up Saanich Mountain, where the new observatory is to be built. The wages paid are \$2.25 per 8 hour day.

The city has recently put over 100 men to work on streets, boulevards, etc., the wages being for ordinary work from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.

Up to the middle of March, 1,700 men registered at the Civic Employment and

Relief Bureau, and of this number 72 men and 87 women had been found work, not all permanent of course; but in about 400 cases the work promises to be fairly regular. The Trades and Labour Council have made objection to the low wages paid in some cases to men who were employed through the Bureau claiming that some people were using the Bureau as a means of getting cheap labour.

The Affiliated Friendly Societies have obtained the use of a considerable number of vacant lots which will be let, free of charge, to any person who is willing to cultivate a piece of land for the purpose of growing vegetables, etc.

The amount collected up to March 1 by the Central Employment and Relief Association for the unemployed was \$250.

The strike of journeymen plumbers against a reduction in wages from \$5 to \$4 per day, which commenced on February 10, was still unsettled.

On March 15 the members of the local Union of Longshoremen went out on strike, about 140 men being involved. No question of hours or wages is involved so far as the men at this port are concerned. The strike was called in sympathy with the union men at Vancouver who are on strike against a reduction in wages of truckers. Up to the present time there has been no tie-up of shipping at this port, non-union men being employed on all longshore work.

Work on the contracts for harbour improvements is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, employing a large number of men.

At the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, several measures of interest to labour were passed. The Government announced its intention to pass a new Workmen's Compensation Act at the next session of the Legislature.

CONDITIONS DURING MARCH AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

The general aspect of affairs has remained unchanged during the month of March. No new industrial developments have affected women, and on the whole the month has not been as favourable to them as March, 1914. The spring trade has brought a slightly increased activity in retail establishments; milliners, seamstresses, dressmakers have been fairly busy.

Unceasing efforts have continued on all sides in order to meet the urgent needs of the unemployed. Many free soup kitchens have been, and still were, in working order, where hundreds are provided with at least one meal daily. School children in the poorer districts are given a good hot meal at noon each day. A recent report of the relief work done by the Saint Vincent de Paul Society between December 1 and February 21, gives some interesting figures. The French-speaking conferences of the St. Vincent of Paul distributed \$43,106.05, the English branch of the society \$2,100. Besides these sums \$2,400 were given to the soup kitchens and \$300 to l'Assistance par le Travail.

The daily attendance at the soup kitchens opened by Catholic institutions was 2,801; of this number there were 707 French-Canadiens, 330 English, Irish and Scotch, and 1,764 persons of other nationalities.

The Salvation Army, Charity Organization and Brewery Mission are all helping in a similar way in trying to help those out of work.

Hygiene.—In connection with the problem of building better houses for workmen, the necessity of instructing tenants themselves in the fundamental principles of rational living has been discussed in many centres. It is found

that many of the existing housing evils are to be charged directly to ignorance of sanitation and the ordinary laws governing health. The suggestion made is that every Health Department should have a staff of trained women sanitary inspectors who would make systematic visits to the homes of the poor and give tactful instruction as to the laws of sanitation and health. These women inspectors would also report to the Health Department all infractions of the health laws by landlords.

Reporting on the treatment of tuberculosis in Montreal, Dr. S. Boucher declared before a recent meeting of the Board of Control that more must be done for the very poor people. His opinion is that a hospital accommodating 100 patients, to be ready within a year, would be a good beginning. The very poor could be treated free, others would pay according to their means. At present advanced cases only can be treated extensively; the great usefulness of the new hospital would be that cases could be attended to in their initial stages. In co-operation with this hospital it is planned to establish dispensaries in three outlying wards.

A sum of \$125,000 was voted for the construction of the said hospital.

City Milk Supply.—As was mentioned in these columns last month, the delegation from women's organizations of Montreal who waited upon the Board of Control in order to discuss the city's milk supply, was requested to submit any suggested legislation that would improve conditions. This has since been done and Dr. Boucher, medical officer of health, has been asked by the controllers to report on the letter. The proposals put forward for consideration by the women's delegation are based on the

amendments to regulations and by-laws relative to the sale and distribution of milk suggested in the Macdonald College report.* Dr. Boucher has submitted an extensive report to the Board of Control in which he enumerates the many changes necessary in order to give a better milk supply to Montreal. The report states that an efficacious result would be reached by the producer and distributor being brought under the control of the City Health Department; that the Railway Commission be approached on the subject of obtaining special milk trains. The city medical officer recognizes the power of women's organizations for good in connection with the milk problem by suggesting that the Local Council of Women and other women's societies of Montreal interested in the milk supply, be allowed to make joint representations with the city when the Railway Commission is approached, so that they may strengthen the appeal made for new legislation affecting milk and cream transportation.

The conclusion of Dr. Boucher's report is a draft by-law, which he would have the Board of Control send to the City Council for adoption; it reads as follows: Section 1 "prohibits sending milk to the city unless in cans which are sealed to the satisfaction of the officials of the City of Montreal Health Department. Section 2 rules "that only producers obtaining a permit from the City of Montreal Health Department will be authorized to send milk or cream for consumption in the city. Section 3 "places distributors who are not producers under the same obligation. Section 4 requires "all retailers to furnish to the city the names of dealers from whom produce is obtained before a license to sell can be procured." Section 5 makes it "necessary for the proprietor or manager of every establishment in the city selling milk or cream to obtain a special permit from the City Health Department." Section 6 "prohibits consumers from leaving at the doors of houses

milk in bottles or other receptacles." Section 7 "prohibits the sale in Montreal of milk supplied by persons whose establishment is not under the control of the City Health Department." Section 8 "provides the statutory penalty."

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—At the assembly of delegates held on March 27 the different committees of la Fédération gave an account of their several activities. The French-Canadian "Red Cross" Committee has furnished 50,000 articles to the central organization, and is continuing work. L'Assistance par le Travail gives one day each week to Red Cross work. Fifty hands are now employed in the "ouvroir." The committee has decided to continue employing women and girls who are in greatest need even after May 1, when it had been anticipated it might no longer be necessary. The usefulness of the work has been recognized by the civic authorities by a recent donation of \$500; \$300 was also received from the Saint Vincent of Paul Society. It is thought that a slight improvement has been noticed in the demand for female labour.

Educational.—The report of the Montreal Technical Institute was given at the convocation held recently; it proved the growing scope of the organization. During this session 928 certificates were issued to students as compared with 316 last year. The principal said that the total enrolment in 69 classes had been 616 men and 809 women.

A practical suggestion that would do much towards training children to good citizenship was made by the civic authorities when making plans for the annual "clean up week," namely, that in all schools it would be taught that papers and rubbish were not to be thrown in the street. Individual effort in this direction is what is most needed on the part of all citizens.

Nurses.—The hospital under organization to be known as the Laval Hospital will make further demands upon nurses willing to go to the front. Thirty-five are needed in this instance.

*See *Labour Gazette*, Jan., 1915, page 796.

Toronto.

Business in general has improved in factories within the past month. Many applications have been made to the Factory Inspection Branch for permission to keep women at work longer than the statutory hours. Some manufacturers with war orders were installing new machinery besides working their present equipment over-time. Textile firms, bag and horse blanket factories, where many women and girls are employed, were busy with work for the Government, and advertising for operators. The growing demand for munitions of war will provide work for hundreds and at least a small percentage will be women. In the leading firms for whitewear, neckwear, dresses, men's underwear, hats, etc., business is lively, in preparation for the summer trade, but prices on such articles have been lowered and fewer of the costly garments were being made. The Budd Paper Box factory has been reopened and most of their former employees were again at work. The fire at the Whitworth, Restall Mattress Company has thrown six women out of work. Business for the box and cigar factories was still dull, and many at the candy factories have Saturday holidays indefinitely.

Tailoresses were busier this month because of the Easter season and work being done on Government orders, but no permanent improvement is expected yet.

Among typists and stenographers an improvement was noticed. There were not so many out of work and there was less "part time".

Domestics.—The employment bureau of the Women's Patriotic League reported as follows: There were no capable domestics out of employment for any length of time unless from choice. The demand for domestic help was greater than the supply. Total registered for everything in a month, 304; total registered for day work, 99; applications for domestic help, 225; applications for domestic help filled, 49.

Department of Public Health.—About a year ago, when the Works and Street Cleaning Departments felt obliged to stop the sick pay for their staff of workers, the services of the City Nurses were offered them to visit and investigate all cases of absence reported due to sickness. This enabled the departments to keep up the pay and five civic departments were making use of the nurses for similar investigations.

Among restaurateurs there has been only one summons for insanitary surroundings in the last month as compared with 30 in March, 1914. Other proofs of improvement reported are: A Greek spent three weeks in New York getting ideas on best methods and has since had his restaurant tiled throughout and uses only aluminum utensils. A Jew also has lately improved his restaurant in the ward by having walls, ceiling and floor tiled.

Two new general clinics for adults have been added at the Western and General Hospitals. These have proved their usefulness by the numbers who have been helped there, and shortly two more are to be added at other centres.

The report of the Board of Management of the Children's Aid Society showed that during the year 1,445 children had been admitted to the shelter. Over 3,800 complaints had been received from the police, which involved 3,615 children. The Juvenile Court had also sent 745 children to the society. A great deal of work had also been done by the society's agents in the homes where the children had been living, and in many cases it was found possible to improve the conditions. The necessity of continuing the fresh air work being done in the two country homes, was emphasized and the hope was expressed that it would be found possible to build cottages in the near future. The society has adopted the policy of sending the mothers and children for a two weeks' outing every summer, and last year at Bronte accommodated 42 mothers and 140 children, while 47 children were sent to Orillia. During the year 99 children were sent

to foster homes, and all were reported to be doing well.

Some 150 ladies and gentlemen interested in Social Welfare work appeared before the Board of Control to urge the necessity of immediate action being taken by the city to provide for the care of feeble-minded children. Figures were submitted showing the large number of mental defectives in public institutions in the city. The controllers promised to give the matter serious consideration, but they could hold out no hopes of anything definite being accomplished this year.

The Department of Education has published an interesting and instructive pamphlet on "The Need, Organization and Management of Auxiliary Classes" by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Inspector of Auxiliary Classes for Ontario.

Winnipeg.

Figures for February at the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau, viz., 551 positions offered for women, and 384 filled, show an improvement over the January figures of 467 offered and 350 filled; while March gives promise of even greater increase. The March figures will not be reported in time for the present issue, hence February figures are given as they indicate the classes of work in demand at the Bureau, also supply:—

	1915.		1914.	
	Offered.	Filled.	Offered.	Filled.
Agents	8	1	..	..
Chamber maids	6	7	1	1
Cooks	9	3	6	2
Day workers	252	250	265	255
Domestics	214	85	147	72
Factory helpers	2	1	2	2
Housekeepers	16	11	8	5
House maids	8	6	3	0
Kitchen women	13	11	15	14
Nurse girls	14	5	15	12
Office girls	4	2	..	1
Tailoresses	1	0	1	1
Waitresses	2	2	18	10
Ward maids	2	0	3	2
Laundry workers . . . . .	..	..	1	0
Checkers . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Cashiers . . . . .	..	..	1	1

Nurses	1
Cleaners	1
Diet maids	2
	<hr/>
	551 384
	<hr/>
	491 38

At this Bureau the calls during March have been more varied than during February, and include dressmakers and tailoresses, factory girls (for bottling and labelling), the usual domestic lines cleaners and markers. A call for can vassers at \$5.00 a week plus commission has met with general unwillingness to accept from applicants for work. Eighteen, twenty and twenty-five dollars were being offered quite frequently for domestics, so that wages were getting back to normal in this branch of women's work.

While cooks have not been in demand at the City Bureau, a private agency reported that cooks applying have been refusing offers of \$40 a month, and gave the opinion that there were few idle Kitchen girls who cannot speak English demand \$18 and \$20 and the privilege of going home at night. They even prefer to take a few dollars less monthly rather than "sleep in."

There was not much demand for store and office help, though the latter was somewhat improved as compared with February's demand. The leading agency for stenographers stated that some 75 applicants were registered and were all securing occasional temporary work.

Another class of nurses will graduate in April. At the end of the month the registry list numbered 55.

The garment workers were working full staff and full time; 55,000 pairs of soldiers' trousers were being made by one firm to be delivered April 12. This firm was working two shifts of employees.

The bookbinders were working 85 per cent. of their staff, but only 50 per cent. of the women bookbinders were busy. Many have taken other work or gone to farms.

At a meeting of the Local Council of Women, Mrs. Jasper Halpenny spoke of the Charities Bureau, which aims to pre-

event overlapping and keeps a list at the City Hall of the families receiving charity. This list numbered 1,200. The Bureau endorses all valid charities and supplies credentials, so that the public may not be deceived as to their contributions. Mrs. John Dick placed the claims for widows' pensions before the meeting, showing that as the child is the chief asset of the State it is the duty of the State to provide for his maintenance. Mrs. Alan Ewart explained that 218 were now bringing their work to the General Exchange of Work inaugurated by the Western Art Association.

Winnipeg's woman trustee, Mrs. J. K. Brown, urged heartier support for the school teachers in the matter of home training for the children.

The night schools held in Winnipeg have closed, and the figures show a successful year:—

	Number registered.	No. per month.	Average attendance.	No. of teachers.
Elementary	1,476	1,134	866	53
High schools—				
Technical	3,013	1,852	1,537	87
Matric.	127	76	60	3
	<u>4,616</u>	<u>3,062</u>	<u>2,463</u>	<u>143</u>

The annual report of the Winnipeg General Hospital, just issued, shows that 75 per cent. of the 1914 patients were public ward patients as compared with 66 per cent. in 1913. Total expenses were \$300,000, of which only \$80,000 was derived from public ward patients. In the outdoor department for the needy sick, there were 16,601 consultations as compared with 9,446 for the previous year. Administration expenses were shown to be \$25,335.85, of which \$16,966.81 was for salaries of officials and clerks.

In the report of the Associated Charities, given March 8 for the preceding month, the following are the figures:—

New cases helped	111
Total cases helped	703

The causes for the above are here given:—

Unemployment	168
(of whom 97 were foreign speaking.)	
Inadequate wage	121
Man away from home	26
General sickness	151
Tuberculosis	25
Accidents	13
Blind	3
Cripples	8
Insanity	10
Old age	20
Misfortune	2
Widows	103
Desertion	38
Imprisonment	4
Immorality	5
Domestic difficulties	2
Separation	2
Non-support	2

For February, 1914, there were 84 new cases and a total of 293 cases.

The Social Service Workers' Club has almost completed a series of lectures as follows: "Unemployment, Causes and Remedies," by J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary Canadian Welfare League; "Economic Obstacles in the Way of the Back to the Land Movement," by G. F. Chipman, Editor Grain Growers' Guide; "Productive Labour and Wages for Prisoners," by R. B. Graham, Crown Prosecutor; "Racial and National Conflicts in Middle and South East Europe," by R. Flenley of Manitoba University Staff; "Some Economic and Social Effects of the War," by Prof. A. B. Clark, Manitoba University; and "The Red Cross in Canada, Abroad and in the United States," to be arranged for by Miss K. A. Cotter, of the Red Cross Society, Winnipeg.

Vancouver.

General labour conditions have shown but little change during the past month. Many families were supported or partially supported by the City Relief Association, while the number of unemployed, both men and women, decreased very little if any.

A very distressing feature of the lack of employment is seen in the number of widows and deserted wives with children to support, and having neither means

nor employment to keep themselves and their families.

At the last regular meeting of the Local Council of Women, the secretary was instructed to write Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Federal member for Vancouver, asking him to use his influence in support of an effort being made by the National Council of Women to bring about the enactment of a Mother's Pension Law, by the Federal Parliament. Resolutions of a like nature were forwarded to Sir Robert Borden from the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council and the British Columbia Federation of Labour.

Legislation effecting women during the session of the Provincial Legislature which prorogued on March 6, was:

(1) An Act to Amend the Shop's Regulation Act by extending the definition of the word "shop," namely:

"Shop means any building or portion of a building, booth, stall, or place where goods are exposed or offered for sale by retail, or where the business of a barber or hair-dresser is carried on, but not where the only trade or business carried on is that of a tobacconist, news-agent, hotel, inn, tavern, victualling-house, or refreshment-house, nor any premises where-in, under license, liquor as defined by section 2 of the 'Municipal Act' is sold by retail for consumption on the premises, nor auction rooms, pawn-brokers' shops, nor shops in which second-hand goods or wares are bought, sold, or offered for sale, nor premises where a barber or hairdressers is attending a customer in the customer's residence."

(2) An Act to Amend the 'Infants' Act,' giving the same guardianship rights to minor mothers as possessed by minor fathers.

(3) An Act to Amend the Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act, by making the wife, if possessed of separate means, equally responsible with the husband for the maintenance of infant children.

(4) An Act to Amend the Married Women's Property Act by adding:

Section 24 of chapter 152 of the "Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911," being the "Married Women's Property Act," is hereby repealed, and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

"24. Any married woman having a decree for alimony against her husband, or any married woman who lives apart from her husband, having been obliged to leave him for cruelty or other cause which by law justifies her leaving him and renders him liable for her support, or any married woman whose husband is a lunatic with or without lucid intervals, or any married woman whose husband is undergoing sentence of imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, or in any gaol for a criminal offence, or any married woman whose husband from habitual drunkenness, profligacy or other cause neglects or refuses to provide for her support or that of his family, or any married woman whose husband had never been in this Province, or any woman who is deserted or abandoned by her husband, shall have as her separate

property her own earnings and wages, and the earnings and wages of her minor children living with her or in her custody."

(5) "Factories Act" Amendment:

"Section 2 of chapter 81 of the 'Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1911,' being the 'Factories Act,' is hereby amended by striking out the word 'five' in the third line of clause (a) of said section, and substituting therefor the word 'three.'

(6) On Employment Agencies:

An Act to Amend the 'Employment Agencies Act.'

Adding thereto the following sub-section:

"(3) No license-holder shall, directly or indirectly give or pay to any employer or to the foreman or agent of any employer for or in respect of the hiring of an employee any share or part of the fees specified in such scale; nor shall any employer, foreman, or agent, directly or indirectly, take or receive from a license-holder any share or part of such fees."

By substituting the word "three" for "five" in the "Factories Act," any manufactory wherein more than three persons work comes under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Factories, becoming a factory, and open for inspection.

Reports from employment agencies show that during the past month the supply and demand for skilled domestic help was fairly even, the average wage offered being from \$10 to \$18 per month.

There was practically no demand for untrained domestic help, while waitresses and chambermaids were unable to find employment. To assist the latter to find employment, both the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council and the Women's Employment League again sent representatives to the regular meeting of the Licensing Board, asking that one of the conditions of granting a license to hotel proprietors be that white help only be employed. On motion this matter was laid over to next month.

Two firms of overall and shirt manufacturers that were closed during the last six months, have reorganized and started business again on a smaller scale, some ten or twelve garment workers obtaining employment thereby.

Dressmakers, milliners and tailoresses were more fully employed than during the previous month, but not to the extent usual at this period of the year.

The demand for stenographers, store clerks, telephone operators and nurses was very low, many following these professions or callings being unable to find employment.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MARCH, 1915.

AN application was received on March 9 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Calgary and the electrical workers, members of Local No. 348, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the number of 30 directly. The dispute grew out of a reduction in the wages of the employees concerned, subsequent to the termination on thirty days' notice by the Corporation of the existing agreement.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 29 and was constituted as follows: Colonel G. E. Sanders, Calgary, Alta., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board; Mr. R. J. Brown, Calgary, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calgary; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Other Proceedings under Act.

In the February number of the *Labour Gazette** reference was made to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, contractors for the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and their conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen, and to the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alta., as Chairman of the Board. The latter informed the Department, however, that on account of the pressure of judicial duties he would be unable to act in that capacity. The appointment of a substitute falling to the Minister, Mr. S. A. Dickson, Edmonton, Alta., was duly appointed as Chairman on March 16, the other members of the Board being Messrs. O. M. Biggar, K.C., Edmonton, Alta., the Company's nominee, and D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., the employees' nominee.

*See February, 1915, *Labour Gazette*, p. 928.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and its Power House Employees.

The Minister of Labour received on March 23 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and its power house employees.

The application, which was received October 13, 1914, was made on behalf of the Corporation's employees in the

telephone, electric light and street railway departments, members of Local No. 544 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the non-union power house employees. The total number affected was given as 255 directly and 55 indirectly. An adjustment of the dispute in so far as the electrical employees were concerned was effected on November 1 through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the

Department of Labour, who visited Edmonton for this purpose. No arrangement was, however, reached with the power house employees, and a Board was accordingly established by the Minister on November 17. The personnel of the Board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Edmonton; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

In its report the Board expressed the view that the power house employees should receive the same treatment as that meted out to the electrical workers, and accordingly recommended that the City should pay the applicants their wages up to November 15 last on the scale in force prior to September 1 and that they should be reimbursed for the difference between the said scale and the amounts actually paid them; and, further, that from and after November 15, 1914, the scale of wages should be that in force prior to September 1 subject to the same percentages of reduction and on the same basis as has been applied since that date to the electrical workers, so that there should be no discrimination between these classes in the matter of deductions.

On April 5 the Department received formal notification on behalf of the employees concerned of their acceptance of the award of the Board.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER of a dispute between the City of Edmonton, and the Non-Union Power House Employees of the City of Edmonton.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

1. The undersigned members of the Board appointed under the Act in this matter have the honour to report as follows:—

2. The Board originally consisted of the Chairman, Mr. J. K. Cornwall and Mr. John B. Pegg. The eleventh day of March was appointed as the date for the first meeting, all parties being duly notified. The Chairman and Mr. Pegg met at the time and place appointed, but Mr. J. K. Cornwall, owing to engagements in the East, was unable to be present, and with the consent of the City of Edmonton the meeting was opened and proceeded, and in the meantime Mr. Kenneth W. Mackenzie was duly appointed in the place of Mr. Cornwall and took part in all the discussions at the further meetings held on the 12th and 13th and 15th March instant, as well as on the date of this report.

3. There were also present during the proceedings Mayor Henry, Mr. J. C. F. Bown, K.C., City Solicitor; A. G. Harrison, City Commissioner; and the employees were represented by Messrs. T. W. Weston, J. B. Short, and G. W. Duncan.

4. The dispute is due to the fact that the City on the 1st September, 1914, reduced the wages of the applicants without notice and also unduly discriminated against them in that they reduced their wages and salaries on said date while maintaining the wages and salaries of certain other branches of civic employment at their former scale.

5. It was brought to the attention of the Board and admitted by the City that the Electrical Workers, whilst having been reduced on the 1st September in the same manner as the applicants, later on entered into an arrangement with the Corporation that they be reimbursed the deduction up to the 15th November, 1914, that is, they should receive pay on the ante September scale up to the 15th

November and since then a reduction of 40 per cent, according to the amount of wages the various classes received. In the case of the Police Department there was no such reduction but the Board is of opinion that in a matter of this kind comparisons should be made with reference to allied or analogous classes of workers as there might be valid reasons to maintain or reduce wages in one department of the City which might not have any application in another. We cannot see why a distinction should be made in the matter of reduction between the Electrical Workers and the applicants, and the representatives of the City, including the Mayor, practically admitted that any discrimination would be quite unfair.

6. The Board are therefore unanimously of the view that the City should have paid the applicants their wages on the scale in force prior to the 1st September last up to the 15th November last, and recommend that the difference between the said scale and the amount paid be made up and paid to them forthwith.

7. And further that from and after the 15th November, 1914, the scale of wages should be that in force prior to the 1st September, subject to the same percentages of reduction and on the

same basis as has applied since that date and now applies to the Electrical Workers so that there shall be no discrimination between these classes in the matter of deductions.

8. The applicants requested the Board to incorporate in this report a recommendation that the City enter into a permanent agreement with the employees affecting future work and services. To this the City objected. As this is a feature outside the scope of the inquiry the Board does not deem it its duty to make any recommendation at least without first instituting an inquiry into this subject and prefers to leave this question to be decided between the parties whensoever the matter may be broached by either of them.

9. With respect to clause 8 hereof the Board is not unanimous, Mr. Pegg, the representative of the men, not being entirely satisfied therewith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. D. HYNDMAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN B. PEGG,
For the Employees.

K. W. MACKENZIE,
For the City of Edmonton.

Edmonton, March 16th, 1915.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR.

Statement by Senator Lougheed as to unemployment in Canada and methods of distributing labour.

THE subject of unemployment has been the occasion of considerable public discussion during the past few months, and not unnaturally has been mentioned from time to time in discussions occurring in parliament. A debate of some importance took place in the Senate on the following motion of the Hon. Mr. Bostock:

"That he will call attention to the condition of employment at present existing

in several cities throughout Canada, and will enquire if the Government are taking any steps with a view to dealing with the situation."

The debate which followed was participated in by the Hon. Mr. Bostock, Hon. Mr. Davis, Hon. Mr. David, Hon. Mr. Lougheed and Hon. Mr. Gordon. The Hon. Mr. Lougheed being the leader of the Senate, his remarks may be understood to reflect the views of the Gov-

ernment on the question under discussion, and are accordingly reprinted from the official reports. Senator Loughheed on March 18 made the following statement: "It is only right that I should make a few remarks upon the subject which has been brought to the attention of the House by my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition. The discussion of this subject has divided itself into two divisions, one being the question of unemployment, and the other the question of labour bureaus. One would imagine from what my hon. friend from Mille Isles has just said, that the attention of the Government had never been directed to the question of unemployment and the other the question of labour bureaus. I can assure my hon. friend that no more serious attention has been given by the Government to any question during the last six months than the question of unemployment with which they have been confronted. In dealing with the question of unemployment we are dealing with economic conditions, that face the Government, and society, in times of prosperity as well as times of adversity. When war was declared the Government was impressed with the fact that the question of unemployment, which was then accentuated by the financial depression upon which we had entered, would be one of the most distressing questions with which we would be called upon to deal. The Government at once placed its machinery in motion to grapple with the subject, and approached the various provinces of the Dominion as to the assumption by those provinces of that portion of the obligation which they should assume. The provinces of the Dominion do not deny their responsibility to deal with the question of unemployment. It is not one peculiar, or at all germane to the authority or the powers exercisable by the Dominion Government. It is peculiarly a subject coming within the authority of the different provinces. Upon the declaration of war being made, the Minister of Labour at once got into communication with the different prov-

inces of the Dominion, and received most satisfactory responses from them as to their willingness to enter upon the obligation which properly appertains to them. We received assurances that they would endeavour in every possible way to alleviate the distress and suffering which must necessarily flow from the unemployment that would be thrown upon them during the war. Those responses came from the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, and from some of the Maritime Provinces, and from that time down to the present the provinces of the Dominion have been exercising all reasonable efforts, I think, to meet the popular situation with which they were faced. Now to meet this question is not an easy matter. My hon. friend from Prince Albert, with the mind of an idealist, can readily point out what should be done, but when we are facing a crisis of, not our own affairs, but of international affairs throughout the whole world, the greatest that has ever been precipitated upon civilization, and by which the financial world has been dislocated, we can understand the almost impossible task that faces either a provincial or Dominion Government, or even a municipality, in dealing with questions of this kind. For instance, in the Dominion of Canada we have been a borrowing people. We have always relied as a Dominion, upon borrowing from the English money market all the money required for carrying out the public works of Canada. Not only did the Dominion Government rely upon that market, but the provinces, the municipalities, and the private corporations of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, relied upon the money market of London for the purpose of carrying out their undertakings. The war was thrust upon us, and suddenly we were cut off from all the financial assistance which, up to the present time, we have relied upon for the carrying out of the great public works of the Dominion as well as the commercial undertakings of Canada. This was bound to precipitate unemployment to an extent never before

experienced. We are not confronted by this question any more seriously than they are in the United States and in many of the countries of Europe. So far as the Dominion Government is concerned, being relieved of the direct obligation of making provision for unemployment, what did we do? The Government brought down, amongst its other measures last August, war measures, by which it was not only possible, but feasible, for the Provincial Governments and for the municipalities of the Dominion to obtain Dominion notes, to obtain loans of reasonable amount through their banks, for the purpose of easing up the situation and of facing the dilemma in which the whole of Canada was thrown. That, I think, indicated a measure of sagacious statesmanship that has not been exceeded in the history of this Dominion, particularly during such a crisis as that through which we are passing. Consequently, it was made possible for every province, for every municipality in the Dominion to obtain a certain amount of assistance through the medium of our legislation and by which they might face this question of unemployment and proceed, to some extent at least, with the carrying out of their public works. Large obligations had been thrown upon the Dominion Government at this particular time. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the Dominion Government should be called upon to stand alone and face all the difficulties which have been precipitated by the war crisis. What is the Dominion Government doing to-day in addition to the legislation to which I have referred, making it possible for the provinces and municipalities to secure a certain amount of ready money to meet immediate requirements? We were further confronted by a lamentable crop failure in the Northwest, and during the present session of Parliament we are making provision for advancing somewhere over a million dollars to alleviate the distress occasioned thereby. We have not been waiting for Parliament to take this action, but the Government had to as-

sume, and did assume the responsibility of alleviating that distress some months ago, and from the last harvest down to the present time has been exercising its energies to ameliorate the distress resulting from the failure of crops in the West. Then this brings us down to the question that there must be a distribution of obligations and duties at this very critical time, and the provinces must exercise their rights and duties in the matter. They must face the obligations which fall upon them as well as the municipalities, and this I think they are doing. Hon. gentlemen can very well appreciate the fact, once they give a moment's consideration to the question, that unemployment is a local matter and must be dealt with wherever it occurs within the various local areas. Unemployment, particularly on a large scale, must arise in all civic centres. As I have said, in times of prosperity we have the question of employment, like the poor, always with us, and of course in times of adversity it becomes very much more accentuated. That brings us down to the question of the solution of the difficulty pointed out by my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, and referred to by the hon. gentleman from Prince Albert, namely, the establishment of labour bureaus. If the establishment of labour bureaus would solve this particular question, it would be a very easy solution of a very serious trouble, because we would have labour bureaus at once established and the whole question would be solved, but a moment's consideration will impress upon the minds of my hon. friends, that a time of financial depression is the last moment when labour bureaus should be established. The question that is agitating us now is not the question of placing men in employment; the question is the making of employment. If we were prosperous, if labour was inviting the workingman to participate in all its advantages, and he could not be satisfactorily placed, then would be the time to establish labour bureaus, but as I say the time is inopportune for their

establishment. Then we come to the constitutional side of it. Hon. gentlemen must remember that there has been an apportionment between the Dominion and the provinces of duties and obligations which pertain to each, and the establishment of labour bureaus is not within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government so far as all labour proper is concerned. This matter has received serious attention at the hands of the Government, and the constitutional question has been very carefully looked into. We have satisfied ourselves that so far as immigration is concerned, (being a subject with which the Dominion Government has to do), that we can regulate labour by labour bureaus within the scope of immigration. This we have already done, more, I think, than could be reasonably expected by the Government in solving the question so far as organization is concerned.

"In connection with the administration of the Immigration Act agents have been appointed on commission to assist in the placing of farm labour and domestic servants. There were at the end of 1914 over 160 such agents, situated mostly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, since in these provinces more continual agricultural employment is offered than elsewhere in Canada.

"The number of immigrants placed by their agents for the years 1912-13 is as follows: 1912, men, 2,158; in 1913, there were 2,743; in 1912, there were 1,718 women placed, and 2,937 men.

"In addition to these employment agents the Immigration Branch employs above thirty salaried officers who, with other duties, do considerable work in the distribution of labour, and who are stationed at the following points: Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Prince Albert, Lloydminster, Battleford, Port Arthur, Fort William, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Woodstock, N.B., Fredericton, Halifax, Sydney, North Sydney, Truro and Charlottetown. Returns from twenty

only of these agents show that in the year 1913 they placed about 20,000 immigrants. The information received from the Immigration Branch shows that over ten thousand men were placed during 1914, besides 204 married couples and 573 domestics, while the agencies at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London placed approximately 4,500 persons.

"So that it will thus be seen that very considerable is being done by the Dominion Government in endeavouring to solve the question of unemployment, and in locating immigrants wherever employment can be secured. Word as to the provinces. The provinces of the Dominion have assumed the right to establish labour bureaus in contradistinction to the general right of the Dominion Government. In Ontario in 1907 labour bureaus and labour exchanges were established. In 1910 the Quebec Legislature took the matter up and passed legislation making provision for the establishment of similar institutions and from that time to the present the provinces have been exercising the constitution and powers in conducting their labour bureaus, and some of the other provinces of the Dominion, particularly some of the western provinces are following in the wake of Ontario and Quebec. The Dominion Government with a view to exercising its powers as far as is possible, has legislated to the extent of licensing and inspecting local agencies which have to do with the location of immigrants. To that extent the Dominion Government is able to exercise its constitutional powers, but to no further extent. The question of labour bureaus has not always been regarded favourably by labour organizations in Canada or even in England where the situation is entirely different. Their constitutional system is so vastly different to our own. The labour organizations in England as a whole do not look favourably upon labour bureaus but as hon. gentlemen can very well understand, a labour bureau administered by the Government of Great Britain

London is in immediate touch with every part of Great Britain, and through telephonic and telegraphic communication within an hour can reach any part of the United Kingdom; consequently we can understand how it is that in Great Britain a system of this kind can be successfully carried out. To assure hon. gentlemen of the fact that this matter is not being overlooked, I may mention that we have, in addition to the provincial organizations, municipal organizations in all the large centres of Canada, administered by the municipalities. We have the Young Men's Christian Association in every city in Canada, and the Salvation Army, all of which are very important media in working out this question of labour. I think, therefore, under those circumstances, that my hon. friend who has directed our attention to

this matter may be assured that the Government of Canada is not overlooking the importance of this question. The only criticism which I can make applies to the remarks of my hon. friend from Prince Albert, who seems to assume that we have been absolutely silent and quiescent upon the question. I venture to say that if he had bestowed the same attention to inquiring what was being done in his own country, to that he has given to what is being done in Great Britain, and the various over-seas dominions as well as in the United States, he would have expressed himself with less anxiety as to the outcome of this question. Under the circumstances, on behalf of the Government, I may say that we are unaware as to how we can substantially do anything more than we have already done."

GOVERNMENT AID TO HOUSING OF WORKING PEOPLE.

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued a bulletin on Government Aid to Home Owning and Housing of Working People in Foreign Countries.* In the introduction it is pointed out that in the larger cities the question of cheap and sanitary dwellings for workingmen of small earnings has in many cases become an acute one, and that the ordinary means of supply by erection of houses by capitalists for investment have rarely proved adequate. Since 1889, ten international housing congresses have been held in Europe, and most European countries have enacted legislation providing for Government aid in one form or another for better housing of the working people. The form in which aid is given is described as of the following classes:

Building directly, for rental or

(a) For Government's own employees—

National, as in Austria, Germany, Hungary and Roumania.

State or provincial, as in Germany, Switzerland, and Roumania.

Municipal, as in Germany, Hungary, and Roumania.

(b) For working people generally, as in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand.

2. Making loans of public funds (including Government guarantee of loans) to—

(a) Local authorities, as in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Luxemburg, Sweden and Norway.

(b) Non-commercial building associations, as in Austria, Belgium (by savings bank whose deposits are guaranteed), Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway.

* U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Bulletin No. 158. Government Aid to Home Owning and Housing of Working People in Foreign Countries. Washington, D.C., 1915.

(c) Employers, as in Germany, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Norway.

3. Granting exemption from or concessions in taxes or fees or granting some other form of subsidy to building associations or others, as in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Australia and New Zealand.

The loans of public funds referred to above include loans made of the funds of the State accident and sickness insurance associations in Austria, and of the funds of invalidity and old age institutes in France and Germany. The most important of these methods of aid is said to be that of loans to public welfare building associations, whose dividends are limited to four or five per cent of the paid-up capital. In many cases it is also required that upon the dissolution of the association any surplus which may exist shall not be divided among the stockholders but must go to some specified public purpose. In continental European countries, the operations of these associations are restricted by many regulations for the purpose of safeguarding the security of the capital and providing that the dwellings erected are of a kind designed to carry out the purposes of the law, and that the funds are managed for the benefit of the persons intended to be served.

The extent and nature of housing work in various countries where government aid is granted is outlined in the Introduction, and more fully dealt with in the body of the Report.

In Austria, housing activity has manifested itself chiefly in three forms:

1. By the creation of a State housing fund endowed to the amount of \$5,075,000, to be made available during the years 1911 to 1921. The purpose of this fund is to make direct loans up to 20 per cent of the amount available to districts, communes, etc., and to public-welfare building associations for the erection of workmen's dwellings, or to act as guarantor for second mortgages up to 90 per cent of the value of the property.

2. By tax concessions or exemption in favour of healthful or low-cost dwellings built by communes on public authorization, by workmen's co-operative societies for their members, by employers for their workmen, and by public-welfare associations.

3. By the State and municipalities building houses for their own employees and making loans out of the State insurance funds to public-welfare building associations.

Belgium was one of the pioneers in the housing movement, and its act of August 9, 1889, has served as a model of later laws, particularly the French and Italian legislation. There are three distinct parts to the law:

1. Creation of committees of patronage, whose duties are to encourage the building and letting of workmen's sanitary dwellings and their sale to workmen, to study the sanitary conditions of workmen's dwellings, and to encourage thrift and life insurance and promote the formation of loan and mutual benefit societies and pension funds.

2. Loaning of money by the General Savings Bank to the amount of 7½ per cent of its total loans to joint stock and co-operative loan companies and joint stock and co-operative building companies, who in turn make loans to individual workers desirous of purchasing homes. The rate of interest charged to loan companies is 3 per cent, and to building associations 3¼ per cent.

3. Institution of life insurance in connection with the repayment of loans by individual borrowers.

In Denmark four laws have been passed with the intention to aid cities by loans in the clearance of congested areas and the erection of sanitary houses for the labouring population, and to aid cities and building associations by loans in erecting individual labourers' dwellings. Since 1899 special facilities have existed for the purchase of small holdings, for which purpose the State has advanced \$9,013,912 up to March 31, 1914.

French legislation is very similar to that of Belgium. It is stated that probably the most important feature of the French law is the authorization of the Bank of Deposits, a Government institution, to make loans to building and loan associations, and of the National Old-Age Retirement Fund to make advances to the real estate loan companies for the construction of low-cost workmen's dwellings.

In Germany, four agencies have been employed for the betterment of housing conditions, using various methods of which the following are the most important:

1. The Empire:

(a) Houses built directly for rental to lower-paid Government employees.

(b) Housing fund established for making loans to building associations for workmen's dwellings and for purchasing land to be leased on long-time grants for building.

2. Individual States:

(a) Houses provided for lower-paid State officials and workmen.

(b) Building loans and building premiums granted to State officials and workmen.

(c) Houses built for rental to State officials and workmen through housing fund.

(d) Loans for building associations and others through housing fund.

(e) Exemptions from and concessions in taxes, fees, etc., on workmen's dwellings.

3. Invalidity and old-age insurance funds:

(a) Loans to communes, unions of communes, savings banks, corporations, building associations, employers, and employees.

4. Municipalities:

(a) Houses provided to be rented to municipal workmen.

(b) Houses erected for rental to the general working classes and people of small means.

(c) Loans by cities to building associations for the erection of workmen's dwellings.

In Great Britain, Government activities in the interest of improved housing are controlled by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, the last of a series of housing acts. By this act Government aid is provided for the following purposes:

1. Large clearance schemes undertaken by local authorities in insanitary areas, with rehousing of the displaced tenants.

2. Treatment of small slum areas and insanitary houses by local authorities.

3. Providing new housing accommodation where needed, either directly by the local authorities or by associations, corporations, and private persons aided by loans of public funds from the Public Works Loan Board.

In Hungary, the first Government action with regard to housing was taken in 1901, when State subsidies were granted to aid agricultural workers in acquiring their own homes. About 6,000 dwellings have been erected with the aid of these subsidies. In 1908, an act was passed exempting from the building tax all new dwellings so long as the income from rents did not exceed 4 per cent on the cost of the ground, 6 per cent interest on the cost of the building and the costs of maintenance and administration. Taking advantage of this law, the city of Budapest appropriated \$13,000,000 for the erection of workmen's dwellings, and up to 1913 built dwellings housing 22,481 persons. The ministry of finance was also authorized, in 1908, to build workmen's dwellings at a maximum cost of \$2,000,000, and the result is the workmen's colony at Kispest, a garden city, where 18,000 persons are housed.

In Italy, the legislation is intended to encourage the building and acquisition of cheap dwellings for workmen by co-

operative societies, charitable associations, and mutual aid associations. When their activities are not adequate, the commune has authority to establish a municipal bureau of cheap dwellings. On January 1, 1911, there were 558 societies and establishments in operation for the building of workmen's dwellings.

In Norway, the law of 1903 established a loan bank with three branches, under the guarantee of the State, which grants loans for the purchase of small holdings, and for the building, completion, or purchase of labourers' dwellings. In ten years, the bank made 22,600 loans, of which 13,140 were for the purchase of

land holdings, and 9,460 for the building of homes.

In Sweden, a State fund was created in 1904, to make loans through associations or employers to workmen or others of small means for the purchase of small holdings, and for the building and completion or purchase of labourers' dwellings. The maximum value of a house purchased may not exceed \$1,072, while that of a small holding and a house must not exceed \$1,876 or \$2,144, according as it is improved property or not. A purchaser of a small holding must supply one-sixth of the purchase price, and of a house, one-fourth.

WESTERN COAL MINERS' AGREEMENT.

District No. 18 of U. M. W. A. and Western Coal Operators' Association arrange working conditions for two years from April 1, 1915.

IT will be remembered that the agreement under which, since November 1911, work has been pursued in the mines controlled by operators embraced within the membership of the Western Coal Operators' Association was to terminate on March 31, 1915. The agreement in question was reached as the result of a protracted strike, following the termination on March 31, 1913, of a working agreement which had lasted for nearly two years. The agreement of November, 1911, provided that "the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss the renewal thereof". The parties in question were the Western Coal Operators' Association on the one hand and District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America on the other hand. Representatives of these two bodies accordingly met at Calgary at the beginning of March and took up the work of negotiating a new agreement.

The negotiations appear to have proceeded satisfactorily and an agreement acceptable to operators and employees

was framed, subject only to approval by the employees at large on a referendum to be held on March 29. The referendum approved the proposed agreement by a large majority, though it is understood that in the case of two of the smaller mines the new agreement was not endorsed. It is not, however, thought that in the case of the mines which failed to approve the new agreement any cessation of work has occurred or has been proposed.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the new agreement now framed by the conference and without any cessation of labour is the first occasion during ten years on which working arrangements have been effected for a fixed period without a strike, the strike having been in several cases of a prolonged and disastrous character.

Wages Rates Unchanged.

The terms of the new agreement are printed below, with the exception of the wage rates and conditions affecting contract and other special prices, etc., at

different mines. The wage rates remain unchanged from those prevailing under the agreement of 1911-1915, although, as it is understood, the miners had strongly urged a ten per cent increase in the minimum rate allowed under certain conditions; the operators did not see their way to granting this increase and the workmen yielded the point. In other respects generally the agreement follows closely on the lines of that ended on March 31. It is however to be noted that, whereas the agreement of 1911-15 was effective for three years and a half, the present agreement is arranged for two years only, being effective until March 31, 1917.

Settlement of Local Disputes.

The new agreement makes some important modifications in the method of settlement of local and general disputes. In the new agreement the methods remain as formerly with respect to the early stages of a dispute between the mine officials and officers of the union. Under the old agreement, after the reference of a dispute to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, U.M.W.A., and the failure of these officers to agree on a settlement, the dispute went to a committee composed of these same officers with the addition of an independent chairman selected by joint agreement, and failing a joint agreement, the chairmanship was filled by the Minister of Labour. The new agreement provides that where the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, U.M.W.A., are unable to settle a dispute by agreement, the dispute shall then go before a joint committee composed of (1) the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, the General Manager or General Superintendent of the mine where the dispute arose, and another appointed by him; (2) the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the President or Secretary

of the local where the dispute arose, and one other district officer. "If they agree," reads the new agreement, "their decision shall be binding on both parties." In the event of no agreement being reached, the procedure is as under the old agreement, that is, the dispute is taken up by a committee consisting of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, U.M.W.A., with the addition of an independent chairman, and, as before, in the event of the chairmanship not being filled by agreement, the chairman is appointed by the Minister of Labour.

The clause bearing on this subject of settlement of local and general disputes includes also a new provision whereby, in the event of the specially named officers of the two organizations being unable, from sickness or absence, to attend to the duties indicated, these duties may be assumed by certain other officers as set forth in Paragraph F, printed below. Paragraph G, in the same clause, as printed below, deals with a small point not mentioned in the old agreement.

Stoppage of Work.

The new agreement contains under the heading "Stoppage of Work" various provisions not found in the old agreement. In the former agreement Paragraph A, as printed below, was alone found. The other paragraphs in the clause, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are new. In effect they provide against pit head strikes and equally against individual lockouts. These are prohibited under a penalty of, in the case of a lockout, one dollar per day for each employee affected, and in the case of a strike, by the payment by the union of an equal sum for each day, or part of a day, during which work is suspended.

The paragraph printed below as to pay-day varies slightly from that appearing in the former agreement. The former agreement provided for payment on the fifteenth of each month of all wages earned during the previous calen-

dar month. The new agreement requires simply, on this point, that "the companies will pay the regular pay-rolls at the several mines in accordance with the law of the province in which the mines are located." It will be of course remembered that some of the mines are situate in Alberta and some in British Columbia.

The final clause in the new agreement, dealing with the voidance of contract by miners, is new.

Terms of New Agreement.

The terms of the new agreement are as follows:—

AGREEMENT entered into between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, of the First Part, and The Western Coal Operators' Association, of the Second Part.

It is mutually understood and agreed that the following conditions and rates shall govern the parties hereto for a period ending March the thirty-first, 1917, and that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty days prior to the expiration of this Agreement to discuss a renewal thereof:

Management of Mine:

The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Open Shop:

It is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the Companies against Union men, or on the part of the Union men against Non-union men employed.

Settlement of Local and General Disputes:

(a) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company, or any person or persons employed, or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavor to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievances or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavor by personal application to the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter; and in the event of them agreeing, their decision shall be final.

(b) In case of any local dispute arising in any mine and failure to agree between the Pit Boss, Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises and any employee, the Pit Committee and Mine Superintendent or Mine Manager shall endeavor to settle the matter; and if they agree, their decision shall be final.

(c) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Superintendent or Miner Manager to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred, in writing, to the General Superintendent or General Manager of the Company and the Officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement, and if they agree, their decision shall be final. Should they fail to agree, it shall be referred, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement, who shall meet as soon as practicable, and not in any event later than thirty days, and bring the matter in dispute to a settlement as between themselves or refer the matter. If they agree, their decision shall be binding upon both parties.

ould they fail to agree, it shall be referred to a Joint Committee of six (6), composed of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, General Manager or General Superintendent of the mine where the dispute arose, and another appointed by him; President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the President of the Local where the dispute arose, and one other District Officer.

If they agree their decision shall be binding upon both parties. In the event of their failure to agree, they shall endeavor to select an Independent Chairman; and failing to agree upon an Independent Chairman, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall select the Minister of Labour to appoint the Chairman; the decision of the Committee thus constituted shall be binding on both parties.

(d) In the meantime, and in all cases where disputes are being investigated and not settled, the Miners, Mine Labourers and all other parties involved must continue to work pending investigation and until final decision has been reached; and where Miner, Miners, Mine Labourer or Mine Labourers has or have been discharged by the Company he or they shall not remain in the employ of the Company while his or their case is being investigated and settled.

If the claim be made within five days, where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this Article; and if it is proven that he or they have been unjustly dealt with, he or they shall be reinstated. If a claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be referred to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to decide what amount (if any) is to be paid.

(e) Any breach of this Agreement by either party of the parties hereto is not to void

the said Agreement, but the same is to be continued in full force and effect.

(f) If the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association or the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America are unable, on account of sickness or absence from the District, to attend the duties hereinbefore set out, these duties in the first instance would be assumed by either the President or Vice-President of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and in the second instance by either the Vice-President or Secretary of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. Due notice of who would attend these duties to be sent immediately, in the first instance to the party of the first part, and in the second instance to the party of the second part.

(g) All settlements and decisions that have been made and are in effect at the expiration of the November 17th, 1911, to March 31st, 1915, Agreement, shall remain in effect during the term of this Agreement.

Duties of Pit Committee:

The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three in each colliery or other plant covered by this Agreement, selected by the employees working at such colliery or other plant from among their own number, except one member may be a Checkweighman or an officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employee of the Company. This member must previously have been selected as Checkweighman or Officer from amongst the employees of the aforesaid colliery, or other plant; due notice of such selection, properly certified in writing, shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Pit Boss, or Foreman and any employee working in or around the mines, arising out of this Agreement, and all Agreements made in connection therewith; the Pit Boss or Foreman, and man or men, having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances, go

around the mine, for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the Pit Boss or Foreman, or by a Miner or Day Man, who may have a grievance, which he has first tried to and cannot settle with the Boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as Day Men, shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Pit Boss or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

New Work:

Whenever any new work arises, a price for which has not been provided for in this Agreement, on the request of the Company, or the Miners, the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, shall meet within thirty days after the said request and arrange a price. Failing to agree upon a price, an Independent Chairman shall be called in, as provided for in Clause "C" of "Settlement of Local and General Disputes", and their decision shall be final.

In making the prices for new work, the Committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighbourhood.

Meantime, if the work is continued until such price has been arranged, all men shall be paid on the day wage scale.

Employees Not Under Jurisdiction:

All employees connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, or be members thereof, and shall include the following:

Mine Manager or Superintendent, Overman or Assistant Overman, Pit Bosses, Fire Bosses, Boss Driver, Stable Boss, Master Mechanic, Electricians, Weighman, Head Carpenter, Head Blacksmith, Tipple or Breaker Foreman, Loader Boss, Night Watchman, Coke Oven Foreman, Outside Foreman, and

all other Foremen, Time Keepers, C Inspectors, and Head Lampman.

Construction and Extensive Repairs:

It is agreed that all men working improvements and extensive repairs not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America.

The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, buildings, coke ovens, scales, machinery, railroad tracks and switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant, all being in the nature of construction work, and extensive repairs, or rebuilding of the same class work, are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees thereon are to be excluded above when employed on such work only.

Union Deductions:

The Operators agree to make deductions from Union members' wages for Union dues, for such amount as they have definite orders for from the individuals, with specified sum as limit of deduction.

FORM OF ORDER.

..... 191..

To

.....

I authorize and empower you to deduct and pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No., U. M. W. of A. from my earnings, from month to month \$...., or such lesser amount as may be designated by the Secretary.

Signed.....

Witness

Penalty for Absence From Work:

When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days unless through sickness or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss or Foreman, and obtained his consent

may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman for or of their absence; otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually to the extent of five days per month, absents himself from work, may be discharged.

Stoppage of Work:

(a) If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work, in violation of this Agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the Company without recourse.

(b) Should any officer of the U. M. W. A., or any local union or its members employed at any mine, cause the mine or part of the mine to shut down, in violation of this Agreement, each member of the U. M. W. of A. employed at said mine, except those who continue to work, shall pay one dollar (\$1.00) for each day or part of a day that the mine or part of the mine is thus thrown idle.

Should any operator or his representative cause a mine or part of a mine to shut down, in violation of this agreement, he shall pay one dollar (\$1.00) for each man affected for each day or part of a day that the mine or part of the mine is thus thrown idle.

(c) Whenever at any mine one or more men regularly employed at day work refuse or fail to work because of any grievance, he or they shall pay one dollar (\$1.00) for each day or part of a day that he or they refuse to work.

(d) If any mine is shut down, in violation of this Agreement, the International and District Organizations or the Western Coal Operators' Association, as the case may be, shall insist that necessary steps be taken promptly to put the mine or mines in operation, and compel the parties to submit their grievance for adjustment in the manner as provided in this Agreement.

(e) All payments to be paid by the employees under this Agreement shall be

collected by the operator from the pay from the time in which the violation of the Agreement occurred or from the first money due thereafter, and the operator shall remit the same to the Treasurer of the Western Coal Operators' Association, or Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd. A failure on the part of the operator to do so shall make him liable to a further payment of fifty (50) per cent of the amount involved.

(f) All payments to be paid by the operator shall be remitted to the Treasurer of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., or Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd., within twenty (20) days after the President and Secretary of the Local Union have officially notified said operator in writing of the demand and the cause of the payment. Said notice shall be given within ten (10) days from the date of the alleged violation.

(g) If any local union or operator claims that a payment has been collected contrary to the terms of this Agreement they shall have the right of appeal to the President, District No. 18, and the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association for a hearing and determination of the case, and pending such decision the moneys so collected shall be paid to the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd., to be held by them until a decision is made. Any appeal under this clause not settled within thirty (30) days from the date of appeal must be arbitrated in the same manner as is provided in "Settlement of Local and General Disputes". Any payment reversed or remitted under this clause shall, in the case of the operator, be returned to him, and in the case of the miner it shall be returned to the local union having jurisdiction at the mine affected, and by it paid to the parties from whom it was originally collected.

(h) In the event of any moneys being deposited with the said Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd., and no appeal taken within thirty (30) days, the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd., will pay the money deposited to and on the order of the party from whom it was

collected; in case of an appeal, a certified copy of the decision rendered shall be sufficient order to pay the money to the party in whose favour the decision is made.

Checkweighman:

The Company will grant the right to the Miners to employ checkweighers, and will grant the said checkweighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed, and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners such amount as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the checkweigher or checkweighers.

Preference of Employment:

In case an employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged, he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp operated by the same company.

Minimum Rate:

When a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, the Company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work.

Miners Taken to Do Company Work:

The Company shall pay the sum of three dollars and thirty cents (\$3.30) per day for all miners taken from contract work to do Company work.

Delivery of Timber:

In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Acts of British Columbia and Alberta, the Company will, at all times deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron at the nearest cross cut to the face of all raise workings and in places where the regular pit cars go to the working face, without being handled by the Miner, they shall be delivered on the

cars to the working face; in other places across the pitch, the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron will be delivered to the mouth of the room.

Loading of Coal From Chutes:

In pitching seams, where chutes are used, the company will handle all coal placed in the chutes by the Miners.

Doctor and Hospital Arrangements:

The matter of Doctor and Hospital arrangements is to be arranged between the employees and the management, and when so arranged the Company agrees to make the collection for that purpose; this is subject in British Columbia to the laws of the Province.

In camps where Doctor and Hospital arrangements have already been made and are satisfactory, the customs prevailing in such camps shall continue.

In the making of any new arrangements for a Doctor a Committee of three representing the Local Union, and the Manager representing the Company shall meet and mutually agree upon a Doctor, and after the Doctor has been selected, the Committee, the Management and the Doctor shall then meet and draw up a mutual Agreement which shall be signed by all three parties.

Store:

It shall be understood and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods wherever they may choose to do so.

Holidays:

The following days only shall be observed as holidays:—

New Year's Day,
May First,
Victoria Day,
Dominion Day,
Labour Day,
Thanksgiving Day,
District and International Election Day.
Christmas Day.

Funerals:

In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees may suspend work in the seam where the accident occurred on the day of the accident, but shall resume work on the following day, and continue to work till the day of the funeral, when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

Sub-Contracting:

No sub-contracting shall be allowed in any mine operated by the Company but this shall not apply to the employment of backhands.

Employees to Care For Mine:

In case of either local or general suspension of mining either at the expiration of this Agreement or otherwise, the Engineers, Firemen, and Pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all the Company's property under their care, and operate fans and pumps, and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's plant; but it is understood and agreed that the Company will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

Single Shift:

The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

Wet Places:

A working place in the mine where water drops from the roof in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees, shall be considered a wet place; a place where the use of gum boots will keep a man's feet dry shall not be considered a wet place.

Rock Miners:

Where a man is continuously engaged on rock work where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered a rock miner and paid rock miner's wages.

If an air drill is used, the driller shall be paid machine runners' wages, and the helper paid machine runners' helpers' wages; the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or labourers, as may be.

When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal, he shall be classed as a rock miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock he shall be classed as a coal miner.

Brushing:

When a man is engaged on continuous brushing either top or bottom, using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a coal miner; if the brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a rock miner.

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in retimbering or repairing shall not be classed as rock miners.

Retirement:

Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular pay day, he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement.

Chinese Labour:

The United Mine Workers of America do not in any way prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mine, but where such labour is employed they shall be paid the scale for such work, with the following provisions, i.e., that where they are now employed at Bankhead and Canmore the present rates shall not be interfered with in any way

by the United Mine Workers of America during the life of this Agreement.

Oil:

Present conditions to prevail.

Pay Day:

The Companies will pay the regular pay rolls at the several mines in accordance with the Law of the Province in which the mines are located.

Any employee desiring to leave the services of the Company, on his request shall be paid all moneys due him within two (2) days after his stoppage of work.

Market Restrictions:

It is agreed that District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal or coke to any person, firm, or corporation.

Turn of Cars:

The Company shall, as far as practicable,

supply each and every miner with an equal turn of cars.

Backhands:

The present practice of working miners, either as partners, or with miners and labourers, as it exists in the several camps at the present time, shall be adhered to.

On all Company work, the Companies shall employ such class of men as the work requires, and at the rate of wages provided for in this Agreement.

Contract Not to be Voided by Miner Constitution or Rules:

This contract is in no case to be set aside because of any rule of the United Mine Workers of America now in force or which may hereafter be adopted; nor is this contract to be set aside by reason of any provision in the National, District or Local Constitutions.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1914.

THE Department presents herewith a statistical review relating to building operations in the more important cities and towns of the Dominion during the year 1914. The review is similar to those published in the *Labour Gazette* for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. The information on which this article is based was furnished by city and town clerks, engineers, building inspectors and other municipal officials, to all of whom the Department is indebted for their courtesy in supplying the desired particulars.

The number of permits is given in the case of municipalities where building

permits are issued, and in the case of others estimates are given of the actual cost of building construction, based on as accurate information as could be obtained.

Information was secured from 105 localities, for which the total value of building permits issued was \$108,697, 145. Toronto with a total of \$20,694, 288 heads the list, with Montreal second with a total value of \$17,626,561, followed by Winnipeg with \$12,160,950.

Building construction during 1914, as compared with previous years, showed a considerable decline, attributable for the most part to the financial stringency in the first six months of the year and the

break of the European war in August. The only provinces to show an increase in the volume of building construction were Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Comparative returns with 1913 were received from 86 municipalities. The total value of building permits issued in these localities for 1914 was \$106,456,315, a decrease of \$36,667,869, or 26 per cent as compared with 1913.

The figures shown herewith are for 86 localities for which comparative returns with the year 1913 were received:—

	1914.	1913.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Nova Scotia (4).....	1,263,193	493,889	+ 769,304
Prince Edward Island (1).....	39,000	230,400	— 191,400
New Brunswick (2).....	852,655	1,053,270	— 200,615
Quebec (10).....	25,960,693	12,759,021	+ 13,201,672
Ontario (33).....	41,667,308	54,583,003	— 12,915,695
Manitoba (4).....	13,380,367	20,366,324	— 6,985,957
Alberta (8).....	3,422,801	11,395,482	— 7,972,681
Saskatchewan (12).....	10,680,723	22,874,074	— 12,193,351
British Columbia (12).....	9,327,823	19,506,969	— 10,179,146
	106,594,563	143,262,432	— 36,667,869

The following statement shows the municipalities where the total value of building permits issued was not less than \$100,000:—

Toronto, Ont.	\$20,694,288
Montreal, Que.	17,626,561
Winnipeg, Man.	12,160,950
Calgary, Ont.	4,913,277
Edmonton, Alta.	4,484,476
Vancouver, B.C.	4,397,920
Regina, Sask.	3,703,865
Calgary, Alta.	3,425,350
Quebec, Que.	2,759,572
Shawinigan, Que.	2,599,840
Victoria, B.C.	2,243,660
London, Ont.	1,837,735

Medicine Hat, Alta.	1,802,791
Regina, Sask.	1,765,875
Ft. William, Ont.	1,519,965
Port Arthur, Ont.	1,234,085
Windsor, Ont.	1,121,413
Outremont, Que.	1,028,550
Halifax, N.S.	879,320
St. Boniface, Man.	804,652
St. Catharines, Ont.	782,253
Point Grey, B.C.	754,120
Berlin, Ont.	728,320
Prince Albert, Sask.	721,986
Westmount, Que.	698,585
Swift Current, Sask.	685,232
Three Rivers, Que.	652,130
Prince Rupert, B.C.	631,675
Sudbury, Ont.	538,080
Guelph, Ont.	521,784
St. John, N.B.	515,300
Niagara Falls, Ont.	508,805
Moose Jaw, Sask.	459,610
Peterborough, Ont.	452,340
Stratford, Ont.	440,715
Brantford, Ont.	435,510
Brandon, Man.	395,335
St. Thomas, Ont.	388,915
Hawkesbury, Ont.	362,000
Lethbridge, Alta.	345,290
Welland, Ont.	337,918
Moncton, N.B.	337,355
North Bay, Ont.	333,625
Weyburn, Sask.	329,450
Lachine, Que.	324,773
Galt, Ont.	322,480
Kingston, Ont.	288,577
Oak Bay, B.C.	286,216
New Westminster, B.C.	261,624
Amherst, N.S.	239,000
North Vancouver, B.C.	238,148
Fredericton, N.B.	212,000
Sherbrooke, Que.	200,822
Chatham, Ont.	185,730
Kamloops, B.C.	172,784
Estevan, Sask.	144,765
Smith's Falls, Ont.	141,050
Truro, N.S.	127,000
Sydney, N.S.	110,873
Woodstock, Ont.	110,764
Brockville, Ont.	105,280
Nanaimo, B.C.	100,285

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
DURING 1914.

LOCALITY.	PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1914.		PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1913.		Increase Decrease
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
NOVA SCOTIA:—					
Sydney.....	77	110,873	197	321,198	—219
Halifax.....	484	879,320	402	837,756	+4
Stellarton.....	8	34,000	27	75,000	—1
Amherst.....	60	239,000	113	440,000	—20
Windsor.....	10	45,000			
Truro.....		127,000			
Springhill.....		6,500			
New Glasgow.....	41	59,900			
Annapolis Royal.....		13,000			
Yarmouth.....		15,000			
Kentville.....	15	56,500			
Shelburne.....	5	9,200			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:—					
Charlottetown.....	10	39,000	16	230,400	—19
NEW BRUNSWICK:—					
St. John.....	155	515,300	236	2,412,000	—89
Moncton.....	140	337,355	89	180,780	+15
Fredericton.....		212,000			
St. Stephen.....	39	73,000			
Campbellton.....	36	80,450			
Sackville.....		50,000			
Newcastle.....		18,000			
QUEBEC:—					
Chicoutimi.....	19	29,860	50	294,150	—26
Quebec.....		2,759,572	341	1,939,781	+81
Three Rivers.....	112	652,130	150	482,250	+16
Sherbrooke.....	48	200,822		747,450	—54
St. Hyacinthe.....		40,000	65	137,000	—9
Maisonneuve.....	248	2,599,840	414	2,466,823	+13
Montreal.....	3,628	17,626,561	3,794	27,032,097	—9,40
Westmount.....	122	698,585	149	2,009,544	—1,31
Lachine.....	172	324,773	211	369,136	—4
Outremount.....	83	1,028,550		1,902,000	—87
Longueuil.....	42	85,565			
ONTARIO:—					
Ottawa.....	469	4,397,920	545	3,991,380	+40
Hawkesbury.....		362,000			
Smith's Falls.....	39	141,050	79	222,060	—81
Brockville.....	63	105,280	103	93,492	+11
Kingston.....	585	288,577		666,474	—377
Belleville.....	68	88,857	117	303,200	—214
Peterborough.....	304	452,340	310	488,540	—36
Toronto.....	8,927	20,694,288	9,884	27,038,642	—6,34
St. Catharines.....	711	782,253	416	759,468	—22
Niagara Falls.....	141	508,805	164	398,350	+110
Welland.....	265	337,918	292	611,157	—37
Hamilton.....	1,047	3,703,865	2,019	5,110,000	—1,306
Dundas.....	42	56,325	122	208,010	—152
Brantford.....	371	435,510	594	1,015,886	—580
Paris.....	46	44,579	40	80,000	—3
Galt.....	159	322,480	256	523,014	—200
Preston.....	47	92,490	122	400,055	—307
Guelph.....		521,784		357,335	+164
Berlin.....		728,320	519	650,271	+78
Woodstock.....	120	110,764	160	191,333	—80

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
DURING 1914.—Continued.

LOCALITY.	PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1914.		PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1913.		Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
ONTARIO:—Continued.					
Stratford.....	318	440,715	196	334,085	+106,630
London.....	1,457	1,837,735	1,463	1,789,920	+47,810
St. Thomas.....	158	388,915		154,471	+234,444
Chatham.....		185,730		338,310	—152,580
Windsor.....	353	1,121,413	457	1,148,975	—27,562
Oshawa.....	67	83,500	97	100,000	—16,500
Collingwood.....	5	1,560	10	133,850	—132,290
Owen Sound.....	81	68,655	98	103,000	—34,345
North Bay.....	136	333,625	203	492,940	—159,315
Cobalt.....	53	79,875	68	132,360	—52,485
Haileybury.....	17	20,050	13	72,900	52,850
Sudbury.....	203	538,080	272	728,385	—190,305
Port Arthur.....	706	1,234,085	611	1,935,575	—701,490
Fort William.....	443	1,519,965		4,009,565	—2,489,600
MANITOBA:—					
Winnipeg.....	3,614	12,160,950	4,834	18,621,650	—6,460,700
St. Boniface.....	193	804,652	296	1,038,860	—234,288
Brandon.....	156	395,335	219	609,609	—214,274
Dauphin.....	17	19,430	37	96,225	—76,795
SASKATCHEWAN:—					
Regina.....	681	1,765,875	1,141	4,018,350	—2,252,475
Moose Jaw.....	178	459,610	550	4,538,470	—4,078,860
Prince Albert.....	131	721,986	334	1,380,390	—659,404
Swift Current.....	122	685,232			
North Battleford.....	83	77,240	272	859,195	—781,955
Yorkton.....	38	60,695	131	337,777	—27,708
Weyburn.....	48	329,450	69	177,400	+152,050
Broadview.....	1	5,000	6	32,000	—17,000
Kindersley.....	7	2,945	29	51,900	—48,955
Estevan.....	92	144,765			
ALBERTA:—					
Edmonton.....	1,678	4,913,277	3,178	9,242,450	—4,329,180
Calgary.....		3,425,350	2,078	8,619,653	—5,194,303
Medicine Hat.....	223	1,802,791		3,851,572	—2,048,781
Lethbridge.....	114	345,290	172	504,954	—159,664
MacLeod.....		25,000	43	150,535	—125,535
Red Deer.....		42,515		149,250	—106,735
Edson.....	22	25,150		136,975	—111,825
Hardisty.....	12	31,020	43	21,585	+9,435
Gleichen.....	5	8,850	7	20,800	—11,950
Innisfail.....	10	13,800	12	18,700	—4,900
Coronation.....	14	28,700	60	77,600	—48,900
Bassano.....		50,000	50	80,000	—30,000
Cardston.....	15	4,825			
Lacombe.....	13	23,625			
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—					
Nelson.....		70,945	66	131,276	—60,331
Vernon.....		45,025	151	175,067	—130,042
Kelowna.....	37	68,865	172	375,263	—306,398
Kamloops.....	102	172,784	109	300,422	—127,638
New Westminster.....	207	261,624	471	958,975	—697,351
Vancouver.....	1,314	4,484,476	2,020	10,423,197	—5,938,721
Point Grey.....	414	754,120	713	1,595,542	—841,422
North Vancouver.....	129	238,148		178,835	+59,313
Victoria.....	525	2,243,660	1,167	4,037,992	—1,794,332
Nanaimo.....	100	100,285	146	295,360	—195,075
Oak Bay.....	91	286,216	218	836,708	—550,492
Prince Rupert.....	117	601,675	124	198,332	+403,343

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1914.

HEREWITH is presented statistics of industrial accidents occurring throughout Canada during the calendar year 1914. Tables II and III given below include figures of 1,178 fatal and 4,620 non-fatal industrial accidents, as to which information had been collected by the Department down to March 31, 1915. Considerable information relating to accidents occurring during 1914 will be yet received from different sources and the tables are not, therefore, at present in their final form. It is thought this information here printed will be, however, of some interest.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	73	111	184
Fishing and Hunting.....	22	22	22
Lumbering.....	58	89	147
Mining.....	330	424	754
Railway Construction.....	40	42	82
Building trades.....	75	379	454
Metal Trades.....	90	1088	1178
Woodworking Trades.....	10	123	133
Printing and Allied Trades.....	22	22	22
Clothing.....	7	7	7
Textile.....	3	30	33
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	10	73	83
Leather.....	3	2	5
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	197	1263	1460
Electric Railway Service.....	13	68	81
Navigation.....	62	96	158
Miscellaneous.....	38	206	244
Public Employees.....	14	153	167
Miscellaneous Skilled trades.....	43	183	226
Unskilled labour.....	97	261	358
Total.....	1178	4620	5798

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1914.

(From information received up to March 31, 1915.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture.....	1	8	5	3	5	5	7	6	12	6	11	4	73
Fishing and Hunting...	1	.....	1	1	1	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	22
Lumbering.....	1	5	4	9	11	6	9	5	.....	.....	.....	4	58
Mining.....	14	9	17	16	8	202	16	12	6	9	11	10	330
Railway construction...	12	4	.....	2	10	.....	3	1	1	6	.....	1	40
Building trades.....	5	2	1	6	6	11	12	9	6	3	5	9	75
Metal trades.....	11	8	9	5	9	15	7	8	7	6	3	2	90
Woodworking trades.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10
Printing and allied trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Leather.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Steam Railway Service.	18	20	7	15	9	20	19	27	13	9	18	12	197
Electric Railway Service	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	13
Navigation.....	.....	1	2	3	13	9	5	5	6	6	12	.....	62
Miscellaneous Trans-	5	1	5	3	10	4	1	4	1	.....	2	2	38
port.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public and civic employees.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	14
Miscellaneous skilled Trades.....	4	.....	5	8	1	10	2	1	1	5	4	2	43
Unskilled labour.....	8	11	8	10	15	8	6	7	6	8	9	1	97
	84	84	68	84	106	308	94	88	61	63	85	53	1178

TABLE OF NON FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1914.

(From information received up to March 31, 1915.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture.....	8	8	8	9	7	8	20	9	17	7	5	5	111
Fishing and Hunting.....													
Lumbering.....	6	10	5	7	9	12	11	10	5	3	5	6	89
Mining.....	37	34	49	54	37	43	46	22	33	22	24	23	424
Railway Construction..	6	2	5	6	5	2	9	4	1	1	1		42
Building trades.....	31	22	37	26	31	46	65	32	30	21	21	17	379
Metal trades.....	121	136	113	116	127	93	90	88	48	56	58	42	1088
Woodworking trades....	2	8	14	13	12	12	19	12	9	5	10	7	123
Printing & allied trades	2	2	2	4	1	3	2	2			2	2	22
Clothing.....				1	1		1	1		3			7
Textile.....	2	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	1	30
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	7	6	7	7	4	4	7	10	9	7	2	3	73
Leather.....			1			1							2
Steam Railway Service..	132	112	111	92	117	88	136	123	101	54	106	91	1263
Electric Railway Service.	3	3	10	7	7	9	10	7	5	6	1		68
Navigation.....	6	4	10	6	10	2	7	9	10	9	19	4	96
Miscellaneous trans- port.....	17	15	17	17	16	18	23	23	12	16	20	12	206
Public and civic em- ployees.....	10	14	10	10	9	3	17	22	2	27	12	17	153
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	14	23	22	13	10	11	21	10	12	12	18	17	183
Unskilled Labour.....	25	12	15	27	41	29	35	20	23	16	11	7	261
	429	413	442	418	447	385	520	405	319	270	318	254	4620

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MARCH, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

March, 1915..... 145.9

February, 1915..... 143.8

March, 1914..... 137.0

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number rose nearly two points, the chief increases being in metals, jutes, hides, poultry, sheep, butter, cheese, flour,

bread, sugar, cream of tartar, carbolic acid and gunpowder. Prices were lower in grains, eggs and fish.

As compared with the same month a year ago, the chief increases appeared in Grains and Fodder, Miscellaneous Groceries, Woollens, Flax Products, Hides and Leathers, Metals, Crockery and Cutlery, Drugs and Chemicals. The chief decreases appeared in Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Cottons, Silks, Jutes, Fuel and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for March, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1915, FEBRUARY, 1915, AND MARCH, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		March, 1915.	Feb. 1915.	March, 1914.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders :</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	230.0	235.8	144.3
" Western.....	4	190.2	204.9	125.6
Fodder.....	5	192.6	186.5	163.8
All.....	15	209.3	211.1	145.8
II. <i>Animals and Meats :</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	208.5	212.5	221.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	154.2	153.5	175.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	167.5	150.0	170.4
Poultry.....	2	198.8	176.7	221.8
All.....	17	181.0	176.4	196.2
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	163.7	174.0	162.9
IV. <i>Fish :</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	157.8	160.7	153.6
Fresh fish.....	3	153.9	158.6	161.1
All.....	9	156.5	160.0	156.1
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	128.7	128.7	165.4
Dried fruits, foreign.....	3	85.3	82.3	84.2
Fresh vegetables.....	4	123.9	123.4	119.1
Canned vegetables.....	3	137.3	140.1	188.7
All.....	6	101.2	101.2	97.7
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	168.0	164.5	124.4
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	115.5	115.5	107.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	130.6	126.8	102.8
Condiments.....	5	120.3	118.3	104.6
All.....	25	141.1	138.3	112.5
VI. <i>Textiles :</i>				
Woolens.....	5	154.5	152.6	138.0
Cottons.....	4	121.4	143.1	144.7
Silks.....	3	86.3	84.7	95.5
Jutes.....	2	198.1	161.0	226.5
Flax products.....	4	153.7	152.9	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	101.1	101.1	104.7
All.....	20	136.5	132.3	133.8
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes :</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	221.1	213.7	198.9
Leather.....	4	172.2	167.1	151.4
Boots & shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	186.2	181.6	169.9
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements :</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	102.5	100.4	103.3
Other metals.....	13	162.9	144.0	125.4
Implements.....	10	106.8	106.8	106.6
All.....	34	129.0	119.0	112.7
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting :</i>				
Fuel.....	6	119.3	119.6†	128.5
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	92.7
All.....	10	107.6	107.8	114.2
X. <i>Building Materials :</i>				
Lumber.....	14	181.1	181.1	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	110.1	108.3†	113.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	147.0	145.7†	140.2
All.....	48	141.7	140.4†	141.7
XI. <i>House Furnishings :</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.7	146.7	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	100.8	152.7	133.9
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	123.4	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	136.1	133.8	128.8
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	155.4	149.5	111.1
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>				
Raw furs.....	4	133.8	128.1	236.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	137.8	138.3	138.8
Sundries.....	7	116.0	110.8	108.2
All.....	17	127.9	124.5	149.1
All commodities.....	263*	145.9	143.8	137.0

*Nine commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. †Revised.

More detailed information as to the rice movement during March is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat fell from \$1.52 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.42 $\frac{3}{4}$ at the end of February, but rose to \$1.50 and fluctuated somewhat during the remainder of the month. The drop early in the month was due to the progress of the British and French fleets in opening the Dardanelles Straits, which would permit the export of Russian wheat. Later this progress appeared slower, export sales were liberal, prices advanced in Europe, and wet weather was reported in Argentina. Later again conditions tending toward peace and favourable reports of crops in Russia, India and America caused a weakness on the market. Ontario winter wheat similarly fell from \$1.50-\$1.55 to \$1.40-\$1.42 and later to \$1.35-\$1.40, but was somewhat higher later. Western barley declined to 75c., having been up to 84c. in February. Ontario barley fell from 85-88c. to 79-82c. The demand was reported very light. Western oats declined to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. but rose to 64c. averaging 3c. lower than in February. Ontario oats were down to 60-62c.; considerable exports were made and prices followed the wheat market. Flax rose from \$1.63 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.85, but later fell to \$1.71 $\frac{3}{4}$. Peas were steady at \$2.00-\$2.05. The quality of the crop was reported very poor, so that good quality was hard to get. Rye fell from \$1.23-\$1.28 to \$1.15-\$1.17. Hay was down at Montreal from \$20.00-\$20.50 to \$19.50-\$20.00. At Toronto the price advanced 50c. per ton. Bran and shorts advanced \$2.00 per ton.

Animals and Meats.—Western cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$6.65-\$7.15 to \$6.75-\$7.25. Supplies were reported light, particularly good quality. At Toronto butcher cattle eased off 15c. per wt. Beef declined 50c. per cwt. in the last week of the month, hindquarters being down to \$12.00-\$13.00 and forequarters to \$8.50-\$9.50. Hogs rose from \$7.25-\$7.40 to \$8.15 and dressed hogs ad-

vanced 25c. per cwt. Bacon declined from 17-19c. to 16-18c. and ham from 16-17c. to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Barrelled pork was easier. Sheep rose from \$5.25-\$6.25 to \$7.00-\$8.00 and mutton rose \$1.00 per cwt, toward the end of the month. Dressed lamb advanced from \$13.50-\$15.50 to \$16.00-\$18.50. Supplies of small meats were reported quite light. Fowl firmed up 1c. and turkeys rose to 21-23c.

Dairy Products.—Butter was up to 35c. per lb. at Montreal and advanced 1c. at Toronto for both dairy and creamery butter. The highest price previously reported at Montreal was 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -36c. in the spring of 1912. Stocks were reported light and receipts were small. Cheese was up to 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., the export demand being stronger. The highest price on record was 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in the spring of 1912. Eggs were down from 33c. to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22c. at Montreal and at Toronto the price was down to 21c. Receipts were good; considerable quantities were imported from Chicago in spite of the increased duty and storage stocks were being used up.

Fish.—The market for dry fish was somewhat slow in Porto Rico, but the market in northern Brazil was reported strong. A fair volume of trade in canned lobsters was reported in England during Lent. Dry haddock fell from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c. per lb. at Canso, N.S. Frozen white fish declined from 10c. to 9c. at Toronto.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were steady in price. Oranges advanced from \$2.25-\$2.75 to \$2.75-\$3.00. This advance of 25c. per case was reported due to the new customs duty. California prunes rose $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. at Montreal and stocks were reported the lowest in years. Currants advanced from 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Potatoes declined at Montreal from 50-52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 45-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and at Toronto declined 5c. also. Red onions declined from \$2.25 to \$2.00 per bag. Yellow onions were steady.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Spring wheat flour declined 30c. per barrel and winter wheat flour eased off also. The wheat market had declined considerably and the demand for flour was not strong. Bread advanced to 4c. per pound at Winnipeg. Patna rice advanced from 6-7½c. to 7½-9c. and Rangoon rice rose 10c. per 100 lbs., the increased customs duties having been a factor in the rise. Tapioca also firmed slightly. Sugar advanced 50c. per cwt., on unfavourable reports as to the production in Cuba. Barbados molasses rose from 42c. per gallon to 46c. in sympathy with the sugar market. Glucose declined 20c. per cwt., in sympathy with the price of corn. Honey was firmer. Maple sugar rose to 9-10c. per pound, but declined to 8½-9½c. Cream of tartar was firmer at 40-45c., supplies being short in France.

Textiles.—The woollen market was firm and upward in many lines. Beaver cloth advanced 5c. per yard, following advanced prices in dyes and wool and the new duty on materials. Raw cotton was lower in New York by ¼c. per pound. Grey cottons and coloured cottons were easier but prints averaged higher. Raw silk, Italian, rose from \$3.40 to \$3.50 per pound at New York, but Japanese raw silk declined from \$3.25½ to \$3.12½. Jute advanced from \$4.80 per lb., at Montreal to \$5.15, and Hessians rose from \$6.22 per yard to \$7.62. The market after undergoing a short period of comparative quietness began to rise and the demand was reported good. Flax fibre was ½c. higher, supplies in Europe being scarce and supplies from Russia being not available.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides advanced 1c. for best quality and

calf skins were also 1c. higher. Harness leather rose from 43-44c. to 49-50c. per pound. Demand for leather was quite heavy. Boots were very firm especially in heavy lines. Quotations were withdrawn by some manufacturers and prices were expected to advance.

Metals and implements.—The steep rise in spelter and zinc, on account of the heavy demand and depletion of stocks in United States was the chief feature in this group. Spelter rose 2c. to 3c. per pound in Toronto, being up to 11c. and 12c., and zinc sheets rose from 8c. to 12c. per lb. Galvanized iron was also firmer in sympathy with the spelter market. Tin rose from 39-40c. to 46-47c., the market being very firm in United States and at London. Solder rose 3c. per lb., in sympathy with tin. The increased customs duties caused slight rises in a number of metals. Copper rose from 15½c. to 16½c. and lead advanced ¼c. per lb. Brass advanced in sympathy with copper. Summerlee pig iron rose from \$25 to \$26 per ton. Nova Scotia iron advanced from \$19.00-19.75 to \$19.75-20.50. Other grades of iron were also higher. Steel billets advanced from \$24.50-25.00 to \$26.00-27.00. Bar iron and steel were also upward. Aluminum advanced ¼c. in New York and antimony continued to advance, being up from 19c. to 21c. per pound. Quicksilver rose from \$54.00 to \$60.00 at New York, and bar silver was up ¾c. per ounce. Some lines of tools and implements were firm and upward as a result of the increased duty, including coil chain and anvils.

Fuel and lighting.—Nova Scotia bituminous coal and Pennsylvania coal were steady. In British Columbia coal aver-

aged somewhat lower. Connellsville furnace coke was 5c. per ton easier owing to light demand.

Building materials.—Some improvement was reported in the lumber market in Ontario and a fair amount of building was expected in the spring. A fair trade in hard wood for the furniture trade was reported. Cull hard wood was in good demand for ammunition boxes. In New Brunswick the market was steady but firm. The new customs duties resulted in advances in some lines of builders' hardware. Fire bricks advanced \$1.00 to \$2.00 per M. Iron pipe rose from \$4.25 to \$4.40 per 100 feet. The discount on lead pipe was removed leaving prices at 7½c. per pound. Wire nails rose 10c. on account of the increased cost of wire rods. Sash cord advanced 1½c. per lb. Iron wire advanced 10c. per cwt. Galvanized barbed wire advanced 15c. per cwt. on account of the increased duty and the high cost of spelter. White lead was 20c. to 30c. per wt. higher in sympathy with lead. Linseed oil was firmer. Turpentine rose from 66c. to 68c. per gallon, the duty mounting to 2c. per gallon. Paris green rose from 18c. to 20c. on account of the decreased cost of copper sulphate. Prepared paints were steady as stocks for the spring trade were on hand.

House furnishings. — Earthenware

rose 5 per cent again and English celluloid-handled knives were also up 5 per cent, following the increase in the customs tariff.

Drugs and chemicals.—Carbolic acid continued to rise, was up to \$1.25 and later reached \$1.50 per pound. Glycerine was 3c. per lb. higher. Increased customs duties caused firmness in many lines of chemicals.

Miscellaneous. — Muskrat skins rose from 12-15c. to 15-18c. English hops advanced 5c. per lb. Malt declined from \$1.10 per bushel to \$1.05 in sympathy with the barley market. Rope advanced ½c. per pound, following increased customs duties. Gunpowder rose from \$4.80 per keg to \$6.00, on account of the further great advance in the price of saltpetre. Raw rubber was firmer at New York.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economiqu
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125b.	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1066	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8357	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	.....	.....	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Economist*, London, March 6, reports:

There are two sets of prices now in Western Europe—gold prices and paper prices. Fortunately, we still enjoy gold prices; but owing to the rapid destruction of commodities gold is depreciating very rapidly. In other words, its purchasing power is declining as prices rush up. Following the large jump recorded a month ago, our index number of prices at the end of February shows another large increase. . . . The percentage figure now stands at 142.3, actually 15 points higher than at the end of December, and no less than 25.7 higher than at the end of July. The only exception to the general rise is the group of miscellaneous food products. Every single item in the first group—cereals and meat—shows a large advance. The foreign wheat market was slightly easier towards the end of the month, but prices are still a good deal higher than at the end of January. In the middle of the month, fears of increasing scarcity of American wheat, coupled with a persistent demand from the Continent, caused an advance of 1s. 6d. per qr., but with the prospect of a largely increased acreage of spring wheat both in Canada and the United States, and a favourable outlook for winter wheat, prices eased off. The easier tendency may also be partly attributed to the operations in the Dardanelles, and the possibility of exports from Russia. Supplies of English wheat are still restricted, the weather being unfavourable for threshing. Flour stands at 53s. compared with 47s. at the end of January. Rice, after a fall in January, has risen again to the level of the previous months, while barley, oats and potatoes all show substantial increases. The large Government demands are affecting meat prices, which have again risen, mutton showing the largest advance. In the second group the upward tendency in most items has been offset by a seasonal decline in the price of butter. Tea prices have advanced, supplies proving insufficient for the present requirements of the trade. Russia is reported to be buying heavily at Colombo, as she requires larger tea supplies to take the place of the banished vodka. Some merchants, however, are rushing stocks out of bond, owing to the fear of a large addition to the tea duty in the coming Budget. In the textile group American cotton has been very steady, and stands at the same quotation as at the end of January, but there has been a distinct advance in Egyptian. There is still a keen demand for all classes of wool, and there has been a general rise in value during the month. . . . The jute market has been steady, but business has been quiet, and prices are practically unchanged. The demand for flax and tow slackened off towards the end of February, but prices closed higher on the month, and, unless a new route can be found from Riga, supplies are likely to diminish. . . . The high cost of freights and fuel are having their effect on iron and steel prices, which are slightly higher than a month ago. Lead, tin and copper are higher after a good deal of fluctuation during the month. . . .

The *Statist*, London, March 13, continuing Sauerbeck's index number, comments in part:

So far as can be gauged from our index number, the prices ruling at the close of February are the

highest since 1874, when for the year the number was 102. As was the case during January, the greatest percentage rise in prices during February was in vegetable food, to which all items contributed, more particularly flour, the price of which for best London whites ex mill reached the high level of 54s. Potatoes, too, rose considerably during the month. The price of textiles have hardened, more especially hemp and wool, the latter on the continued large requirements for the army and for home and American markets.

Bradstreet's, New York, March 1, reports:

Though prices in this country continue high, the undertone in general is easier than it was a month or two ago. This development is all the more marked because it is manifested at a time when price levels in the leading European countries are extraordinarily high. The high cost of living is a source of complaint even in the neutral countries abroad, and while the war is largely responsible for dear cereals at home, as well as for higher prices for raw wool and crude fibres, such as hemp, jute and flax, the situation here is reasonably favorable to consumers. Provisions, particularly hog products, are rather low, while eggs, potatoes, apples and butter are relatively cheap, and, of course, cotton and textiles manufactured from cotton sell at bargain prices. Not the least noteworthy development is the fact that bread, which for a time was quoted at 5 cents a loaf in New York City and elsewhere, has receded to 4 cents, a quotation that has prevailed in this country for about twenty years. . . .

Seven groups declined within a month's time, and six ascended. Breadstuffs receded, developments in the Dardanelles creating the impression that Russian wheat was likely to be liberated, but since the first of the month the cereal has reacted upward. Provisions went off owing to cheaper beef, hogs, bacon, hams, lard, eggs, milk, butter, mackerel, codfish, coffee and molasses. Provisions are lower than at any time since August, 1914. The group covering hides and leather fell because of a drop in hides. Coal and coke receded a shade as the result of a fall in Connellsville coke. Oils slumped on account of a loss in cotton-seed oil. Building materials declined a trifle, window glass being cheaper. Chemicals and drugs receded somewhat in consequence of a drop in alcohol. From this group, effects of price gyrations in carbolic acid have been eliminated by carrying the nominal quotation used the preceding month. On the other hand, live stock moved up owing to a rise in sheep. Fruits ascended because of dearer lemons. Textiles advanced, thanks to a sharp spurt in the price of American wool which was supplemented by higher quotations for hemp, jute and flax, trends in these articles having more than offset losses in cotton and standard sheetings. Metals moved higher, principally in keeping with dearer tin. Naval stores worked upward a slight degree as the result of an advance in turpentine. The miscellaneous group ascended, a rise in hops being responsible.

During March prices advanced, the index number standing at \$9.7753 at the end of the month as compared with \$9.6197 at the beginning.

Dun's Review, New York, March 6, reports:

Although five of the seven divisions into which the index is divided, for economy of space, revealed an upward trend last month, the articles of most general consumption took an opposite course and exerted the greater effect, the most pronounced change occurring in the dairy and garden group. Thus, this class showed a reaction from \$17.464 at the beginning of February to \$15.580 on March 1, as a result of cheaper butter, eggs, potatoes, cheese, hay and a few other products. In no single instance did the index number show a noteworthy advance, the most important alteration in this respect being in "other food," which rose to \$10.822 against \$10.478 on February 1. This was due almost wholly to the higher cost of sugar, malt and tobacco, which combined to offset the price recessions elsewhere; provisions went up moderately because of dearer beef, sheep and hogs, while the clothing division advanced slightly in response to enhanced values of raw wool and silk and leather. Similarly, there was a small rise in the metal group as a result of the increases in copper, tin and lead, and the miscellaneous class also moved upward because of the effects produced by the war on certain drugs and chemicals.

The index number of the *Annalist*, New York, including 25 foods, stood at 151.91 at the beginning of April as compared with 142.91 a year before, the average for 1914 being 146.07 as compared with 139.98 for 1913.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in eggs, supplies being larger as the season advanced. Butter, however, advanced, supplies being reported scarce and feed high in price. Flour, bread and sugar were higher in a number of cities. Potatoes were downward. Rentals were lower in two Western cities.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was higher in price at Port Arthur, Ont., but was lower at St. John's, Que., Brockville, Stratford, Chatham, Windsor and Cobalt, Ont. Round steak was lower in price at St. John's, Que., Stratford, Chatham and Windsor, Ont. Prime rib roast was lower at St. John's, Que., Orillia, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., and

medium shoulder roast was lower at St. John's, Que., and at Chatham and Windsor, Ont. The declines in the price of beef were reported due to the scarcity and high prices of fodder.

Veal was lower in price at Kingston, Ont., but was higher at London and Port Arthur, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton.—The price of mutton declined at Cobalt and Fort William, Ont., but advanced at Halifax and Truro, N. S., at Orillia and Guelph, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Victoria, B.C. At Halifax it was reported that the increased demand for all meats, canned and fresh, for export purposes had somewhat firmed the market, and caused increased prices in some lines.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was higher in price at Truro, N.S., and at Brockville, Ont., but was lower at Three Rivers, Que., and at Orillia, Chatham and Fort William, Ont. The price of chops was higher at Moosejaw, Sask., but was lower at Brockville, Hamilton and Port Arthur, Ont. The price of salt pork declined at Three Rivers, Que., at Brockville and Owen Sound, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., but advanced at Fort William, Ont.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon declined at Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., but advanced at Truro, N.S., at St. John's, Que., at Brockville, Belleville, Guelph and London, Ont., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Fish.—The price of fresh fish was lower at Fredericton, N.B., at Belleville and Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask., but was higher at Brockville, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont. Salt herring was lower at Belleville and Orillia, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta. Canned salmon fell at Moncton, N.B., but rose at Brockville and Cobalt, Ont. At New Westminster, B.C., the price declined from 15c to 12½c, and after being down for about three weeks rose again to the former level.

Lard.—The price of lard was down at Chatham and Cobalt, Ont., but was up at Moncton, N.B., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs declined in fifty-seven of the cities. Supplies were larger as the season advanced. Packed eggs declined in thirty-five of the cities, and in a number of localities were not quoted, being replaced by fresh.

Milk rose at Edmonton, Alta., from 8½c per quart to 10c per quart.

Butter.—Dairy butter was higher in thirty-three cities, but lower at Windsor, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Lethbridge, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C. Creamery butter similarly advanced in thirty-two cities, but declined at Truro, N.S. Scarcity of supplies and high prices of feed were the causes generally reported for the increases.

Cheese.—Old cheese advanced at Sydney, N.S., at Brockville, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines and Owen Sound, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Nanaimo, B.C., but declined at Nelson, B.C. New cheese was higher at Moncton and St. John, N.B., at Brockville, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Woodstock, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C., and also fell at Nelson, B.C.

Bread.—The price declined at St. Catharines and Woodstock, Ont., but advanced at Brantford, Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., and at Moosejaw, Sask. At Woodstock, Ont., the price was raised, but owing to the fact that the increase was not general among the bakers those who had raised their prices lowered them again.

Flour was higher in price at Truro, N.S., at Brockville, Niagara Falls, Guelph, Berlin and Stratford, Ont., at Prince Albert and Saskatoon, Sask., and at Nelson and New Westminster, B.C. The price was lower at Hull, Que., at St. Catharines, Woodstock and Port Ar-

thur, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rolled oats advanced at Sherbrooke and Hull, Que., at Brockville, Brantford, London and Fort William, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Rice.—Good medium rice advanced at Newcastle, N.B., but declined at Brockville, B.C. Patna rice also advanced at Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Cobalt, Ont.

Tapioca.—The price of tapioca declined at New Westminster, B.C.

Tomatoes, canned.—The price was upward at Brockville, Ont., and downward at Hamilton and Brantford, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Peas, canned.—The price was upward at Brockville and Berlin, Ont., but was downward at Brantford, Ont.

Corn, Canned.—The price of canned corn was upward at Brockville and Stratford, Ont., but was downward at Brantford, Ont. and at Lethbridge, Alta.

Beans advanced at St. John, N.B., at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Brockville, Ont., but was declined at St. Thomas, Ont.

Evaporated apples were lower at Newcastle, N.B., at Cobalt, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., and were higher at Moncton, N.B., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Prunes.—The price of prunes was lower at St. John's, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C., and was higher at Calgary, Alta.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was reported lower in price at Berlin, Ont., and at Regina, Sask., and higher at Sydney, N. S., at St. John, N.B., at St. John's, Que., at Belleville, Orillia and Chatham, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Yellow sugar was lower at Truro, N.S., and at Berlin, Ont., and was higher at St. John,

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will as in a family budget.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb
	Stirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
	cts.	cts.	cts	cts	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts	cts	cts
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																				
1— Sydney.....	23	18	16	18	20	20	23	12-16	20	30	37	10	34	40	..	22	1½	5½	4½	5
2— Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	8-15	20	25	..	8	30	35	..	20	3	5½	4½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	30	25	7	28	35	..	20	1½	4½	4½	5
4— Halifax.....	25	18	12	22	18	17	25	6-10	17	28	25	9	30	35	24	22	1½	4½	4½	6
5— Truro.....	20	15	12	20	20	18	25	10-18	17	25	..	8	30	33	20	..	1½	4½	4½	5
<i>Prince Edward—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	6-7	18	23	..	7	26	32	20	18	2	4	4	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	14	..	..	20	16	24	8	18	30	..	7-8	28	33	..	22	1½	6	4½	5
8— St. John.....	25	12-16	12	20	18	18	25	5-6	20	33	30	8	33	36	24	24	1½	6	4½	5
9— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	28	26	8	28	35	25	20	2	5	4½	6
10— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7	18	35	30	8	30	35	..	20	2	5	5	6
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	18-20	17	16	18	18	18	20	8	23	40	35	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	5	5
12— Three Rivers.	20	15	12	18	15	15	30	8-25	18	40	32	9	34	36	20	20	2½-4	4½	4	5
13— Sherbrooke....	23	15	15	..	15	16	23	8	17	30	..	8	25	35	22	..	1	5	4½	5
14— Sorel.....	20-23	15	25	20	18	18	25	7	18	30	26	8	30	34	22	20	6	3½	4	4½
15— St. Hyacinthe.	18	12	12	18	15	14	20	12-15	16	25	..	8	..	35	..	20	6	3½	4	5
16— St. John.....	17	12	20	20	16	16	23	12	18	30	27	8	36	39	25	18	3	3½	4½	5
17— Montreal.....	20	12	15	15	16	15	24	8	20	30	25	10	30	37	20	18	1½	4½	4	4½
18— Hull.....	18	13	13	20	16	16	20	8	18	30	26	8	34	38	20	18	1½	4½	4	5½

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1915.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering

statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together

representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 63.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	7	10	12	8½	7½	35	70	45	1.05	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	4.00 — 1
6	6	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	35	.75	10	10	..	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	12.00 — 2
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00 — 3
6	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	40	40	.80	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	5.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
6	7	10	13	7½	7	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00	12.00 — 5
																	20.00	15.00
5	6	14	12	7½	7	28	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00	5.00 — 6
												7.50					8.00	7.00
5	6	12	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	..	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00 — 7
6	7½	10	14	8½	7½	40	50	40	.90	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 — 8
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	.90	10	10	8.75	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	14.00	10.00 — 9
6	7	10	12	7½	7½	35	..	45	.75	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	4.00	20	12.50	8.00 — 10
																	14.00	10.00
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	35	35	50	.75	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	20.00	.... — 11
													5.00	7.00	5.50		22.00	
5	6	12	15	7½	6½	30	30	40	.90	15	8	7.50	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	18.00 — 12
6	8	10	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.98	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00 — 13
5	6	10	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.70	10	8	8.00	5.00	6.75	5.00	20	13.00	6.00 — 14
8	7	12	13	7½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	12.90	10.00 — 15
														8.00	6.50		15.90	12.00
5	6	13	13	7½	7½	40	45	40	.75	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	10.00	6.00 — 16
														8.00	6.00		12.00	10.00
5	5	10	12½	7	7	30	50	30	.80	15	8	8.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00 — 17
																	18.00	13.00
5	6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	.85	20	8	8.25	5.50	5.00	3.50	20	15.00	13.00 — 18
									.90			8.75			3.00			

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef.		Veal, fore quarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Stirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario—																				
19— Ottawa	25	16	15	23	18	18	25	8	20	25	..	8	35	38	22	20	1½-3	4½	4½	5
20— Brockville	22	18	20	20	18	18	20	9	18	25	..	8	35	38	23	22	1½	4½	4½	6
21— Kingston	25	20	18	13	20	17	20	15	17	25	..	8	35	38	20	20	3	4½	4	5
22— Belleville	20	15	18	18	15	..	23	12½	18	22	..	7	32	38	22	..	3	4	4	4½
23— Peterborough	22	16	18	18	20	18	23	15	18	23	..	7	35	37	22	20	1½	4	4½	5
24— Orillia	25	15	15	18	13	..	25	10	18	20	..	8	35	37	20	20	2½	4½	4	4½
25— Toronto	20	14	15	18	18	14	22	15	15	25	..	10	37	40	24	22	3	4	4½	5
26— Niagara Falls	25	18	20	23	23	20	25	15	20	30	..	8	33	40	25	22	1½	4½	4	5
27— St. Catharines	24	16	18	18	20	14	22	16	16	26	..	8	37	38	24	22	3	4	4	5
28— Hamilton	22	16	18	20	20	20	20	15	15	25	..	8	35	38	22	22	1½	4½	4	5
29— Brantford	25	16	18	22	20	20	20	13	18	25	..	7	35	38	22	20	1½	4½	3½	5
30— Guelph	23	17	18	20	18	17	22	15	18	25	..	7	34	37	25	22	3	4½	4	5
31— Berlin	22	18	22	23	18	18	23	15	17	25	..	8	30	32	22	20	1½	4½	3½	5
32— Woodstock	25	14	16	20	20	20	23	10	18	20	..	7	..	37	25	25	1½	4	4	5
33— Stratford	23	16	18	20	22	18	28	15	18	22	..	7	32	35	22	20	1½	4	4½	4½
34— London	25	18	20	20	18	20	25	18	18	23	18	7	38	40	22	20	1½	4	4½	5
35— St. Thomas	25	16	18	18	17	16	24	15	20	20	..	7	32	38	24	20	1½	5½	4½	5
36— Chatham	22	16	20	20	18	15	22	12	16	18	..	8	32	35	22	22	1½	4½	4½	5
37— Windsor	25	18	20	18	20	15	22	15	15	35	30	10	32	35	24	22	1½	4½	4½	5
38— Owen Sound	23	15	18	18	15	16	20	12	17	20	..	7	35	..	22	..	1½	4	3½	5
39— Cobalt	26	18	20	23	22	18	22	15	16	40	35	12½	..	38	20	16	3	4	4½	5
40— Sault Ste Marie	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	12½	16	37½	30	10	28	35	25	22	1½	5½	4½	5
41— Port Arthur	25	15	18	22	20	18	25	12½	20	40	35	12	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	4½	5
42— Fort William	25	17	20	22	20	18	25	12½	20	40	35	12	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	4½	5
Manitoba—																				
43— Winnipeg	27	15	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	30	..	10	28	35	23	22	1	6	4½	6
44— Brandon	23	15	15	20	15	12½	25	15	18	27½	25	16	25	38	25	..	1½	4	4	6
Saskatchewan—																				
45— Regina	28	16	17	20	17	15	32	15	15	25	15	..	30	35	25	..	1½	4½	4½	5½
46— Prince Albert	22	15	15	22	15	15	25	17	18	30	25	10	25	35	25	25	2	3½	3½	5
47— Moosejaw	30	20	20	20	25	18	35	8-15	18	30	25	11	35	40	25	25	1	5½	4½	8½
48— Saskatoon	25	15	18	25	18	20	25	20	20	25	20	10	30	40	..	22½	1½	4½	4½	5½
Alberta—																				
49— Medicine Hat	30	18	25	25	20	18	28	18	16	25	20	13	35	45	25	25	1½	5½	4½	6½
50— Calgary	20	12½	18	20	16	15	22	12½	15	25	20	10	..	37½	30	25	1½	4½	4½	6
51— Edmonton	20	13	20	20	17	18	22	8	15	35	25	10	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	4½	4½
52— Lethbridge	25	20	25	25	18	..	30	15	15	30	..	10	30	40	25	25	1	6½	4	7
British Columbia—																				
53— Fernie	25	18	15	25	22	18	25	15	15	50	35	12½	40	45	..	23	2	6½	4½	5
54— Nelson	25	17	16	25	20	18	28	15	20	35	30	12½	37½	45	20	20	1	6½	5	5½
55— New Westminster	28	20	18	25	18	16	25	15	15	25	..	10	33½	37½	30	27½	1	6½	4½	6½
56— Vancouver	22	14	22	25	14	18	33	10	14	28	22	16	25	40	28	23	1-1½	5	4	4
57— Victoria	25	15	25	28	17	18	27	10	16	25	..	11	35	40	25	22	1	6½	4½	6
58— Nanaimo	25	20	25	28	25	20	27	10	15	25	..	11	35	40	27	27	1	5½	4½	6
9— Prince Rupert	30	25	25	25	25	20	25	12½	18	40	35	20	..	40	25	25	1	..	4½	6

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 63.COMMODITIES, CANADA, MARCH, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'n'g'n's quarter).	
				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	30	45	.80	12½	8	8.25	5.50	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00 —19
5	8	10—	12½	8	7½	40	35	40	.90	10	10	7.60	.....	6.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00 —20
5	7	12½	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.80	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00 —21
5	7½	..	12½	7½	7	30	30	30	.90	10	8	7.75	5.52	7.50	5.00	20	18.00	15.00
5	7	12½	15	7½	7½	30	30	40	.70	10	10	7.50	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	12.00	10.00 —22
5	7	10	13	7½	7½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	7.25	6.00	5.00	3.50	15	15.00	12.00
6	7	12½	13	7½	6½	30	38	30	.75	10	8	8.00	5.50	9.00	6.00	20	10.00	9.00 —23
5	8	..	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.95	12½	10	6.75	5.00	f	f	20	12.00	9.00 —24
5-6	7	..	12	7½	7½	35	35	30	.90	10	7	7.25	4.75	.....	.....	18	18.00	14.00 —25
5	7	12	13	7½	7½	40	46	35	.75	10	8	7.75	5.90	.....	.....	20	15.00	12.00 —26
7	6	..	12½	8½	7½	50	50	50	.75	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	20.00	15.00
7	7	10	12½	9½	8½	45	30	45	.75	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.00	6.00	18	16.00	12.00 —27
7	7	10	12½	9½	8½	35	35	40	.65	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	5.50	18	17.00	13.00
5	6	8	12½	7½	7½	30	40	25	.65	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.50	20	13.00	9.50 —28
7	7	8	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.65	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	13.00	10.00 —29
5	7	..	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.70	10	10	7.25	6.00	8.50	6.00	20	15.00	10.00
7	7	..	15	8½	7½	35	35	45	.75	10	9	7.75	6.50	8.50	7.00	17	12.00	8.00 —30
5	6	12½	12½	8½	7½	30	30	35	.75	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.50	4.50	18	15.00	10.00 —31
6	8	..	12½	8	7½	30	30	40	.90	10	9	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.00	18	20.00	16.00
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	18.00	10.00 —32
5	6	..	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	25.00	12.00 —33
5	7	10	15	8½	7½	35	35	40	1.10	10	10	9.50	.....	5.00	4.00	25	12.00	8.00 —34
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.85	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	15.00	10.00 —35
5	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	30	35	1.10	10	10	7.90	6.00	4.00	2.50	25	20.00	12.00 —36
8	7	10	15	6½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.90	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	20.00	12.00 —37
6½	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	4.50	3.50	25	20.00	12.00 —38
5	8½	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	45	1.15	13	12½	12.00	9.00	4.00	3.50	25	20.00	12.00 —39
5	7	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	40	40	1.10	15	10	13.25	8.40	.....	6.50	25	25.00	15.00 —40
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35	35	1.50	10	8	13.50	10.50	4.00	3.00	25	18.00	12.00 —41
7	10	15	10	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.75	15	15	13.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	30	20.00	12.00 —42
6½	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	40	40	1.65	20	15	13.00	9.00	4.00	3.00	30	25.00	15.00 —43
6½	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	40	40	1.65	20	15	13.00	9.00	4.00	3.00	30	20.00	12.00 —44
5½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	20.00	12.00 —45
10	10	15	15	7½	8	40	40	40	1.75	20	15	.....	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00 —46
6	8	12½	12½	9½	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.50	4.50	35	35.00	25.00
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	35	50	30—30	2.00	25	12½	.....	2.75	4.00	4.00	30	26.00	18.00 —51
6½	6½	12½	12½	8½	7½	35	35	35	1.00	15	10	.....	4.50	.....	3.00	35	15.00	10.00 —52
4	6	12½	10	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.00	15	10	.....	4.75	.....	7.00	40	20.00	12.00 —53
6	6	11	12½	10	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	8	.....	2.75	.....	7.50	40	20.00	18.00 —54
7	8	12½	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	4.25	.....	6.50	50	20.00	15.00 —55
8	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	50	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	6.50	.....	6.00	35	18.00	12.00 —56
												6.50	6.00	.....	3.00	30	16.00	12.00 —57
												7.50	6.00	.....	3.50	40	18.00	.....
												.....	6.50	.....	5.50	40	15.00	12.00
												.....	5.00	.....	.....	30	20.00	15.00 —58
												.....	10.00	.....	6.50	40	25.00	20.00 —59

\$Delivery extra. h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc.

i. Millwood mixed, hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord.

e. Lignite.

f. Natural gas.

k. Lower price to Coal Company employees only; run of mine's coal, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

g. Per bag of 100 lbs. j. Slabs, 1-3 cord.

N.B., at St. John's, Que., at Belleville, Niagara Falls, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Tea.—Black tea was reported higher at Brandon, Man., and lower at Nelson, B.C. Green tea was also reported up at Brandon, Man.

Coffee was higher in price at Brandon, Man., but was lower at Moncton, N.B.

Potatoes declined in fourteen of the cities, being reported plentiful in most localities, but advanced in seven.

Vinegar was steady.

Starch was reported higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—No changes were reported in anthracite coal, but bituminous coal was reported higher at Berlin, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Wood.—Hardwood was lower in price at Prince Albert, Sask., but was higher at Halifax, N.S.

Coal oil was reported higher at Nelson, N.B.

Rentals.—Rates were downward at Edmonton, Alta., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DURING the month of March the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 13 contracts awarded by various departments of the Government. Of these, 12 were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. Of the above 13 contracts there was one which contained a fair wage schedule. This contract was awarded by the Department of Public Works. In the 12 other contracts no fair wage schedules were inserted, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the payment of the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

The contract containing a fair wages schedule was as follows:

Alterations to Examining Warehouse, Quebec, Que.—Name of contractor, A. B. See Electric Elevator Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, March 18, 1915. Amount, \$9,500. Schedule:—

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than the following :
Rough carpenters.....	30c per hr, 9 hrs per day
Joiners and finishers.....	35c " 9 " "
Masons.....	40c " 9 " "
Stonecutters.....	45c " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	46c " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	30c " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	30c " 9 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	30c " 9 " "
Electricians.....	30c " 9 " "
Structural steel workers.....	35c " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	25c " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c " 9 " "
Driver, one horse and cart....	35c " 9 " "
Driver, two horses and wagon.	45c " 9 " "
Tile layers.....	45c " 9 " "

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clause providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom in the trade in the district where the work is carried on except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current rates fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and to persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of moneys owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clause were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fittings in Post Office, Fredericton, N.B.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Superior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 25, 1915. Amount, \$2,575.

Freight Elevator, Penthouse Entrance, Pit Foundations, etc., in City Post Office, Ottawa, Ont.—Name of con-

tractor, A. B. See Electric Elevator Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, March 8, 1915. Amount, \$5,990.

Post Office Fittings, Post Offices Generally.—Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 12, 1915. Amount, \$2,195.

Post Office Fittings, Post Offices Generally.—Name of contractor, P. E. Bourassa & Son, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, March 12, 1915. Amount, \$1,175.

Post Office Fittings, Post Offices Generally.—Name of contractor, The Chas. Rogers & Sons Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 13, 1915. Amount, \$1,229.

Post Office Fittings, Post Offices Generally.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, March 18, 1915. Amount, \$360.

One Passenger and Two Freight Electric Elevators in the Examining Warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont.—Name of contractor, Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 23, 1915. Amount, \$8,228.

Post Office and Customs Fittings in Public Building, New Westminster, B.C.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, March 23, 1915. Amount, \$4,687.

Passenger Elevator in Immigration Building, Vancouver, B.C.—Name of contractor, Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, March 24, 1915. Amount, \$2,948.

Post Office Fittings, Post Offices Generally.—Name of contractor, The Burton Baldwin Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, March 25, 1915. Amount, \$168.

Fittings in Postal Station "L," Montreal, Que.—Name of contractor, Castle & Son, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, March 27, 1915. Amount, \$1,797.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of the Superstructure of a Cantilever Bridge over the Manitou Rapids, on the Nelson River, on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway. Date of contract, March 24, 1915. Amount of contract, \$137,374. Contractors, The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of February, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women

of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 750
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	132
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	654
Repairing Post Office Scales.....	9
Supplying New Mail Bags.....	6,204
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,603
Supplying Mail Bag Fittings.....	457
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	36
Making and supplying railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable steel boxes.....	177
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	428

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1915.

SIX new disputes were reported to the Department during March, four more than during February and one more than during the corresponding month of 1914.

Trades Affected by New Disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group

Analysis of Trade Disputes during March.

Number and Magnitude.—Twelve strikes were reported in existence during March, this being five more than during the previous month, and four more than in March, 1914. Thirty-three firms and 995 employees were involved in these disputes, while eighteen firms and 807 employees were involved in the new disputes of the month.

Time Losses in Working Days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during March was approximately 22,758 days, as compared with 4,450 working days lost in February and 33,798 in March, 1914.

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees.
Building.....	2	3
Printing.....	1	2
Transport.....	2	71
Miscellaneous.....	1	
Total.....	6	80

Localities Affected by New Disputes.—Two of the new disputes of the month occurred in British Columbia, two in Manitoba and one in both Ontario and Alberta.

Causes of New Disputes.—Two of the new disputes of the month occurred as result of the employers reducing the employees' wages; another was against the employment of particular persons and recognition of union; one was owing

objection by employers to a new agreement presented by union; one which occurred in Victoria was in sympathy with strike of 'longshoremen in Vancouver and one was against the dismissal of white men and employing Chinese to take their places.

Result of Disputes.—Three of the twelve disputes of the month were settled; plumbers at Brandon and 'longshoremen at Vancouver and Victoria.

Disputes beginning before March.

The trade disputes of the previous month still in existence were those of machinists, Amherst; moulders, Smith's Falls and Owen Sound; sheet metal workers, Toronto; plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, and brewery workers at Montreal.

There was no change reported in any of the above strikes during the month of March.

Disputes beginning during March.

Six new disputes occurred during March: plasterers and plasterers' labourers, Toronto; plumbers and steamfitters, Brandon; job printers, Edmonton; 'longshoremen at Vancouver and Victoria, and cooks and waiters at Winnipeg.

Plasterers and Plasterers' Labourers, Toronto.—On March 17, 1915, a dispute occurred in Toronto of plasterers and plasterers' labourers. The labourers struck work because, as they alleged, the contractor (a large Montreal firm) was importing labourers from Montreal who were working for twenty cents per hour, whereas the union rate, as provided by agreement with Toronto firms, was 1/2 cents. The plasterers struck in

sympathy with the labourers and demanded the recognition of the union. The dispute remained unsettled at the end of the month.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Brandon.—On March 1, 1915, a strike occurred in Brandon, Manitoba, involving four firms and fourteen employees. The strike occurred as a result of the company reducing the employees' wages. After being out four days, however, the strikers accepted the company's terms and returned to work on March 5. Eleven plumbers and three steamfitters were involved in this dispute. The plumbers accepted a reduction of five cents per hour and the steamfitters a reduction of ten cents per hour.

Job Printers, Edmonton.—Job printers to the number of eighteen directly and eight indirectly went on strike at Edmonton, March 3, 1915, owing to the non-acceptance by the Master Plumbers' Association of a new three-year agreement. The dispute was still unsettled at the end of March.

'Longshoremen, Vancouver. — On March 2, 1915, 600 'longshoremen went on strike at Vancouver on account of the reduction of the wages of certain classes of 'longshore labour. The trouble extended to other ports on both sides of the boundary line, the International union calling upon its members in these ports to boycott ships loaded in Vancouver. The dispute was settled about the last of the month by the restoration of the conditions obtaining before the reduction. Mr. J. D. McNiven, the officer of the Department of Labour resident at Vancouver, who had been following the situation from the inception of the trouble, was instrumental in promoting the negotiations which procured a settlement.

'Longshoremen, Victoria.—On March 15, 'longshoremen at Victoria to the number of about 140 struck in sympathy with the men who were out in

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 139.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees affected.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	In-directly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE MARCH.											
<i>Metal:</i> Machinists..... Moulders..... Moulders..... Sheet metal workers.	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction of wages.	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 1	.....	" "
	Owen Sound, Ont.	" "	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	" "
	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between car-penters and sheet metal workers.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	" "
<i>Building:</i> Plumbers and steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Against reduction in wages.	10	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 16	.....	" "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:</i> Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of union.	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	.....	" "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING MARCH, 1915.

<i>Building:—</i> Plasterers and plasterers' labourers...	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of particular persons and for recognition of union.....	1	18 .....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 17	Unsettled at end of month.
Plumbers and steamfitters	Brandon, Man.....	Against reduction of wages.....	4	14 .....	.....	.....	.....	" 1 Mar. 5	Employees accepted the reduction.
<i>Printing:—</i> Job printers.....	Edmonton, Alta....	Employers would not agree to a new agreement presented by union.....	10	18 .....	.....	.....	.....	" 3	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>General Transport:—</i> Longshoremen.....	Vancouver, B.C....	Against a reduction in wages of certain classes of longshore labour.....	.....	600 .....	.....	8 .....	.....	" 2 Mar. 31	Restoration of conditions obtaining before wage reductions.
Longshoremen.....	Victoria, B.C.....	In sympathy with Vancouver strikers.....	2	140 .....	.....	.....	.....	" 15 " 31	Strike called off on adjustment of Vancouver dispute.
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i> Cooks and waiters..	Winnipeg, Man....	Against the dismissal of white men and employment of Chinese to take their places.	1	9 .....	.....	.....	.....	" 29	Unsettled at end of month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Vancouver. The strike was called off at the end of the month when the dispute at Vancouver was terminated.

Cooks and Waiters, Winnipeg.—As the result of the dismissal of nine white men and the employing of Chinese to take their places in the Queen's Cafeteria, Winnipeg, a strike occurred on March 29. At the commencement of the

trouble the union posted some of its members outside the cafeteria, with a view to discouraging people from patronising the establishment. This led the proprietors to seek an injunction against the union for interfering with prospective custom. The court upheld the case of the applicants. The dispute remained unsettled at the end of the month.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaux of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Albert and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and of the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

comparison of the latter month with that for March, 1914, shows there to have been 17 fewer workmen killed and 167 fewer injured in 1915 than in 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed	Injur'd	Total
Agriculture.....	6	6	12
Fishing and Hunting.....			
Lumbering.....	7	6	13
Mining.....	5	26	31
Railway Construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	6	11	17
Metal Trades.....	3	41	44
Woodworking Trades.....		6	6
Printing and Allied Trades.....			
Clothing.....			
Textiles.....		2	2
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	2	1	3
Leather.....			
<i>Transportation—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	3	49	52
Electric Railway Service.....		4	4
Navigation.....	1	2	3
Miscellaneous.....		7	7
Public Employees.....	1	8	9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	6	9
Unskilled Labour.....		4	4
Total.....	38	180	218

ACCORDING to the record of accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 38 workpeople were killed and 180 injured during the month of March, 1915. The record for the month of February was 56 killed and 133 injured, while the record for the month of March, 1914, was 55 killed and 347 injured. Comparing the record for March, 1915, with that for February, it is found that there was a decrease of 18 in the number of workmen killed and that there were 47 more injured during March. A

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING MARCH, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date.	Num- ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer	Woodbridge, Ont.	Mar. 16	1	Kicked by a horse.
"	Laurel, Que.	" 9	1	Run over by a sleigh.
"	East Flamboro, Ont.	" 10	1	Crushed by a falling tree.
"	Cavan, Ont.	" 3	1	By a fall.
"	Jordan, Ont.	" 8	1	Crushed by a falling tree.
Lumbering:—				
Sawmill employees ..	West River, N.B.	" 17	2	Explosion of boiler.
"	Legacerville, N.B.	" 15	1	Mangled by machinery.
"	Didsbury, Alta.	" 8	1	Mangled by a circular saw.
"	St. Agapit, Que.	" 2	1	Struck by piece of lumber thrown from saw he was operating.
Chopper	Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	" 10	1	Crushed by falling tree.
"	Beaupre, Que.	" 16	1	" " "
Mining:—				
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S. (Col. No. 2) ...	" 28	1	Fall of coal.
"	Stellarton, N.S.	" 24	1	Run over by mine car.
"	Asbestos, Que.	" 10	1	Struck by a falling ore box.
"	Pocahontas, Alta.	" 13	1	Fall of coal.
"	Phoenix, B.C.	" 17	1	Fall of rock.
Railway Construction:—				
Labourer	C.N.R. Tunnel, Montreal, Que.	" 19	1	Run over by a motor engine.
Building Trades:—				
Carpenter	Port Granby, Ont.	" 1	1	Crushed by falling timbers.
Roofer	Hull, Que.	" 8	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Painters	Montreal, Que.	" 17	2	Fall—scaffold collapsed.
Electrician	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	1	Struck by falling tile.
Labourer	Walkerville, Ont.	" 3	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Metal Trades:—				
Steel worker	Sydney, N.S.	" 13	1	Burned by molten metal.
Electrician	Chatham, Ont. ....	" —	—	.....
Lineman	St. Lambert, Que.	" 22	1	Fell from a pole.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 9	1	" "
Food and Tobacco Preparation:—				
Grist mill employee ..	Beaverton, Ont.	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery.
Bakery employee	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Steam Railway Service:—				
Conductor	Loon, Ont.	" 30	1	Collision.
Sectionman	Weyburn, Sask.	" 3	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Bridgeman	Mayfield	" 13	1	Run over by a train.
Navigation:—				
Steamer captain	Halifax, N.S.	" 17	1	Crushed by falling beam.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise indicated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of February 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914		
February.....	685	3,502	9	27	125	764	42	165	835	4,458

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	February, 1915.		February, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.			13	4,168.00
British Columbia Homesteads.	10	1,515.14	9	1,285.50
British Columbia sales.	1		3	504.95
Homesteads.	1,803	306,568.13	3,111	526,328.053
Hudson's Bay Co.	6	2,564.10		
License of occupation.	2	9.32	1	
Military bounty grants.			1	160.00
Military Homesteads.	1	320.00		
Mining lands sales.			2	103.30
Mineral rights.			12	
North West half-breed grants.	1	160.00	5	525.59
Parish Sales.			1	20.00
Pre-emption sales.	122	19,259.25	65	10,376.225
Purchased homesteads.	44	6,829.634	103	16,225.79
Quit claim, special grants (305.30 acres).	7		4	
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	11	5,598.00	7	2,874.55
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.			1	4.01
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	2	2,880.00	22	693.19
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.	1	159.00	35	340.544
Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.	1	12.27		
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.	2	321.00	3	23.69
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	35	1,459.45	9	1,758.00
Sales.	26	4,614.03	45	3,832.29
School lands sales.	6	247.83	26	3,915.90
Special grants.	4	195.31	16	1,009.09
Yukon territory sales.			4	177.02
Total.	2,281	352,692.38	3,498	574,325.98

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford			33	44				
Brandon	7							
Calgary								
Dauphin	47	41			46	84		
Edmonton								
Estevan			2	3	216	230		
Grand Prairie								
Humboldt			30	29	20	30		
Kamloops								
Lethbridge					7	11	15	41
Maple Creek			22	81				
Medicine Hat					7	28		
Moose Jaw			37	50				
New Westminster							8	18
Peace River					26	94		
Prince Albert			79	137				
Regina			3	7				
Red Deer					29	38		
Revelstoke							2	
Saskatoon			30	82				
Swift Current			13	55				
Weyburn			13	17				
Winnipeg	145	97						
Yorkton			31	28				
Total	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59

Number of entries for February, 1914. 1245
 Number of entries for February, 1915. 868

Net decrease for February, 19 377

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	394	338	620	1202	691	1077	64	119

Net decrease for two months - 967.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	4	28	20	2	54
“ Quebec.....	2	7	13	1	23
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	4	4	.....	8
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	1	4	1	6
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
“ Manitoba.....	49	7	3	.....	59
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	13	.....	2	13
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	14	3	17
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	2	4
Persons who had previous entry.....	20	64	88	2	174
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Americans.....	9	45	45	.....	99
English.....	26	40	34	9	109
Scotch.....	2	8	16	2	28
Irish.....	2	4	2	1	9
French.....	3	2	3	.....	8
Belgians.....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Swiss.....	.....	1	5	2	7
Italians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roumanians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	1	5	11	.....	17
Austro-Hungarians.....	62	31	46	.....	139
Hollanders.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Icelanders.....	5	6	6	.....	5
Swedes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13
Norwegians.....	2	10	8	.....	20
Russians.....	5	10	19	.....	34
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Jews.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Maltese.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Greeks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	199	293	351	25	901

Number of souls represented by above entries 2,038.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MARCH, 1915.

	MARCH, 1915.	MARCH, 1914.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	3,800	3,250	(+) 550
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	20,500	78,500	(—) 58,000
Moncton.....	5,000	6,650	(—) 1,650
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	385,949	347,722	(+) 38,227
Three Rivers.....	14,700	10,600	(+) 4,100
Maisonneuve.....	4,900	117,000	(—) 112,100
Montreal.....	246,695	949,496	(—) 702,081
Westmount.....	3,300	16,140	(—) 12,840
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	52,400	307,800	(—) 255,400
Kingston.....	10,432	43,285	(—) 32,853
Belleville.....	8,680	13,400	(—) 4,720
Peterborough.....	5,717	5,665	(+) 52
Toronto.....	332,047	2,550,075	(—) 2,218,028
St. Catharines.....	43,874	110,975	(—) 67,101
Welland.....	41,310	37,535	(+) 3,775
Hamilton.....	168,730	292,900	(—) 124,170
Brantford.....	25,710	35,795	(—) 10,085
Galt.....	14,665	23,460	(—) 8,795
Guelph.....	30,800	94,811	(—) 64,011
Berlin.....	6,620	92,540	(—) 85,920
Stratford.....	5,985	7,300	(—) 1,315
Woodstock.....	8,515	11,450	(—) 2,935
London.....	81,840	139,890	(—) 58,050
St. Thomas.....	7,475	8,800	(—) 1,325
Chatham.....	11,875	2,425	(+) 9,450
Windsor.....	67,075	105,750	(—) 38,675
Owen Sound.....	1,045	865	(+) 180
North Bay.....	2,275	24,325	(—) 22,050
Sudbury.....	2,040	46,625	(—) 44,585
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	53,200	1,462,100	(—) 1,408,900
St. Boniface.....	10,000	63,250	(—) 53,250
Brandon.....	4,075	14,250	(—) 10,175
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Moose Jaw.....	8,500	14,775	(—) 6,275
Weyburn.....	1,000	1,600	(—) 600
Prince Albert.....	10,738	4,850	(+) 5,888
Swift Current.....	660	109,340	(—) 108,680
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	70,950	609,375	(—) 538,425
Red Deer.....	200	20,110	(—) 19,910
Macleod.....	Nil.	500	500
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Kelowna.....	120	18,400	(—) 18,280
New Westminster.....	4,795	8,745	(—) 3,950
Vancouver.....	20,915	568,845	(—) 537,930
Victoria.....	5,400	205,980	(—) 200,580
Prince Rupert.....	1,750	27,400	(—) 15,650
Kamloops.....	1,850	50,470	(—) 48,620
S. Vancouver.....	14,242	49,860	(—) 35,618
N. Vancouver.....	930	5,995	(—) 5,065
Oak Bay.....	3,000	47,350	(—) 44,350
Vernon.....	2,400	14,400	(—) 12,000

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during March, 1915:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1914, issued by the Department of Mines. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1915. Pages, 24.

Department of Mines.

A PRELIMINARY report on the mineral production in Canada during 1914 shows a total value of \$128,475,499. The total value of production in 1913 was \$145,634,812, and there was therefore a decrease of 11.8 per cent. The

average production per capita was \$15.91 as against \$18.77 in 1913; \$18.27 in 1912, and \$14.93 in 1910. There was a decline in the production of all the metals, and of all the other mineral products except natural gas, pyrites, salt and stone. This decline was ascribed in large measure to the conditions resulting from the war, which especially affected copper, nickel and silver, and to the industrial depression which was the culmination of over development and extravagant land speculation.

The following table shows the production of the more important metals and minerals for the years 1913 and 1914, with the increase or decrease in value:—

	1913.		1914.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Copper.....Lbs.	76,976,925	\$11,758,606	75,738,386	\$10,301,935	— \$1,541,671
Gold.....Ozs.	802,973	16,598,923	770,374	15,925,044	— 673,879
Pig Iron.....*Tons	1,128,967	16,540,012	783,164	10,002,856	— 6,537,156
Lead.....Lbs.	37,662,703	1,754,705	36,337,765	1,627,568	— 127,131
Nickel....."	49,676,032	14,903,032	45,517,937	13,655,381	— 1,247,657
Silver.....Ozs.	31,845,803	19,040,924	27,544,231	15,097,269	— 3,943,655
Other metallic products.....		1,313,732		1,123,919	— 189,812
Total.....		81,904,934		67,733,972	— 14,170,962
Less pig iron credited to imported ores.....Tons.	1,055,459	15,543,583	687,420	8,863,944	— 6,679,639
Total metallic.....		66,361,351		58,870,028	— 7,491,323
Asbestos and Asbestic.....Tons.	161,086	3,849,925	117,573	2,909,806	— 940,119
Coal....."	15,012,178	37,334,940	13,594,984	34,433,108	— 3,901,832
Gypsum....."	636,370	1,447,739	510,663	1,137,157	— 310,582
Natural Gas.....M. ft.	20,477,838	3,309,381	21,047,028	3,511,302	+ 201,921
Petroleum.....Brls.	228,080	406,439	214,805	343,124	— 63,315
Pyrites.....Tons.	158,566	521,181	224,958	735,514	+ 214,333
Salt....."	100,791	491,280	107,038	493,648	+ 2,368
Cement.....Brls.	8,658,805	11,019,418	7,172,480	9,187,924	— 1,831,494
Clay products.....		9,504,314		7,090,898	— 2,413,416
Lime.....Bush.	7,558,484	1,609,398	6,245,189	1,247,517	— 361,881
Stone.....		5,504,639		5,593,485	+ 88,846
Miscellaneous non-metallic.....		4,274,807		3,921,988	— 352,819
Total non-metallic.....		79,273,461		69,605,471	— 9,667,990
Grand Total.....		145,634,812		128,475,499	— 17,159,313

The following table shows the mineral production by provinces in the last two years :—

	1913.		1914.	
	Value of Production.	Per cent of Total.	Value of Production.	Per cent of Total.
	\$	%	\$	%
Nova Scotia.....	19,376,183	13.30	17,514,786	13.63
New Brunswick.....	1,102,613	0.76	1,034,706	0.81
Quebec.....	13,475,453	9.25	12,259,637	9.54
Ontario.....	59,167,749	40.63	52,147,973	40.59
Manitoba.....	2,214,496	1.52	2,248,902	1.89
Saskatchewan.....	881,142	0.60	710,840	0.55
Alberta.....	15,054,046	10.34	12,773,669	9.94
British Columbia.....	28,086,312	19.29	24,202,924	18.84
Yukon.....	6,276,737	4.31	5,402,062	4.21
Dominion.....	145,634,812	100.00	128,475,499	100.00

Non-Metallic Minerals.

Department of Mines. Mines Branch. Report on the Non-metallic Minerals used in the Canadian manufacturing industries. By Howells Fréchette, M.Sc. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. Pages, 221.

A valuable report has been issued by the Department of Mines on non-metallic minerals used in Canadian manufacturing industries. Tables in the report show that an unduly large proportion of minerals used in industries is imported. This is due to the fact that the domestic products are not always prepared in the most suitable way for their purposes, or frequently the buying and selling methods are at fault, the Canadian producer through lack of capital being unable to advertise his products extensively. The object of the report is to aid manufacturers in finding a Canadian source of supply for such minerals as they employ.

About thirty minerals are described in the report, and an account is given of the nature of each mineral and its industrial uses, with a table showing the number of firms reporting consumption and the quantity of domestic and imported minerals used. This is followed by tables showing the minerals used in each industry, with two appendices, one giving lists of Canadian manufacturers who use minerals, and the other lists of producers of non-metallic minerals.

Miscellaneous Trade Information.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914. Part IV. Miscellaneous information. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 97.

Part IV of the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended March 31, 1914, contains miscellaneous information relating to bounties, the Commercial Intelligence Service, Administration of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, Lumber and Staple Products, Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada, and Tonnage Tables. The chapter on lumber and staple products deals with the lumber measured, culled and counted at the Port of Quebec in 1914; the flour and meal inspected and the prices of flour at Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, the hay and straw, fish, fish oil, pot and pearl ashes, and leather and hides inspected. In the Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada there are statistics relating to the Area of Canada, Currency and Banking, Commercial Failures, Finance, Insurance, Loan Companies and Building Societies, Mineral Production, Population, Post Office Statistics, Railway and Canal Statistics, Shipping, and Trade and Commerce Statistics.

Telephone Statistics.

Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 73. Price, 5 cents.

The report on Telephone Statistics gives returns from 1,136 operating organizations that reported in 1914. While this was an increase of 61 over the previous year, there are still a great many organizations that do not yet make returns, the number of telephone systems in Canada being estimated at over 1,200. A comparison of the forms of organization shows that 4 were government, 58 were municipal, 611 were stock companies, 297 were co-operative, 48 were partnership, and 118 were private. Compared with 1913 there was an increase in the number of municipal, stock and co-operative systems, but a decrease in the number of partnership and private telephone systems. It is stated that there has been a distinctly noticeable movement during recent years towards the consolidation and centralization of telephone systems, particularly in Ontario.

The capital liability of the telephone companies in 1914 was \$70,291,884.15, an increase of \$10,444,879.32 during the year. The cost of the telephone systems was \$80,258,356 in 1914, an advance of over eleven million dollars. The gross earnings in 1914 were \$17,297,268.98, or \$2,399,990.75 more than in 1913, and the operating expenses were \$12,882,402.32, compared with \$11,175,689.47 for the preceding year.

Telegraph Statistics.

Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 22. Price, 5 cents.

In the report of the Department of Railways and Canals on Telegraph Sta-

tistics for the year ended June 30, 1914, it is stated that the gross earnings from operation for that year amounted to \$5,983,204.04, a decrease of \$112,008.86 compared with 1913. Operating expenses in 1914 aggregated \$4,242,539.73, or \$208,059.30 more than in the preceding year, and the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 70.91 as against 66.84 in 1913 and 65.83 in 1912.

The number of land messages handled by telegraph organizations in Canada during 1914 was 11,980,869, as compared with 11,176,753 in 1913. There were sent 983,061 cablegrams, an increase of 105,527 over the preceding year. There were 6,150 employees in the service of the telegraph organizations, earning salaries and wages amounting to \$3,214,140.44 in 1914, compared with salaries and wages of \$2,962,159.13 in 1913.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Ontario Government Railway.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway Commission for year ended October 31, 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 550.

The report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ended October 31, 1914, shows total net earnings of \$228,977.23, compared with \$255,323.72 in 1913. The total operating revenue was \$1,670,898.87 in 1914 and \$1,656,154.85 in the previous year, and the operating expenses were \$1,468,574.23 in 1914 as against \$1,477,550 in 1913. The decrease in the total net earnings was due to a decline in ore royalties from \$81,421.20 to \$55,874.45, and an increase in the hire of equipment, etc., from \$4,702.32 to \$29,221.86.

BRITISH REPORTS.

Relief Work arising out of the war.

Report on the Special Work of the Local Government Board arising out of the war. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1915. Pages, 42. Price, 4½d.

A report has been issued dealing with the special work upon which the Local Government Board has been engaged since the outbreak of the war. This publication includes the following reports:

1. A report on the steps taken for the prevention and relief of distress, including an account of the proceedings of the Government Committee which has dealt with this subject.

2. A report on the special work of the Poor Law Division, relating to the use made of poor law institutions for military purposes and the temporary housing of Belgian refugees, the relief of destitute aliens and of British-born wives of interned aliens, camps for prisoners of war and other enemy aliens, and poor law relief to dependents of soldiers and sailors.

3. A report on the work undertaken for the reception and accommodation of war refugees.

4. A report on measures taken to secure co-operation between the civil and military authorities in regard to sanitary matters.

5. A report on certain of the Colonial gifts in kind received in England, and on a scheme for supplying the poor in London with coal.

6. A report on the Christmas ship from the United States.

Pauperism in England and Wales.

Forty-third Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1913-1914. Part I—Administration of the Poor Law, The Unemployed Workmen Act, and The Old Age Pensions Act. London: Wyman & Sons, Limited, 1915. Pages, 250. Price, 1s. 1d.

The report of the Local Government Board on Poor Law Administration states that on January 1, 1914, the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales was 761,578, a decrease of 32,649 as compared with January 1, 1913. There has, however, been a steady increase in the number of insane paupers from 75,600 in 1889 to 128,800 in 1914, compared with the growth of the total population from 28,136,000 to 37,984,000 in the same period. Mainly owing to the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, there has been a decrease in the number of aged paupers in receipt of relief from 195,924 on January 1, 1910, to 57,048 on January 1, 1914.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Census of Canada, 1911. Vol. IV. Agriculture.

House of Commons. Return of By-elections during 1914.

Department of Mines. Peat, Lignite and Coal, their value as fuels for production of gas and power.

Ontario.—Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 228. Farm Crops.

Department of Agriculture. Bulletin No. 229. Smuts and Rusts.

Auditor's Report, 1913-1914.

Estimates of Province for 1916.

Supplementary Estimates for 1915.

Report of Northern Development Branch, 1914.

New Brunswick.—Annual Report of the Schools of New Brunswick, 1913-14.

Great Britain.—Statistical Abstract for British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, etc.

United States.—Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 164. Butter Prices from Producer to Consumer.

Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of Porto Rico.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASE.

Jury Award \$5,600 to Widow of Workman Killed by Car Speeding at Corner.

AN action was brought by the widow of a workman, the driver of a delivery wagon, to recover damages for his death which was caused by a street car colliding with deceased's horse and wagon at the corner of St. Urbain and Ontario streets in Montreal. The jury gathered from the evidence that the victim himself might have been at fault in attempting to cross Ontario street when it was too late. For this reason the jurors gave the company the benefit of the doubt and reduced the award from \$7,000, the actual amount at which they estimated the damages which plaintiff had suffered by reason of the death of her husband, the victim's contributory negligence diminishing the amount by \$1,200. Two hundred dollars additional was taken off because the victim carried

life insurance to the amount of \$1,000. Judgment was accordingly handed down that the plaintiff should receive the sum of \$5,600, of which \$2,900 was for the widow and \$1,350 for each of the two children of the deceased. (*McEvilla v. The Tramways Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Woman Receives Damages for Loss of her Husband.

In an action tried at Haileybury, judgment was given by the High Court jury allowing the plaintiff \$2,100 damages and full costs for the death of her husband who was killed at the Seneca Superior Mining Company's property in Cobalt. Deceased had started work at the mine and was killed on his first shift. He was decking and the hoistman got a series of bells and had raised the cage just above the chairs which were not removed. The cage was raised slightly over four feet, and while in this position deceased pushed the car into the open shaft and was carried to his death below. (*Hull v. Seneca Superior Mining Company.*)

**Master and Servant.—Death of Servant.
—Negligence.**

The husband of the plaintiff was a lineman in the service of the London Electric Company, and was killed by a fall from a pole of the defendants, which he had climbed for the purpose of removing wires, as the pole was considered by the defendants unfit for service, and a new pole had been erected near the old one. The plaintiff brought action to recover damages for the death of her husband, charging negligence in sending an employee up this pole when in a defective condition, and in neglecting to use guy ropes in such a way as to prevent the pole from falling. The plaintiff further stated that if the defective condition of the pole was not known, and if the pole was considered a fair pole, the defendants were guilty of negligence in their want of proper inspection. Judgment was directed for the plaintiff for \$2,500 with costs, apportioning the money one-half to the widow and one-quarter to each of the two children; the infant's money to be paid into Court. (*Christie v. London Electric Company.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Workman Loses Action.—Contributory Negligence.

A workman brought action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained while in the employ of a cement company. It was claimed by the plaintiff that certain machinery was defective, and while he was engaged putting a belt on a wheel that he was caught by the revolving shaft and sustained painful

and serious injuries to his right arm. The Judge held the plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence which brought about the accident and stated he could not find that the machinery was defective in the sense that it would hold the defendants liable, and, therefore, he dismissed the plaintiff's action. (*Christensen v. Canada Cement Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

**Damages. — Fatal Accidents' Act.—
Assessment.**

An action was brought against the Canadian Northern Railway Company for damages for the death of a car repairer who had been earning \$75 per month in the company's employ and was the support of his mother and sister. The action was brought by the administrator of the deceased's estate. The evidence showed that the deceased had regularly sent money to his mother in England, also to his sister who lived and cared for his mother, and the Court decided that the defendants should pay the sum of \$1,000 to his mother and the sum of \$1,500 to his sister. An appeal was entered and it was held that the trial judge was not justified in inferring from the evidence that the daughter assisted in carrying on the business, and that since the sister was living with her mother the pecuniary assistance provided by the deceased would also go to the sister's support. The judge decided that the appeal should be allowed with costs. (*Powell v. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

**Master and Servant. — Negligence.—
Scope of Employment. — Contributory Negligence.**

Action was brought in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta to set aside the judgment rendered by Judge Beck awarding plaintiff \$3,500 in an action for damages for injuries received through the alleged negligence of a fellow employee. The plaintiff was employed as powder man in charge of blasting operations on work carried on by defendants. His fellow employee was one of a gang of men who worked in conjunction with the plaintiff and whose duty was to drill holes for blasting. While plaintiff in the course of his employment was fixing four shots for an explosion, his fellow employee, whose sole duty was to drill holes, ventured to light the fuse of one of the shots and plaintiff agreed to allow him to do so. After plaintiff had lit three of the fuses he called upon his fellow employee to retire with him. Both men ran away fifty or sixty feet to await the explosion. Three only of the shots went off, being the ones which plaintiff himself had lit. The fourth did not go off with the others, and plaintiff's fellow employee, in a question put to him by plaintiff, replied that he had not lit the fuse. Plaintiff then approached the fourth fuse without waiting longer, and just as he reached it it exploded and injured him. This fellow employee had been in the habit of assisting plaintiff in lighting fuses, which was not interfered with or forbidden by two foremen superior to plaintiff who knew of it. From

the evidence given it was held that the master was not liable since the fellow employee was not acting within the scope of his employment at the time the plaintiff was injured. The plaintiff was considered guilty of contributory negligence on the ground that he having heard the three shots go off and being an experienced shot man, knew the danger of approaching an unexploded shot in so short a time. The appeal was accordingly allowed with costs. (*Berge v. MacKenzie, Mann & Company, Ltd.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

**Master and Servant.—Negligence.—
Injury to Servant.**

In the British Columbia Court of Appeal the Canadian Pacific Railway Company appealed from a judgment awarding a switchman in the company's employ \$3,900 compensation under the Employers' Liability Act for injuries sustained while in the employment of the defendant company. The plaintiff was a switchman employed in a yard of the defendant railway and was run over in the course of his duty while making up a train of cars in the night time by reason of stumbling over a pile of earth placed at the side of a track by his fellow-servants engaged in excavating for construction work. The railway company had delegated to a competent roadmaster the duty of seeing that everything was left safe and had supplied him with sufficient means to discharge that duty. Suitable lights had been provided by the company but the placing of them was left to the discretion of the foremen

in charge of the construction gangs. At the time of the accident no lights were upon the pile of earth in question.

Judgment was given that the defendants should pay the sum of \$3,900 to the plaintiff and that although the plaintiff could recover compensation under the Employer's Liability Act, the doctrine

of common law precluded him from recovering damages at common law since the accident was caused by negligence of a fellow-servant in failing to place lights upon the pile of earth over which the plaintiff stumbled. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. (*Hall v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

LABOUR conditions during April showed some improvement compared with March, though the advent of spring with fine weather throughout practically the whole Dominion, did not bring the improvement expected in building operations. Outside of a few large undertakings in various localities, the bulk of building activity was confined to alterations and repairs, and the outlook for the building season in most localities was distinctly unfavourable, even in parts of the Maritime Provinces which have not shown to the same extent as some of the other provinces the effect of the general depression.

The opening of navigation on the lakes and the St. Lawrence and the loading of grain and other freight at lake and river ports improved conditions for long-shoremen. Repairs to docks and ships and other similar work incidental to the opening of navigation also gave employment to a number of workers.

Conditions in regard to unemployment did not show the improvement which was expected with the coming of spring, and especially was this true of the larger cities. The revival in the building trades was disappointing, and city councils were not undertaking the same extensive programmes of public works as in former seasons. With the exception of the building trades, skilled labour was fairly well employed owing to war orders, metal, leather and textile workers bene-

fitting most. Unskilled labour found some employment owing to stream-driving operations in the lumbering industry, and the usual municipal spring work. The indications were, however, that most of the large cities were overburdened with unskilled workers, a large proportion foreigners, the class which has been occupied in railway construction and civic improvement in previous years. The number of unemployed persons in the more important labour centres was estimated to be about 75,000.

Activity in agriculture continued. Seeding was practically completed in the West and in some parts of the East, and in those parts of Eastern Canada such as the Maritime Provinces and parts of Quebec and Ontario where the season is usually later, farmers were at work preparing the ground. Some sugar-making was carried on in parts of Quebec. The weather generally was good all over the Dominion and facilitated agricultural operations. An increase in the acreage sown was reported from nearly all districts.

The starting up of sawmills and the hiring of men for the drives afforded considerable employment. Fishing was quiet. In the Sydney district ice hung along the shores and hindered fishermen. There was some activity in preparations for lobster fishing which commenced towards the end of the month. Catches of spring salmon in the Fraser river

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

were small. Conditions in coal mining were about the same as during the previous month in the Sydney and other Nova Scotia districts, but an improvement was apparent in the Lethbridge and Crow's Nest Pass fields. Metal mining improved in the Cobalt and Porcupine camps owing to firmer prices for silver and improved power conditions. An increase in the price of copper also influenced conditions favourably in British Columbia. Manufacturing in general showed some improvement, and many iron and metal branches were busy owing to the making of munitions of war. Railway construction was slightly improved with the advent of fine weather. Transportation was becoming active in water-borne traffic, while conditions on the railways were also somewhat improved. Domestic trade in many localities was also favourably affected by the opening of navigation.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices was one point higher for April, standing at 147.0 as compared with 145.9 in March and 136.7 in April, 1914. The chief increases appeared in metals and textiles but prices were also higher in animals and meats, grains, miscellaneous foods and building materials. Some decreases in price appeared in dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, hides and lumber.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was a falling off in the number of trade disputes reported to the Department, there being five during April as compared with six in March. Most of the new disputes, however, affected few employees, and all but one were settled during the month. There were in all at the end of April, seven strikes in existence.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of April, 1915, the following may be noted:

Nova Scotia.—Business district of Sydney, loss \$127,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Portion of business section of Tignish, loss \$25,000.

New Brunswick.—Store at Kouchibouguac, loss \$7,000; Acadia Coopers Works at Moncton, loss \$6,000. At St. John: E. Gilbert's garage, loss \$8,000, and warehouse of C. H. Peters & Son.

Quebec.—H. Dupuis' wood yard at Hull, loss \$4,000. The following fires occurred at Montreal: premises of A. Racine, Ltd., carriage manufacturers; premises of Mr. Pepin, wood dealer, loss \$8,000; Thibault's laundry, loss \$5,000; furrier establishment of A. Dostert, loss \$8,000; Scott Bros.' haberdashery store, loss \$2,000; Great Britain restaurant, loss \$2,000. Sash and door factory at Ste. Augustine, loss \$6,000.

Ontario.—Factory of Messrs. Ham & Nott at Brantford; factory of the Canadian Wolverine Company at Chatham, loss \$125,000; planing mill of Bryan Manufacturing Company, loss \$7,000; Grand Trunk freight sheds at Eganville, loss \$6,000; Geo. Graham's evaporator at Frankfort, loss \$3,000; Canadian Pacific Railway Company's ice-house at Havelock; tailoring establishment of J. Langhorne at Hamilton; Weir's sawmill at Indian River; fruit shed belonging to Mr. E. D. Smith and the Dominion Express Company at Jordan, loss \$2,000; Hazelton & Bolton store, together with other stores at Killaloe, loss \$25,000; the Senate hotel at Lambton's Mills, loss \$20,000; Clifton Inn hotel at Niagara Falls, loss \$7,000; the Preston car and coach factory at Preston, loss \$5,000; flour mill of A. S. Blight at Ridgetown, loss \$10,000. The following fires occurred at Toronto: John Taylor's soap factory, loss \$13,000; Balmy Beach club house, loss \$2,000; premises of the United Shoe Machinery Company, loss \$3,000; the Richmond Chambers, occupied by the Canadian Film Universal Exchange; engraving establishment; button manufacturing company's premises and Childs' restaurant, loss \$75,000; premises of Canadian Machine Telephone Company, loss \$4,000; Wilson's laundry, loss \$5,000; barns at Todwarden, loss \$5,000; Tavistock-Milling Company's premises, \$5,000; sawmill of John Piggett at Windsor, loss \$40,000; newspaper office and cigar manufacturing plant at Wallaceburg.

Manitoba.—Town of Swan Lake partially destroyed, loss \$50,000.

Saskatchewan.—Hotel building at Cudworth, loss \$10,000; Mr. Steinburg's store at Broadview, loss \$3,000; business section of Eyebrow, loss \$19,000; construction sheds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Moose Jaw, loss \$10,000.

Alberta.—McClary's hardware store at Edmonton, loss \$10,000; portion of the town of Sedgewick, loss \$10,000.

British Columbia.—Fourteen million feet of lumber, sawmill and steamer belonging to the Forest Mills Lumber Company, together with a number of dwellings, total loss \$300,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were only a few changes in wages reported to the Department during April, and most of these accrued to the benefit of employees. At Ottawa, police constables and detectives, to the number of about 90, as the result of agitation on the part of the local Trades

and Labour Council and the press, had their working time shortened from seven days per week to six days per week, the change taking place on April 1. Seventy-five labourers in the employ of the Ottawa Improvement Commission suffered a general decrease in wages from \$1.92 to \$1.74 per day, commencing April 1. At Orillia, carpenters to the number of 30, fixed their rates at 35 cents an hour for a nine hour day. Rates formerly had fluctuated from 27½ cents to 35 cents an hour with a ten hour day. The Ford Motor Company of Ford, Ont., made an arrangement during April by which their employees at the head establishment, and in branches throughout Canada, will get increases equivalent to between 15 and 60 per cent, and working hours reduced from nine to eight per day, a minimum wage of \$4.00 a day being established by the change.

Under the terms of the new agreement made between the Western Coal Operators and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America* a few changes provide for additional rates of pay to a few classes. The rate for power house engineers in the new agreement is changed from \$3.85 to \$4.40 per day of 12 hours; a new rate is inserted for firement at \$3.40 per day of ten hours, and a new rate altogether for inside labour not classified is put at \$2.75 per day of eight hours. The agreement mentioned affects approximately 5,000 men.

The City Council at Moncton awarded a 15 cents per day advance to first year patrolmen, making the rate \$2 per day, also a corresponding increase to the other members of the corps.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during April in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by informa-

tion received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

From practically all parts of Canada excellent weather was reported during April, and soil preparation and seeding were carried on all over the country. In the West, most of the crop was in, and in some localities at the end of the month the green blades were showing above ground. Conditions in some parts were from ten days to three weeks in advance of those of last year. In the Maritime Provinces and in parts of Ontario and Quebec, where the season is later, while seeding had not been done to any great extent at the end of the month, the weather was favourable for soil preparation and work of this kind was in active progress. From all parts of Canada it was reported there would be a large increase in the acreage sown to crop as compared with last year. In some parts there was quite a marked activity in the sale of horses as remounts for use in the war. Fall wheat in Ontario was reported to have wintered well. In the Hamilton and Niagara district fruit prospects were good. The dispute between tomato growers and canners in the district was not settled and canning companies were not expected to pack as many tomatoes as in previous seasons. Nurseries were busy making spring shipments.

Experienced farm help was in demand in many farming districts in Eastern Canada and a number of men were engaged. In some parts of the West, and noticeably in the districts where crops were a failure last year, there was no marked demand for farm help. The favourable weather of the previous fall gave many farmers an opportunity of preparing the land, and others were not in a position to pay out much money for hired help. In the Edmonton district it was reported that while farmers were engaging more men than in previous years the number thus engaged had lit-

*See special article in *Labour Gazette* for April, p. 1194.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
2—Halifax.....	Active							Fair	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet			Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Active			Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
5—Westville.....	Active				Fair			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Island</i> —									
6—Charlottown.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	Active			Active				Fair	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
9—Newcastle.....	Active		Active	Quiet				Active	Active
10—St. John.....	Active	Fair	Active					Quiet	Active
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Active			Active				V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active			Active		Fair		Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Fair	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet							Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....	Active							Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
21—Brantford.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Active							Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Active							Fair	Active
24—Cobalt.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
25—Galt.....						Active		Quiet	Quiet
26—Guelph.....	Active							Fair	Fair
27—Hamilton.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
28—Kingston.....	Active							Fair	Active
29—London.....	Active							Quiet	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
31—Orillia.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
32—Ottawa.....	Active			Active				V quiet	V quiet
33—Owen Sound.....	Active							Fair	Fair
34—Peterborough.....	Active			Active				Quiet	Quiet
35—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active	Fair		Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
37—Stratford.....	Active							Fair	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	Active							Fair	Fair
40—Toronto.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
41—Windsor.....	Active							Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....	Active							Quiet	Active
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
44—Winnipeg.....	Active						V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
46—Prince Albert.....	Active				Active			V quiet	V quiet
47—Regina.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
48—Saskatoon.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
52—Medicine Hat.....	Active							Quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Ferne.....									
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair			V quiet	V quiet
55—Nelson.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
56—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair		V quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Fair						V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Active		Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding					Wood working and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers		Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wv'rs.
1—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Active	Active	
2—	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Quiet		Fair	Active	Active		Fair		
3—	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active			
4—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair			V active	
5—	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			V active	
6—	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active			
7—	Fair	Active	Quiet		Active	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Fair		
8—	Active	V active	Fair		V active	V active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair			
9—	V active	V active	V active		Quiet			V active	V active	V active	V quiet		
10—	Active												
11—	Active	Active	Active					V active	V active		Active	Active	
12—	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	
13—	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	
14—	Fair							Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	
16—	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
17—	Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	
18—	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		
19—	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active		V active	V active	V active			
20—	V quiet	Fair	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			
21—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
22—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
23—	Active	Active	V active		Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active	Active		V quiet	
24—								Quiet					
25—	Quiet	Active	Active		V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair
26—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair
27—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	
28—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	
29—	Fair	Active	V active		V active		V active	Active	Fair				
30—	Active	Active	Active										
31—	Active		Fair		Active	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair			
32—		V active	Quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet			
33—	Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V active		Fair	
34—	Fair		Quiet		Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	
35—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
36—	Fair		Active					V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
37—	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V quiet	
38—	Active		Quiet			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
39—	Fair				Quiet	V active		Active	Active		Quiet		
40—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair			
41—	Fair	Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair	Fair			
42—	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active		
43—	Fair	Fair	V quiet					Fair	Fair				
44—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
45—	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
46—	V quiet		V quiet					V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
47—	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Fair	Fair	Quiet			
48—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Active	Active				
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
50—	V quiet				Quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
51—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Fair	Fair	Fair			
52—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
53—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet			Quiet					
54—	V quiet												
55—	V quiet	V quiet	Fair					V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
56—	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair			
57—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet							
58—	Fair	Fair	Fair										
59—	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

K.

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Fair			Active	Active			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active				Active
3—Sydney.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair
4—Truro.....	V active	V active		V active	V active				Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	V active	Active	V active	Active	V active				V active
9—Newcastle.....	V active	V active		Active	Active				
10—St. John.....	Active		Active	Active		Quiet			
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	V active	V active	V quiet	Quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
15—Sorel.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active				
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair			Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		
20—Berlin.....	V quiet	V active	Active	Fair		Fair		Fair	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brookville.....	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair
23—Chatham.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	V active	V active		Quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Fair			Quiet					
25—Galt.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				
26—Guelph.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
27—Hamilton.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair
29—London.....	Fair	Quiet	V active	V active		Quiet		V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....									
31—Orillia.....	Fair	Fair	Fair					V active	Quiet
32—Ottawa.....	Quiet	Fair						V active	V active
33—Owen Sound.....	Fair	Fair	Fair					V active	Active
34—Peterborough.....	V active	V active		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active
35—Prt Arthur & Port William	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active				
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	V quiet								
37—Stratford.....	Active			Active	Active	V quiet		Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	V active	Active	Fair		
40—Toronto.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active
41—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
42—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....	Active					Fair		Fair	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair
46—Prince Albert.....									
47—Regina.....									
48—Saskatoon.....									
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active
51—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					Quiet	Fair
52—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet				
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Fernie.....				Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
56—New Westminster.....	V quiet			Active	Active	Fair			
57—Prince Rupert.....									
58—Vancouver.....									
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred matters. The terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions are quiet.

Steam Ry. Service		TRANSPORT					Miscellaneous					Un- skilled laour
Operating	Mechanical	Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers- cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel & restaunt emp'lys	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
1—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair		Active	Active	Active			
2—	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—	Fair	Fair				V active	V active	Fair	A active	Fair	Fair	Active
5—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
6—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
7—	Active	Active		Active		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair
8—	Active	Active	V active			Fair	Active	Quiet		V active	Fair	Fair
9—	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
0—												Quiet
1—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active
2—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
4—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
5—	V active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
6—	Active	Active				Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
7—	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	V quiet
8—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair
9—	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active		Active	Fair
0—	V Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	V quiet
1—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active
2—	Quiet	Quiet	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
3—	Active	Active				Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—							Quiet	Active	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
5—			Active			Fair	V active	Active	Active		V quiet	V Quiet
6—				Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
7—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Quiet
8—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
9—	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	Active	Active	V active		Fair	Fair
0—	Fair	Fair	Fair								Active	Fair
1—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
2—	Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair			Fair	Quiet
3—	Quiet	Quiet										Fair
4—	Quiet	Quiet										Fair
5—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet							Fair
6—	V quiet	V quiet										Fair
7—	Active	Active										Fair
8—			Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
9—	Fair	Fair	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	Fair
0—	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet
1—						Active	Active			Active	Active	Fair
2—												Fair
3—	Active	Active										Fair
4—												Fair
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2—												Fair
3—												Fair
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7—												Fair
8—												Fair
9—												Fair
0—												

the appreciable effect on the large number of unemployed. From Calgary, also, little demand for agricultural labourers was reported, and wages paid were considerably less than last year, ranging from \$10 to \$30 a month, men in some cases working for their board. In the Lethbridge district, also, little farm help was being employed, and on the whole the supply of labour continued much in excess of the demand.

Despite the over-supply of unskilled labour the belief was entertained in a number of quarters that difficulty would be experienced in securing farm help for the harvest. In a statement issued during the month, the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba called attention to the difficulty which Manitoba farmers would likely experience in this connection. Attention was directed to the fact that Canada is sending great numbers of men to the war and that very few newcomers are arriving to take their places; that the East is also sending many men and, therefore, is not likely to be able to send many men west for the harvest; that little assistance can be expected from the United States, which is also increasing its crop production. The source of supply remaining, it was pointed out, consists of men heretofore employed on railway construction work and now out of employment, and farmers were advised to secure these men at once, by the year where possible, and thus secure their help in advance of harvest time. With only an average crop it was estimated that at least 15,000 additional men would be required in Manitoba.

A report of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture on crop conditions, issued during April, indicated generally satisfactory conditions. The report estimates there will be a considerable increase in the acreage sown.

During the month a number of flax growers and manufacturers met at London, Ont., and formed the Canadian Flax Association, the object of the association being to promote the flax in-

dustry in the Dominion and to bring about co-operation generally.

Fishing.

Fishing on the Atlantic coast was quiet, though some activity existed amongst fishermen getting boats and gear ready for lobster fishing, the season for which in some localities in the Maritime Provinces opened about the end of the month. The outlook promised a much quieter season than last year. The price of canned lobster was seriously affected by the war and it was expected the pack would be much less this year than last, with wages also likely to be lower and fewer packers and fishermen employed. It was reported that a scarcity of bait at Shelburne, N.S., was expected to interfere with lobster fishing in that district. At Sydney, heavy ice hung along the coast most of the month and fishing was hindered in consequence. Large quantities of gaspereaux were taken in the harbour at St. John, N.B. Difficulty was experienced in getting hogsheads for salting the fish and prices which last month were \$2 per hundred dropped to 30 cents.

Fishing on the lakes and inland waters was not carried on to any extent. Early in April some fishing boats put out from Port Arthur but were compelled to return owing to ice. At the end of the month, however, the water was clear in Thunder Bay and there was some good fishing of white fish and lake trout.

In British Columbia the run of spring salmon on the Fraser river was reported light and fishermen were getting poor returns for their labour, although prices were good. At Prince Rupert the fishing industry was increasing steadily and new boats were reported entering the harbour each week. The quantity of fish caught during March was 28,000 cwt., an increase of approximately 5,000 cwt. over the month of February. Canneries in British Columbia were getting their plants in shape for the season's operations.

The question of jurisdiction over fisheries in tidal waters of the province of

Quebec is to be referred to the courts for a decision in regard to the relative powers of the province and the Dominion. Pending an adjustment of the matter licenses will continue to be issued by the province.*

Lumbering.

The commencement of log driving and sawing operations occasioned considerable activity in the lumbering industry and gave employment to a great number of men in many districts throughout Canada. Slightly better conditions were reported in trade and the United States demand was improved. The list of sailings for May, issued by the steamship companies, was considered fairly satisfactory in view of the world-wide scarcity of tonnage.

Activity was pronounced in New Brunswick and in Quebec and Ontario. Large numbers of men were being employed in stream driving operations at Newcastle, N.B., and several of the mills had commenced sawing. In the Fredericton district also the starting of the lumber mills gave employment to a large number of men while the drives provided work for others. At St. John all the mills were running and large crews of river drivers were being employed in extensive driving operations in all sections. Wages for river-drivers in New Brunswick ranged from \$2 to \$2.75 per day.

In the Province of Quebec it was expected there would be few floods owing to the light snowfall of last winter and in some places it was expected considerable trouble would be experienced in floating logs to the mill. In Ontario also, active conditions prevailed. In the Ottawa district several mills were sawing though operations were interrupted at the large Booth mill owing to the breaking of a flume which threw about 1,000 men out of work for nearly a week. All mills in the district were expected to be fully engaged by the first week in May. In the Ottawa district experi-

enced river-drivers were scarce, one reason for the scarcity being attributed to recruiting for the Canadian contingents, which depleted the ranks of the younger element who follow the lumber business for a living.

At Iroquois Falls, in the Cobalt district, good progress was being made with the new paper mill; about 500 men were employed during the month.

In British Columbia, activity was not so marked though improvement was noticeable. Some of the big mills on Vancouver Island commenced sawing. In the Fernie district the lumber industry as a whole was reported inactive, and none of the mills in the district had started up, though logging operations were commenced in some parts preparatory to sawing. At New Westminster the mills were mostly running full time and some logging camps had begun operations. It was reported that logs had been exported to the United States to such an extent that cedar had become very scarce and some of the shingle mills were forced to suspend operations until more logs could be gotten out. Freight rates on lumber from British Columbia to British ports were high, as much as 150 shillings per thousand being quoted.

During the month a conference was held at Victoria, B.C., between members of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, the Minister of Mines, and Mr. H. R. MacMillan, the Trade Commissioner who has been appointed to make a tour of foreign markets in the interest of the Canadian lumber trade.

During March there were 45,895,000 feet of lumber scaled for royalty in the Coast district, including 2,270,000 feet that were exported to the State of Washington. Exported logs were principally shingle cedar.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company, Kenora, started sawing during the third week in April. The company carried over a large quantity of logs from last year and with the output of the last winter will have enough to keep the mill running day and night during the summer.

*See *Labour Gazette* for February, 1915, p. 877.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company, Prince Albert, Sask., commenced operations for the season giving employment to between 400 and 500 men.

Judgment has been given by the Board of Railway Commissioners refusing the application of Mr. E. W. Roberts of Montreal for a special winter freight rate on rough unpeeled pulpwood to be given by Canadian railways for a certain period. The applicant pointed out the difference in the weight of the rossed and unrossed wood and stated a freight reduction would give the man with only a small capital, who was unable to erect a rossing mill, an opportunity to ship his wood to United States mills which could handle it, and at the same time would result in increased business for the railway. The board, however, refused the application, taking the attitude that it had not been shown that the existing rate on unrossed pulpwood was unreasonable and that it was neither the duty of the railway to equalize the disadvantages of the shipper from the standpoint of cost of production or of the railway commission to oblige them to do so.

Mining.

Some improvement was noticeable in coal mining during April. In the Sydney district while there was considerable broken time at the collieries during the first two weeks of the month, a gradual improvement took place and the last week found some of the men working almost full time. It was expected too that shipping would be brisk if chartered boats were not held back. At Inverness collieries were dull and upwards of 170 men were laid off work. Coal mines in the Westville district were running about half time. In the early part of the month the Allan shaft, at which an explosion occurred last December, was reopened and found in good condition. The mine was being put in shape and it was expected operations would be resumed when the demand for coal warranted it.

In the Edmonton district coal mining was less active than in the previous month. In the Crow's Nest Pass district, however, while the coal mining industry was still dull it was on a sounder basis in its effect on other trade conditions owing to the renewal of the working agreement between the operators and miners which was concluded without any cessation of work and which will remain in force for two years.*

The receipt by mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district of new orders of about 1,000 tons of coal per day, was expected to greatly improve conditions, and to increase the number of men to be employed in the mines. Coal for the Manitoba division of the Canadian Pacific Railway which formerly was obtained from mines in the East was expected to be procured from mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district. The demand for coke was very good, Canadian smelters west of Fernie being supplied entirely from that locality. The opening of a large smelter in Great Falls, Montana, was also expected to increase the demand for Fernie coke. Operations at Beaver Mines were discontinued and a number of men were thrown out of work.

At Nanaimo, coal mining was reported slacker than during the past month, some of the mines hardly working half time. The use of fuel oil from California was given as one reason for the dullness in the industry. A number of miners were taken on at the mines of the Pacific Coast Coal Company at South Wellington which has been in a flooded condition since the recent disaster by which twenty men were overwhelmed by an inrush of water.†

In metal mining conditions were improved. Asbestos mines at Thetford and Black Lake, Que., were active and copper mines in Quebec also were busy. At Cobalt the improved price of silver kept all the mines working at full force, and an increase in the supply of water per-

*See special article in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1915, p. 1194.

†See *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915, p. 1018.

nitted the full use of power and the employment of the usual force of employees. In Porcupine active conditions prevailed with plenty of power and all mines operation full strength. A number of new properties were also being opened. Other mining camps, with the exception of Kirkland Lake, were dull. Operations were commenced in the draining of Cobalt Lake and the cyanide plant of the Cobalt Production Company was also operated during the month. The Cordova mines in Peterborough county were forced to close down on account of the bursting of a flywheel, which caused damage to the extent of about \$40,000 and necessitated closing the plant for about two months.

The improved price of copper had an influence on metal mining in British Columbia and conditions were more active. Operations continued at the smelter at Trail and the Granby Company at Grand Forks. Additional furnaces of this company were expected to be blown in which would bring the smelter up to full capacity. The new furnaces also of the company at Hidden Creek were expected to be ready to be blown in by July 1. The Rossland mines were working steadily and the Slocan and Ainsworth properties were also shipping ore. Work was resumed at Britannia mines on the large tunnel which had been interrupted by the avalanche which occurred during March last.* It was not considered likely, however, that actual mining would be proceeded with for several months.

Manufacturing.

The improvement noted in March in manufacturing industries was continued during April. While conditions at some points showed dullness, at others marked activity was noticeable, and on the whole manufacturing could be said to have increased in activity as compared with the previous month.

The Sydney Mines steel plant was operated to its capacity, and the plant

at Sydney was in operation to two-thirds of its capacity. A new plant has been erected for the manufacture of benzol. Steel mills at Sault Ste. Marie, also, were fairly busy. Orders for war material created activity in steel plants at Westville, N.S. In New Brunswick, also, manufacturing was reported fairly active. In Quebec a fair amount of activity was reported except in shoe factories which were approaching the usual dull season. The opening of navigation had the effect of increasing activity in the shipbuilding yards and in repair shops at the various ports. Similar conditions prevailed in Ontario. Automobile factories in a number of instances were reported very active. Machine shops and foundries in nearly all industrial centres in Canada were busily employed on war munitions, and orders for war material continued to account for a great deal of activity in many other lines of manufacture as well.

It was announced during the month that a contract had been let by the Department of Railways and Canals for 2,500,000 barrels of cement to be supplied by the Canada Cement Company for use in the construction of the Welland canal.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction continued comparatively quiet. In Winnipeg it was reported that several thousand labourers who usually find employment in railway construction were flocking into the city looking for other work, some of whom were placed on farms and others were being given as much employment as possible by the railways on extra construction and repair work at every possible point. At Edmonton there was no active demand for railway construction, but it was expected considerable work would be done on the main line of the Canada Northern, and also on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. About 800 men were already at work on this railway. On the Canadian Central Railway, grading was under

*See *Labour Gazette* for April, 1915, p. 1141.

way between McLellan and Peace River, about 400 men being employed, and the road being operated as far as MacLeod. On the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, which branches from the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, about fourteen miles north of Edmonton, it was expected grading would be finished as far north as Fort McMurray this season, about 155 miles remaining to be graded. About 1,500 men were employed on this work. Ballasting operations were commenced on short stretches of the Canadian Northern Pacific line left unballasted between Cisco and Yellowhead Pass last winter, these stretches totalling about 250 miles of unballasted track. A number of stations, water-tanks and sidings were also being constructed. On the Hudson Bay Railway, grading had reached a point 290 miles east of Le Pas, and it was expected about 2,500 men would be employed upon the work later on. At the commencement of operations early in the spring 600 men were employed.

Work in Eastern Canada was confined mostly to maintenance and repairs, and with the advent of fine weather small section gangs were put at work. There was a continuation of construction on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, with the prospect of larger numbers of men being employed as the season advanced. Extensive repairs were being made to the Newcastle, N.B., station and yard of the Intercolonial Railway in order to accommodate the increased traffic caused by Newcastle having been made the Canada Eastern section of the railway.

General Transport.

Conditions in general transport were greatly improved by the opening of navigation, and there was some improvement also in railway traffic. With the opening of navigation on the lakes, which commenced about April 15, activity became pronounced. Heavy grain shipments were made from Port Arthur

and Fort William, there being a big rush of grain to the elevators at the head of lake navigation. The first vessel of the season arrived at Fort William on April 19, and other ships left the following day for the East with full cargoes of grain. Considerable employment was given in clearing up docks, painting and repairing ships and general work of the kind. There was also the usual work of getting the canals ready for operation. Navigation in the St. Lawrence river was open and communication established with the ocean on April 30, when the steamer *Thespis* arrived in Montreal, one day later this year than the earliest arrival in the previous spring. Ocean freights were high. Heavy ice along the coast during the month hampered freight shipments of coal from Sydney, though conditions in this respect were improved at the end of the month.

On the railways there was an improvement in traffic in freight and passenger lines in many parts of the country, the opening of navigation having an effect on railway traffic as well. The movement, also, of military trains and supplies added to the volume of railway business and passenger traffic.

At Sydney, N.S., transportation by rail was reported fairly heavy in freight, though light in passenger traffic. At Westville, however, traffic was light owing to a great extent to inactivity in the coal industry.

Good average conditions were reported at St. Thomas, Ont., though spare men were not busy, and some reductions were made in the number of crews, usual at the time of the year. Railway shop men were fairly well employed during the month, particularly on the Pere Marquette.

It was expected that, owing to the cutting off of tourist traffic to Europe on account of the war, Canadian railways would enjoy a busy tourist season, the Panama exhibition at San Francisco being also a contributing factor in this

direction. The effect of this movement has been felt to some extent during April. The Canadian Pacific Railway had large bookings for special trains and special car parties, and regarded the summer outlook as encouraging.

Quiet was reported on the Algoma Central Railway. Staffs were reduced and a number of timber trains taken off.

Work was being proceeded with on the Toronto-Hamilton highway and was giving employment to several hundred men. The working forces will be largely added to as the season progresses.

The jitney bus movement was being extended to various localities in Canada. As the result of jitney competition in Vancouver the street railway companies reduced the rates, giving eight tickets for 25 cents. Jitneys were making their appearance in Hamilton, Ont., and reported to be doing a good business. In Winnipeg, it was stated that the competition of jitneys might oblige the Winnipeg Electric Railway to reduce the number of cars on certain routes with the possibility of a reduction in staffs.

The passenger and general cargo service of the Black Diamond steamship line which the Dominion Coal Company has operated for many years between the ports of Montreal, Prince Edward Island, Sydney and St. Johns (Newfoundland) will be discontinued, at least until conditions justify its resumption. The service has become unprofitable during the last few years, and the company has lost a couple of steamers, which it is difficult to replace under present conditions.

At the annual meeting of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, held in London, England, during April, the financial statement showed a decrease of £603,500 in net traffic receipts, notwithstanding the saving of £419,900 expenses. The chairman pointed out that this was not to be wondered at in view of the combination of adverse cir-

cumstances which had been unprecedented and which included the trade depression in the Dominion coincident with that in the United States; frosts and drought that affected a wheat crop one-third less than what had been reckoned on and proportionate reduction in other crops; and the most serious handicap of all, the devastating war in Europe.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades on the whole were not well engaged except in the case of painters, paperhangers and decorators who in some localities were fairly busy in connection with spring repairs and alterations. The revival of building operations with the advent of spring was not up to expectations.

Metal.—Metal trades on the whole continued fairly busy and in many localities in establishments having orders for munitions of war activity was pronounced.

Printing.—Printing trades continued to be fairly well employed.

Clothing.—Clothing trades on the whole were quiet. Shoe factories were entering the dull season and conditions were not active except in some instances where war orders were being executed.

Woodworking.—There was a fair amount of employment in organ and piano factories. Conditions generally in the woodworking trades showed little change from those of the previous month.

Food and Tobacco.—Tobacco trades were quiet. Biscuit makers and confectioners were busy.

Leather trades.—Leather trades for the most part continued active.

Transport.—The opening of navigation improved conditions for trades employed along the harbours both in the handling of freight and other work usual at the opening of navigation. Railway workers were fairly busy.

Unskilled.—Although the situation in regard to unskilled labour was alleviated to some extent by the employment of men in log driving, in sawmills and in connection with general spring work, there were still great numbers of unemployed in the large cities.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During March, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of the imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$40,-

658,179, and \$54,520,229 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. The decrease for the twelve months ended March 31, 1915, against the same period of 1914 amounted to \$96,199,816. The total value of domestic exports during March, 1915, amounted to \$45,118,922, an increase of \$18,417,896 as compared with the same month of 1914. The total value of domestic exports during the twelve months period ended March 31, 1915, was \$409,419,503, as compared with \$431,589,658 for the same period of 1914. During March, 1915, a decrease was shown in the products of the mine, and increases in the products of the forest, the fisheries, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, March, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of March.		12 Months ending March.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	34,944,885	23,751,511	410,130,474	279,717,254
Free goods.....	18,166,219	16,659,873	208,198,400	175,654,117
Total.....	53,111,104	40,411,384	618,328,874	455,371,371
Coin and Bullion.....	1,409,125	446,795	15,235,305	131,992,992
Grand Total.....	54,520,229	40,858,179	633,564,179	587,364,363
Duty collected.....	9,337,771	8,557,853	107,144,645	79,183,489

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of March.				12 Months ending March.			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	6,569,364	10,859	5,997,010	5,636	59,039,054	194,852	51,740,989	325,548
The Fisheries.....	1,470,274	21,283	2,065,564	8,674	20,623,560	111,289	19,687,068	131,669
The Forest.....	2,694,986	1,505	3,440,941	5,344	42,792,137	593,950	42,650,683	486,098
Animals and their products.....	3,202,060	112,235	5,476,240	22,424	53,349,119	1,262,953	74,390,743	2,565,259
Agriculture.....	6,512,546	39,794	12,438,145	693,116	198,220,029	8,595,689	134,746,050	35,604,014
Manufactures.....	6,239,290	722,126	15,600,790	1,838,866	57,443,452	10,158,786	85,539,501	9,529,024
Miscellaneous.....	12,471	153,701	100,223	196,356	121,088	2,931,266	663,802	3,382,061
Total merchandise...	26,700,991	1,061,503	45,118,922	2,770,416	431,588,439	23,848,785	409,419,503	52,023,673
Coin and Bullion.....	35	10,604,295	.....	21,793,481	1,219	23,559,485	667	29,365,701
Grand Total Exports.	26,701,026	11,665,798	45,118,922	24,563,897	431,589,659	47,408,270	409,419,503	81,389,374

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for March, 1915, with increase or decrease over March, 1914:

	March, 1915.	March, 1915	Changes.
Halifax.....	\$ 7,379,290	\$ 7,694,554	(—) \$ 2,105,858
St. John.....	6,349,112	6,065,668	(—) 283,444
Montreal.....	198,451,527	212,186,053	(—) 13,734,526
Quebec.....	11,439,078	12,502,734	(—) 1,063,656
Brantford.....	2,067,332	2,385,922	(—) 318,590
Fort William.....	1,967,524	2,823,300	(—) 855,776
Hamilton.....	10,873,859	12,391,477	(—) 1,517,618
London.....	6,811,196	6,940,901	(—) 129,705
Ottawa.....	18,692,064	16,747,318	(—) 1,944,746
Peterborough.....	1,794,360		
Toronto.....	143,765,630	167,870,606	(—) 24,104,976
Brandon.....	1,874,818	2,004,746	(—) 129,928
Winnipeg.....	100,143,890	191,710,153	(—) 8,433,737
Moose Jaw.....	3,310,186	3,819,086	(—) 508,900
Regina.....	5,428,883	7,534,741	(—) 2,105,858
Saskatoon.....	3,224,124	5,119,383	(—) 1,895,259
Calgary.....	13,995,258	14,431,284	(—) 436,026
Edmonton.....	9,242,814	14,249,340	(—) 5,006,526
Lethbridge.....	1,282,143	4,856,984	(—) 574,841
Medicine Hat.....	1,033,314	1,755,867	(—) 722,553
New Westminster.....	1,154,672	1,731,554	(—) 576,882
Vancouver.....	21,833,220	41,714,259	(—) 19,881,039
Victoria.....	6,635,016	11,043,187	(—) 4,408,171
Total.....	\$576,954,950	\$644,579,117	(—) \$67,624,167

The March, 1915, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$1,736, the total at the end of March being \$113,978,472. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$339,514,286 and \$331,415,179 for March and February respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$96,666,544 as compared with \$97,789,392, a decrease of \$1,122,848. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$41,227,449, and other current loans to \$769,138,883. During February, 1915, the total amount of these was \$810,073,111. The figures, therefore, for March show an increase of \$293,221.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of March, 1915,

amounted to \$11,641,970.18 as compared with \$11,688,901.97 for the month of March, 1914. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1915, the total amount was \$131,698,9292.37 as compared with \$160,488,538.61 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account for March, 1915, was \$1,732,026.50 as compared with \$2,992,573.12 during March, 1914. The total expenditure for the twelve months ended March 31, 1915, was \$40,694,150.50 as compared with \$52,233,134.89 during the corresponding period of 1914. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$1,732,026.50 on public works, including railways and canals.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

War Measures Act. Export of Additional Commodities from Canada

Prohibited. New Order-in-Council by Dominion Government.

ON April 27 a Dominion Order-in-Council was issued, consolidating the various Orders-in-Council which the Government has issued from time to time in respect to the exportation of munitions of war or material likely to be converted into the same, and adding to articles already prohibited a long list of foodstuffs and materials which the Government deems capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, etc. Exportation of these articles is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan and the United States, when for consumption in the United States only, or shipped to special consignees in the United Kingdom via the United States, or exported via United States under license or dispensation from Canada. An extra of

the Canada Gazette of April 28 gives the full list of prohibited articles.

Prohibition of Immigration of Skilled and Unskilled Labour to British Columbia.

An Order-in-Council has been issued by the Dominion Government stating that in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, the entry of any artisans, labourers, skilled and unskilled, from and after April 1, 1915, and until after September 30, 1915, shall be prohibited at a list of ports named in the order. This list embraces practically all points of entry and is designed to exclude from British Columbia any of the above mentioned immigrant classes during the period specified.

Chinese in Canada Unemployed. Extension of Time for Visits to Native Country.

A recent Dominion Order-in-Council extends the time in which Chinese residents of Canada may visit their native

land. It is pointed out in the Order-in-Council that owing to the financial stringency consequent largely upon the present European war there are estimated to be in Canada over 6,000 persons of Chinese origin out of employment, and that in addition to these there are in China about 4,200 Chinese who have returned from Canada on a visit to their native land, and who under existing legislation would be compelled to return to the Dominion within twelve months in order to maintain their right to free re-entry; that it is believed that if the leave of absence period limited by statutory enactment to twelve months were extended to a longer period, then many of the Chinese in Canada would extend their visit over the period originally intended, and that many others now in Canada would return to their native land and would there remain at least until employment conditions improved; that this action would tend to relieve the unemployment condition in Canada and afford a better opportunity for Canadians and others to secure work than would be the case if existing Chinese legislation were adhered to.

The Order-in-Council was passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and orders that all Chinese who have registered out under the provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act since April 1, 1914, or who may register out before August 1, 1915, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation has been published in the Canada Gazette declaring that war no longer exists.

Conference of Typographical Unions at Vancouver, B.C.

The Northwestern Typographical Conference, with jurisdiction covering the province of British Columbia, the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, met in Vancouver on April 12 and 13. Some fifteen delegates were present and the conference was opened by Mr.

R. P. Pettipiece, president of Vancouver Typographical Union.

The report of the executive committee showed that a great deal of work had been done during the year in the organization of small towns in the district, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the larger unions to include smaller towns. Six new locals had become affiliated with the conference during the year. The report also stated that the employment bureau of the conference had done good work.

Several resolutions were passed during the convention, dealing with means for collecting more complete data from the local unions; the advisability of the international executive authorizing the executive of the Northwest Conference to appoint special representatives; the formation of an apprentice commission; the advisability of the officers of the International Typographical Union collecting information in regard to government printing of text books and supplies; and dealing with territory contiguous to local unions, and a resolution of appreciation of the work of the officers during the past year.

Former officers were re-elected by acclamation, and it was decided to hold the next conference at Walla Walla, Wash., April 10 and 11, 1916.

Ontario Association for Promotion of Technical Education. First Annual Convention.

The first anniversary convention of the Ontario Association for Promotion of Technical Education was held at Toronto April 7, 1915. Addresses were delivered by the President of the Association, Mr. Rhys D. Fairbairn, by Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education; Dr. A. C. McKay, Principal of the Toronto Technical Schools, Mr. James Richards of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, and a number of others. Sir Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Commission of Conservation, while not able to be present, sent a message to the convention,

pointing out the importance and necessity of practical and vocational training.

The President's address and Secretary Bengough's report outlined what had been accomplished by the Association during its first year. The Association's progress was considered very satisfactory in view of the trying conditions of war time and the fact that the Association had thought it wise not to make any aggressive canvass for funds, but had carried on the work on a modest scale by means of contributions from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Local Council of Women, Toronto, the National Clay Workers' Association, and individual membership fees.

Provincial Legislatures Prorogued.

During April the sessions of the Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta legislatures were prorogued. Some of the provinces passed a number of measures dealing with questions affecting labour and industry, full reviews of which will be given in later issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

Annual Convention of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

It has been announced that the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held at Toronto June 8, 9 and 10.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

Labour conditions have improved considerably over the past month, due to the arrival of the soldiers and the increased activity in a number of the industries.

Especially was this so with the International Engineering Company, which has put on a night force in connection with a special war order.

Wholesale and retail trade has also increased greatly owing to the presence of so many strangers in Amherst.

Farmers have done very little in the way of farming owing to weather conditions, but were getting good prices for their produce. Beef was selling at eight dollars per hundred, live weight. Butter and eggs remained about the same. Good oats were eighty cents per bushel. The Annual Horse Show held on April 7, 8 and 9 was very largely attended and was the most successful of any held in the Maritime Provinces.

There has not been much done in the fishing line. Gasperaux were reported quite plentiful. The change in the fishing season which has been so satisfactorily agreed to, by which Nova Scotia fishermen who formerly started several weeks later than N. B. men, will now commence at the same time as New Brunswick fishermen, is much appreciated by Nova Scotia fishermen, and will enable them to have better opportunities.

Halifax.

Conditions generally with most of the trades improved during April, but there were still quite a number of mechanics in the building trades unable to secure employment. There has been very little work for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, but with the usual spring activity, improvement was looked for in these lines in the first or second week in May.

While the financial depression, followed by the outbreak of war, has had a retarding influence on building operations in Halifax, as elsewhere through-

out the country, the signs point to considerable activity in house construction in the suburban districts, and the erection of new buildings to replace those destroyed by fire in the business section, and so conditions should be very fair in Halifax during the summer months.

Work on the new terminals in the south end of the city showed much progress during the winter months; additional help was taken on during the month and the force at work numbered 700 men.

Street clearing and sidewalk construction will commence May 1, providing employment for about 200 men. Conditions have been ideal for an earlier start this spring, but funds were not available to carry on the work.

Work along the water front during the month has been fair.

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council were successful in their efforts to have a fair wage clause inserted in all contract work given out by the city. Representatives of the Halifax Builders' Exchange appeared before the Board of Control in opposition to the clause, but after several conferences between the committee from the Labour Council, the chairman of the Works Department and the city engineer, the following passed by unanimous vote in the Board of Control, and also at a meeting of the City Council:

"That competent workmen shall be employed on all civic contracts and paid the current rate of wages, such rate to be inserted in the contract.

"The trade union rate, where craft is organized, and where such is paid by a majority of the employers, shall be deemed the current rate; workmen shall be paid the generally accepted current rate of wages.

"That no workman shall be required on any civic contract to work longer hours than those fixed by the trade in which he is employed, or longer hours per day than those generally accepted as current in the trade or calling affected.

"Preference in employment shall be given to residents who are reliable and competent workmen.

"Any violation of the foregoing conditions shall be regarded as a breach of contract.

"The contractor shall not assign or sub-let any contract or part thereof without the consent of the Board of Control, and if such sub-letting is consented to all the terms of the contract shall be binding upon the sub-contractor.

"No change in the rate of wages or number of hours per day shall go into effect during the life of the contract, until the same has been accepted and put into effect by a majority of the employers in such trade.

"In the event of dispute as to the rate of wages being paid under any contract, or the number of hours per working day, said dispute shall be referred to the Board of Control for settlement, whose decision shall be final."

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, a co-operative society of orchardists and farmers throughout the Annapolis Valley, have opened a store in Halifax, and will sell country produce, such as butter, eggs, vegetables and apples, direct from the farms to the consumer. The company announce that it is not the intention to cut prices below other dealers, but will supply the choicest goods and guarantee every article they sell.

The closing exercises of the Halifax Evening Technical School were held in the Assembly Hall of the City Academy April 20. Principal Sexton reported great progress had been made during the year. When the school opened, it was feared so many young men had been called for military duty, it would greatly reduce the number of students. The report, however, showed a large increase over the previous year's enrollment, containing nearly 900 names. The work had been more earnest and serious than in previous years. Examples of the work in the drawing, millinery, garment-making and dressmaking classes were on exhibition during the afternoon and evening and general excellence called forth many favourable comments from the large number of visitors.

Sydney.

Labour conditions showed considerable improvement during the latter part of the month. The steel and coal trades were among the leaders and being the largest of the industries the renewed life will no doubt spread from them to other subordinate works. Prospects point to a fair season in the coal trade and if the steel trade keeps up as at present this season will be lengthened.

The building trades showed little signs of any revival of business and were still quiet.

Heavy ice hung on the coast all month which hindered fishing and hampered the free shipping of coal. Ice conditions towards the end of the month were much better.

While there was considerable broken time at the collieries during the first two weeks of the month a gradual improvement took place and the last week found some of the mines working almost full time. If chartered boats are not held back shipping will be brisk from the time that navigation opens. Inverness colliery had a dull month and upwards of 170 men were laid off work. The Sydney Mines Steel Plant was operated to its capacity during the month. The Sydney Steel Plant was in operation to two-thirds of its capacity. Within the short period of 51 days from the time that instructions were issued by President Plummer a new plant was erected for the manufacture of benzol. This is a by-product of coal and from this product naphthaline and tulcol are made. Tulcol when mixed with other ingredients forms one of the most powerful explosives known. The whole product of tulcol is shipped direct to Britain for use in the present war.

The building and allied trades were quiet.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy in freights but light in passenger traffic.

Wholesale and retail business was fairly good.

No important change took place in the price of staple commodities.

Chappel Bros' wood factory was started up and employed two-thirds of the regular force.

Truro.

The month to some extent was a waiting time—wait between the closing down of outdoor winter work and the opening up of outdoor spring work—and yet there was very little idleness.

The various industries operated steadily.

Lumber loading furnished some work for unskilled labour, though it was a bit hampered because of the scarcity of ocean-going steamers.

It was expected that \$100,000 would be expended in various ways, \$36,000 of it for civic improvements, and the balance for the erection of private buildings of one kind and another.

The Agricultural College closed one of the most successful terms of its existence.

Great preparations were on in the rural districts for the planting of increased acreage, fully 30 per cent. greater than that of last year. This will make quite a demand for unskilled labour.

Railway work remained about the same as it was the month previous.

The chair factory at Bass River was running full capacity, as was the ribbon wood works at Stewiacke, but the pipe works at Londonderry remained closed down with no prospect of immediate operation.

The price of food was fairly even. There was an advance in meat at Easter, which will likely continue till grass-fed beef comes in.

Flour also advanced by the barrel, wholesale, but owing to merchants being well stocked at the lower price, the retail price of the previous month was fairly well maintained.

Trade of all kinds was very satisfactory. The Easter trade was fully as good as that of 1914.

Westville.

Labour conditions continued about the same in this locality as reported for the previous months of the year, but were decidedly duller than for the month of April last year, especially in the coal trade. The general demand, however, was great enough to keep all employed, for part of the time at least.

The Canada Tool and Specialty Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal

Company, and in fact all the manufacturing concerns in the locality were still busily employed working on orders for the War Department.

Railway traffic continued inactive and showed a decided falling off, compared with the same time a year ago. This of course is largely accounted for by the inactivity in coal industry and manufacturing.

Business continued quiet in the wholesale and retail trades.

Log camps and saw mills were running full time and large shipments of deals were made through the entire month.

The coal mines in the locality were running about half time. In the early part of the month, the Allan Shafts, at which an explosion occurred last December, were reopened and found to be in a surprisingly good condition. The mine is being put into shape and operations will be resumed when the demand for coal warrants.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Notwithstanding the exceptional conditions existing in all branches of industries owing to the war, the district was starting out on an exceptionally busy season. Plans have been completed for several new buildings and it was expected that the Second Methodist Church would erect a new brick edifice.

Local labour was well employed more especially in the carpentry trade. Already a good start has been made upon the construction of the new foundry and blacksmith shop for Bruce Stewart & Company, Ltd. All of the material was on the ground and the work will be rushed to an early completion.

The City Council has passed a by-law providing that every person who, not being a resident or ratepayer of the city, engages in any manual labour or trade in the city shall be liable to pay to the city of Charlottetown a license fee of \$3 per annum.

The Journeymen Painters Union of Charlottetown, known as the Local 800, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, with head offices at Lafayette, Indiana, an international association of painters, with over 50,000 members in Canada, and composed here of 90 per cent of the working men engaged at the craft, have completed arrangements with the Master Painters and have been successful in having them sign a contract which took effect on April 1 of this year. This contract calls for a minimum wage scale for all men engaged in the trade who have served an apprenticeship of three consecutive years. An article also makes it necessary for an apprentice to serve his employer faithfully during a term of three years. The men must be at work in sufficient time before the whistle to put on their overalls and procure their working material. Besides some improvements in shop conditions, this comprises the most important part of the agreement.

The lobster fishing season for the waters surrounding the province with the exception of the section of Northumberland straits between Cape Traverse and West Cape opened on April 26 and will close on June 26, the latter date being five days earlier than last year. It was expected all the factories on the Island would be doing business. No fresh fish were being taken by local fishermen.

Farmers were getting ready for their summer work and planting was expected to commence early in May.

Lumber mills were busy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Industrial conditions on the whole were fairly favourable during April. The fine weather during the month improved the condition of labour and all classes of workmen benefitted thereby. The starting of the lumber mills has given employment to a large number of

men, while the lumber drives have provided work for others. Carpenters, painters and masons have commenced their spring work and were fairly well employed, with the promise of a good season before them.

Business, wholesale and retail, has been good and was reported somewhat better than in the preceding month.

There has been no change in the rates of wages or hours of employment in this section and the relations between employers and employees have been most cordial.

Farmers were busy getting ready for the seeding season, and the report is that the acreage under crop will be largely increased.

As the moving season approached there was no sign of any increase in rents, as has been usual during the past few years, and in most cases they will remain the same as last year.

Moncton.

Labour conditions have been fairly satisfactory during April, and the average compared favourably with the corresponding period of previous seasons. Railway circles were active owing to the revival in both freight and passenger traffic and to the increased special work occasioned by the movement of military trains.

Manufacturing concerns were also steadily active, in nearly all cases employing their full complements of operatives and in some instances running overtime. The cotton factory, however, has not resumed operations.

The building outlook was good and the coming season promises to exceed in activity that of last year. Three churches, a market building and a public school will all be in course of construction, and private building will assume considerable proportions. Tenders for the construction of a stone church to replace the one destroyed by fire were being asked for by the Methodist Trustee Board. The contract for the construction of a new steel bridge across

the Petiteodiac river at Moncton has been awarded by the Public Works Department to the Foundation Company, Limited, of Montreal. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$300,000, two-thirds of which is for the substructure. Work will commence at an early date.

The subway excavation work at Main street crossing was well advanced and concrete work will soon commence. The City Council has awarded a 15 cents per diem advance to first year patrolmen, making the rate \$2.00 per day; also a corresponding increase to the other members of the force. The allowance of the deputy fire chief has been increased \$25 per year.

The month was a quiet one among farmers. Cheese and butter factories were opening up for season's operations. Dairy products continue scarce upon the markets and prices ruled high.

The outlook for the lobster fishing industry along the Northumberland Straits, which opens on April 25, promises a much quieter season than last year. The prices of canned lobster were seriously affected by the war, and the pack this year will be much less than that of last year and as a consequence wages will be lower and fewer packers and fishermen employed.

Newcastle.

The labour market showed a marked improvement during the past month, and there was very little unemployment either among skilled or unskilled labour.

Work has been commenced on the new Miramichi Hospital, and extensive repairs were being made to the Newcastle station and yard of the Intercolonial Railway in order to accommodate the increased traffic caused by making Newcastle the terminal of the Canada Eastern section of that railway. Several new dwelling houses and places of business were also under construction.

Navigation on the Miramichi river opened on April 15, but only passenger

steamers were running at the end of the month.

At a meeting of the local branch of the Retail Merchants' Association, held recently, it was decided to close the stores in Newcastle at noon on Wednesdays during the months of June, July, August and September, thereby giving the clerks and other employees a reduction of five hours weekly in the hours of labour during these months.

The season had not advanced sufficiently for much activity in agriculture, but it was expected that the farmers in the district would put forth a determined effort to increase production during 1915 as requested by the Department of Agriculture.

The fishing industry was very quiet. Lumbering operations have again assumed activity, a large number of men now being employed in stream driving operations while several of the mills have commenced the season's saving.

All local industries were working steadily.

St. John.

Business generally was improving with the advance of spring. There was not any large construction work going on, but there was considerable repairing and renovating going on. Some establishments were working short time, while others were working overtime, notably T. McAvity & Sons, Limited.

The Board of Trade of St. John has received from the Department of Customs, Ottawa, the following statement of imports and exports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915:

IMPORTS.	
Dutiable	\$ 4,609,815
Free.....	4,503,101
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,112,916
EXPORTS.	
Domestic	\$43,081,929
Foreign.....	791,003
	<hr/>
	\$43,872,932

The total value of imports and exports for the two years previous, as shown in blue books, was as follows:

	1913.	1914.
Imports.....	\$ 9,873,026	\$ 9,433,220
Exports.....	25,594,721	21,359,760

The year 1913 was the banner year for exports at this port, but it is far eclipsed by the returns for 1915.

For the week ending April 24, the approximate sum of \$40,000 was paid out in the loading and discharging of ocean steamers and in the loading and discharging of car freight.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending April 22 were \$5,833,500, and for the corresponding period last year \$5,679,334, being \$154,166 greater in 1915 than in 1914, and \$181,263 in excess of the four weeks ending March 25 of the current year.

Water and sewerage service has been installed in twenty new houses since the first of the year, and the department has applications for a number of new services on Adelaide street and the Spar Cove road. Two or three hundred feet of pipe on the water and sewerage extension along these roads have been laid.

The Retail Merchants' Association held a two days' convention in St. John on April 13 and 14.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company has moved into its new quarters, corner of King and Germain streets.

A sub-committee of a delegation representing the Provincial Federation of Labour met the Executive of the Provincial Government at Fredericton and discussed the following matters: The Workmen's Compensation Act, Factory Act, Widows' Pension Act, compulsory 14 days' training for motormen on street cars in the locality where employed, free school books, medical, optical and dental assistance to school children. The delegation was favourably received and report that the Government promised to draw up a new Compensation Act, based upon the lines of the Ontario Act for the next session of the House, the time being too short at

present to prepare a comprehensive bill. The other matters were promised consideration.

At the regular meeting of the St. John Trades and Labour Council, held on April 15, the committee appointed to investigate the attitude of the Merchant Retail Association towards the labour policy reported that the organization have declared against the municipal ownership of public utilities, markets for the masses, advocated co-operation for themselves, but individualism for other people, were antagonistic to co-operative stores, in fact to most things that labour was most directly interested in this organization was opposed. A letter was read from the factory inspector asking for information concerning factories where males and females had to use the same toilets. The matter of certain tenements having only one toilet for use of several families was also discussed, and the secretary was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Health. Mr. J. Mack, representing the "Industrial Banner" of Toronto, addressed the Council on behalf of that paper.

A large number of gaspereaux were taken in the harbour weirs during the month. In one tide one weir took 50,000, and in the next tide 60,000. On account of the limited facilities for handling the fish the owners of the weir cut the net and let them go. Difficulty was experienced in getting hogsheads for salting the fish, and in some cases scows were used. Last month the price was \$2 per hundred, but on account of the large catches the price dropped to 30 cents.

All the mills were running, and reports from all parts of the province were that large crews of river drivers have been rushed to the streams, and that driving operations were in progress in every section.

Woodstock.—The McCain Company and the Scott Company were making good progress with their contracts for re-pressing hay. The latter company has sent over 3,000 tons to St. John to

be shipped for the French Government. This firm pays \$1,500 for hay, \$150 for wages, and \$30 for other expenses each day.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions have improved about fifty per cent since the last report. Unemployment has decreased considerably on account of the opening of the J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy sawmills and other local industries. Many men have also been hired for the drive at wages ranging from \$30 to \$35 per month. On account of the extremely low water for this season of the year, lumbermen employ a larger number of men than last year for this work.

The dry goods and grocery trade was fairly active considering the present crisis, and local dealers were quite satisfied with the results.

In spite of the present crisis there was not as much hardship in this locality as was expected. The majority of the working families had put aside during good times enough money to enable them to live without having recourse to public assistance.

Pulp factories and sawmills were working full time, day and night.

The cost of living was about the same as last month, the only exception being butter, which had an upward tendency.

Montreal.

In April there was a decided improvement in the labour situation due to the warmer weather which permitted municipal and other works to begin and cleared the river of ice so as to permit navigation. There was no abatement in the stream of war orders, and men from all branches of the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades who could be turned to this sort of work were given employment at it. The building trades have not recuperated in the degree which they did in other years when the

spring began, although there were a few large buildings in progress and a great deal of repairs and alterations being made to small ones owing to a desire on the part of landlords to meet a demand for lower rents made generally by householders who moved this spring. Rents for houses have gone down in many cases \$10 and \$15 a month, and there has been a certain diminution in rents for labourers' dwellings in some parts of the city. Many families going to the country for the summer have allowed their town house, apartment or flat to go in the hope that they would be able to get what they wanted in the fall at a lower price. Many clerks and labourers have doubled up with friends in the same quarters so as to divide the cost of rent, and a large proportion of the moving has been by people who are moving to cheaper residential quarters. Where landlords regarded their rents as reasonable, prices have been maintained.

River and lake navigation was in full swing, and ocean navigation opened on the last day of April with the arrival of the *Thespis* under charter to the Imperial Government. The Thomson liner *Jacona* and the Canadian Pacific steamship *Metagama* were expected on May 1 and 2 respectively. The ocean grain freight market broke the record for high prices during the last week in April, several million bushels being booked at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per quarter. The bookings from this port so far this season are estimated to exceed ten million bushels. Instead of British iron coming to Canada this year, this port will have the unusual experience of shipping considerable quantities of Canadian and American pig iron to British manufacturers.

Wholesalers reported country business as good as in March and city business as having improved slightly. Remittances and city collections were fairly good. The cotton mills were busy and were making free deliveries. The clothing and woollen trades showed little recovery from the long-prevailing dullness. Business in lumber and general

structural material was of a slow character in keeping with the small volume of new building operations planned for this summer.

The largest order ever placed in Canada for cement was booked by the Canada Cement Company in April, the whole amount of 2,500,000 barrels to be used on the Welland canal and other Government contracts.

The stock market opened on April 8, and operations since then have indicated returning confidence. Businesses engaged in war orders were favourites, although power groups were freely bought.

The Montreal Ammunition Company has secured a contract from the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to manufacture cartridge cases in connection with the great shell order which that company received from the Russian Government. In connection with the same order the Lachine Manufacturing Company is carrying on machining and assembling operations. Mr. H. H. Vaughan, who has had charge of the locomotive and car departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway is president of the lately formed Montreal Ammunition Company which will use part of the Dominion Bridge Company's plant for its work.

The Jitney Association of Montreal began to run cars on regular routes throughout the city on April 12 at the rate of six trip-tickets for 25 cents. The cars are owned individually, and the association charges a weekly fee of \$2.50 to every car owner for acting as a clearing house for the sale of tickets, for making rules, for deciding routes for the cars and for doing the bookkeeping. Only a dozen cars have entered the service as yet, although the association is asking for five hundred, and claim that drivers are bringing in from \$20 to \$22.50 daily. Some drivers are purchasing cars by giving 60 per cent. of their earnings each week to the owners.

Seventy-one hotel and restaurant licenses went automatically out of existence with the end of April in con-

formity with the Quebec law which stated that the total number in the city should not exceed 400 on May 1. A corresponding difference in the employment of hotel employees will result.

Recruiting will begin here for a new company which Captain Percival Molson and Lieut. George McDonald of the McGill C.O.T.C. have offered to raise to supplement the Princess Patricias now at the front.

The Vegetable Garden Committee of the Civic Improvement League reports that more vacant lots have been offered them than there have been applications from people to cultivate them in order to raise their own vegetables.

Nearly a thousand alien enemies are now at Spirit Lake detention camp, including many women, wives of the prisoners. Others have been sent to Valcartier to clear up the camp ready for training purposes.

The Montreal branch of the Patriotic Fund Committee distributed \$55,000 in April to 2,417 people now on the fund, making an expenditure of \$320,000 to date. When the *Ste. Cecilia* sails in a few days with the fifth shipload sent by the Belgian Relief Fund Committee from Canada, it was announced here, Canada will have contributed \$2,100,000 to the relief of Belgians.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dick, superintendent and matron for 33 years of the Boys' Home on Mountain street, have retired from active service, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have taken their place.

The Dominion Coal Company have decided to discontinue the passenger and general cargo service which they have for many years operated in connection with the Black Diamond Line between the ports of Montreal, Prince Edward Island, Sydney and St. John's, Newfoundland. The service has become unprofitable during the last few years, and the company have lost, while engaged in this service, the steamers *Cacouna* and *City of Sydney*, the latter having been specially purchased for this service. The present market rates made

it impossible to build or purchase suitable steamers to replace these lost, and the company have therefore decided to discontinue the freight and passenger service, at least until conditions justify its resumption. The demand for tonnage in other fields is also a contributing factor to the decision of the line to discontinue this service.

On May 3, the Canadian Pacific general offices here will begin the daylight saving practice for the summer months of beginning work at 8 o'clock instead of 9 o'clock in the morning and stopping at 5 instead of 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

There has been great activity in municipal circles in preparation for the season's work. The city borrowed \$6,000,000 from New York as the balance of its borrowing power for 1914, and is authorized by its charter to borrow \$5,000,000 more some time this year. The loan was at 98.83 for three years at 5 per cent. The purpose of the loan is to retire \$3,650,000 maturing treasury bills and provide for the construction of public works.

On the south shore the Harbour Commission will do a great deal of work, a concrete boulevard will be established on the river-front, and other improvements are under way. *Maison-neuve* has begun work on a \$300,000 paving programme and Westmount has appropriated \$49,480 for road work there during the coming season. The Verdun City Council has passed the second reading of a by-law to permit a loan of \$400,000 for public works. The taxpayers of Lachine registered their approval at the polls on April 29 of a proposed municipal loan of \$260,000 to be applied on completing the new City Hall at \$35,000, three fire stations at \$30,000, permanent pavements at \$32,000, terracing and grading of parks at \$15,000, expropriating *St. Antoine* street property at \$7,000, waterworks, sewers, roads, sidewalks, etc. at \$37,000, and other improvements.

The Montreal City Council Committee, which has been considering the fair

wage schedule accepted by the Board of Control, states that it is considerably higher than the wages agreed upon between the Builders' Exchange and certain labour organizations. They therefore recommended the Council not to endorse it. This will have no effect on the schedule which was adopted by the Board of Control last winter for the 1915 season unless the Council's recommendation is accepted for buildings whose construction has not yet begun.

The first motor bus of the Canadian Autobus Company which secured a franchise from the city eighteen months ago made a trial run on April 30. It was stated to be the first of many.

The local bank clearings for April were \$199,617,000, which was \$26,899,000 less than for the same month a year ago. This is the largest total for the year, and except for March it is the smallest decline since the war broke out.

The following report shows the operations during the month of April, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered.....	291	48	339
No. of applicants for situations.....	334	38	372
No. of persons placed.....	261	44	305

Quebec.

The month has been a slight improvement upon the preceding one, the main contributing cause being the large number of buildings either being repaired or constructed. This made the demand much better for all interested in the building trades. The fitting up of boats for the opening of the navigation season as well as the manning of these also contributed. The expected reopening in Levis of the Carrier shops for the manufacture of war material will give increased employment. The Davie Company has also secured the contract for

the construction of a number of motor boats.

In the shoe factories the dull season has commenced and the present one is very dull.

Farmers were busy sugar making. The crop will be well up to the average and the prices for sugar and syrup rule high.

In the lumbering industry men were employed upon the drive. There will be few floods because the snowfall of last winter was not a very heavy one and in some places there will be difficulty experienced in floating logs to the mills.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market showed some improvement in April especially in regard to skilled mechanics, owing to the increased orders for war material.

The silk factory had not started but was expected to soon. A carload of machinery for the factory has arrived.

The Canadian Brakeshoe Company, also McKinnon & Holmes were making arrangements for manufacturing war material which will give employment to a considerable number of men.

The Sherbrooke Construction Company was employing a lot of labour in connection with the building of the new school. Several new houses also were being built and there was the usual amount of house repairs at this time of the year.

Dodd & Struthers, manufacturers of lightning rods, etc., have moved into their new quarters and will give employment to more men.

In the asbestos district at Thetford and Black Lake, business was still good. The Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation of Canada were making arrangements for extensive changes in their mode of handling asbestos, necessitating an outlay of about \$200,000, mostly for machinery.

The copper mines were also busy. A small company has been formed to operate a property at Ascot, but had not commenced business at the end of the month.

Farmers were busy ploughing and seeding. They were also getting good prices for horses for the war.

Sorel.

The condition of the labouring classes during the month has been better than during the previous month and compares favourably with that of the corresponding month of last year.

A great number of men who were unemployed have found work, most of them for the summer and fall seasons, and there were not many labourers actually out of work. As a consequence, activity in most of the trades has been satisfactory and the volume of wholesale and retail trade done during the month has been considerable.

There has been a very great activity in the yards and shops of the Department of Marine and of the various plants of navigation companies, and wages everywhere have been fair.

In general all the industrial establishments in Sorel and the district of Richelieu have been doing very well.

The weather during the month has been most favourable and farmers have profited by it in order to push on their various works. As a consequence farming was more advanced than ever and the prospects were that, if the weather continued fair, they will have got through with their work before the month of May has lived two or three weeks.

There seems to exist a desire to give more attention than in the past to stock raising, dairying, fruit growing, market gardening, poultry raising and, in general, to cultivate more land. This is due to the great demands occasioned by the war for farm products.

Fishing has been poor.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during April was better than during the corresponding month of last year. There were only five new buildings under construction, but a large

amount of repair work was under way, which gave employment to those in the building trades. The other local industries were active, with the exception of the shoe factories which were a little quieter than during the preceding month.

The city had a large number of men engaged in cleaning the streets and as soon as weather conditions permit will undertake such permanent work as sidewalks, sewers and paving. It is expected no labouring man will be unemployed next summer.

The cost of living has not changed materially for some time. Most necessities of life have remained stationary. Rents have increased considerably this spring and it is feared they will go higher still.

Wholesale and retail trade showed much activity, and a good season is anticipated. Banks reported a good month with satisfactory collections.

The general condition of agriculture was good during the month. Farmers were actively preparing for seeding. The maple sugar season was a short one and the crop much smaller than during the previous years. Dairy and all farm products sold well at good prices. Although work on the farm was well started, the supply of labour was enough to meet the demand.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market was about the same as during the previous month. There was practically no activity in industrial or other branches. The building trades continued quiet, no new work having been started. Manufacturing was a little more active in some branches. The Standard Clay Products Company was fairly active. The Cluett-Peabody and Bending Paul Corticelli companies have increased their staffs. The Singer Manufacturing Company only worked four days per week. The North America Jewelry Company was still closed down.

Harbour improvement work progressed rapidly and will probably be

completed by the end of December. According to official reports, during the 1914 season of navigation a total of 436,905 tons of natural products and goods of all kinds passed through the Chambly canal, 308,091 tons of which were exports from Canada to the United States and 128,814 imports from the United States.

Trade in general was a little more active than last month.

Banks reported a fair month with comparatively easy collections.

The cost of living did not change materially. Veal, eggs, fish and lard were cheaper.

The general condition of agriculture was very good. Work on the farm was active and farmers were busy seeding.

Fishing was very active on the Richelieu river.

Lumber dealers reported a quiet month.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions in the city of Three Rivers and in the district showed a decided improvement over the month of March. A great number of men were employed on the street for the Corporation and by the Three Rivers Traction Company.

There was no exceptional activity in any particular trades, but all were about normal.

Commercial activity was on the increase only in the last part of the month.

There was no change in rates of wages or hours of labour, and very little change in the price of necessities, rentals, etc.

Farmers were busy making maple sugar and syrup, and most of them had a fair crop.

Fishing was rather quiet.

The start of the log driving was successfully done with the best of prospects.

All factories were fairly busy.

The Three Rivers Traction Company has started work on the streets for their electric tramway.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

During the month of April labour conditions improved considerably in this city, although the number employed was not as large as a year ago for the same month. A number of residences are being erected, and the prospects are that two buildings destroyed by fire during the winter and situated on Front street will in the very near future be restored. The city is also contemplating the laying of a sewage system in the west part of the city which will mean the expenditure of about \$50,000 and give employment to a number of men. The by-law for same was before the Council and debentures have been sold for prosecuting the work.

The Marsh & Henthorne foundry, which was virtually idle the greater portion of the winter, has had an impetus as the proprietors secured a contract for the manufacture of certain war material, and the necessary machinery for the manufacturing of same has been installed and work will be commenced immediately. A number of hands will be employed.

During the winter there were some lumbering operations carried on in the northern part of Hastings county, but not of an extensive nature.

The farmers of this locality have about completed their spring work owing to the excellent weather conditions. Fall wheat, of which a considerable area was sown, came through the winter in excellent condition.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and district showed a decided improvement over last month as far as the building trades were concerned. Several new houses were started as well as a two-storey block on King street east, a large addition to the Dietrich Baker shop, a large addition to the Janzen block on King west and five new stores one-storey high

on King west. The contract for the addition to the public library was awarded to Contractor Jacob Baltz of Berlin for \$13,328 and work will begin at once. Work on the new gas holder was nearly completed. The sewer committee had a number of men engaged laying a trunk sewer on Samuel street and others on Chestnut street making connections before the Board of Works will put in another gang putting down a permanent roadway. There were still a lot of unemployed in the city but the number was gradually getting smaller.

Furniture factories were still slack, working eight hours per day and Saturdays off. Foundries were working nine hours and planing mills and sash and door factories were also slack. Trunk and bag factories, Star Whitewear Company, robe and clothing factory and the tire factory were all very busy, some working overtime. The Journeymen Barbers' Union, about 20, demanded one half holiday and one night off per week from May 1, and their request was granted by their employers not only for summer months but for the whole year.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair but not up to last year.

Customs returns for March were \$50,170.89, an increase of \$1,651.97 over the same month of last year.

The cost of living came down somewhat during the month. Eggs dropped to 18 and 20 cents, potatoes to 55 and 50 cents, nut coal to \$7.50, stove coal to \$7.00, and milk in stores, not delivered, to 5 cents; from the vendors, delivered, from 8 cents to 7 cents.

Farmers were busy seeding. The land was dry and in fine shape. As there was very little rain in this section, seeding was a lot earlier than last year.

Waterloo.—Conditions were about the same as in Berlin. The Waterloo Manufacturing Company has again taken on nearly all of the men laid off a few months ago. Furniture factories were none too busy. The cooperage and brewery were running full time. Unskilled labour was not much in demand and

there were still a large number out of work. The glove factory was working nine hours but will start on full time early in May.

Brantford.

Though labour conditions showed a marked improvement over last month, they compared unfavourably with the same month last year. The number of unemployed has been considerably reduced and the Social Service League and the Civic Relief Office were having fewer calls made upon them for help. The Salvation Army has closed its Industrial Home for the season, it being found unnecessary at the present time.

The Brantford Cordage Company are enlarging their warehouse, also their raw material building. The Niagara Silk Company are enlarging their premises in order to handle certain kinds of work at the factory. The Brantford Scale Company are having a new factory erected, they having outgrown their present premises.

Apart from the manufacture of war munitions things were still quiet, some of the factories still running short handed and on short time.

A number of building permits have been issued during the month but of small value, being mostly for repairs, alterations and small additions. Work has been commenced on the Bell memorial, the concrete for the base being put in place. The interior fittings for the new post office were being fixed.

The fine weather has enabled a large number of citizens to have their premises renovated and as a consequence the painting trade has benefitted.

Railway construction on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway was being carried on and as occasion demands larger numbers of men will be employed.

The Municipal Street Railway are extending their tracks in the Eagle Place portion of the city. The local authorities are continuing laying sanitary sewers where necessary.

The fine weather has placed agriculturists in a splendid position, they having been able to get their work well forward. Seeding was commenced early and the fall sowing has a good appearance. Market gardeners have had a busy month, the weather favouring them greatly, and at the end of the month a better supply of produce than usual was being marketed. During April a representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture held a campaign in the city with a view to getting labourers to go on the farms. As a result some fifty men applied for situations vacant.

Manufacturing, except for war munitions, showed but little improvement.

Building trades were quiet, but showed some improvement.

Paris.—The farmers were busy in this neighbourhood, conditions being favourable. Manufacturing was fair.

Burford.—The new post office is being erected and conditions generally were in good shape. The hydro-electric lines are being erected and the wiring of dwellings and stores being done.

Brockville.

Considering that labour conditions are below normal for this period of the year there was a marked improvement over last month, though there were still a number of unemployed. The supply in all cases was equal to the demand. Large numbers were engaged for farm work in the province and surrounding district, some being engaged by special provincial agents.

There was unusual activity in the brass trade, as large orders have been received for parts of war material.

Railway traffic was only fair in some lines. Passenger traffic was more affected by large numbers of troops being on the move to camps and also taking week-end leave of absence.

No material change in the cost of living has taken place during the month.

The contract has been let for a new intake pipe 700 feet long, the General

Supply Company having received the contract. Tenders are being asked also for a new filtration plant.

Farmers were unusually active in the preparation of the ground for seeding, while market gardeners were also busy. Dairying also was active as all cheese and butter factories were running or preparing for same.

Fishing is fair, although not to any great extent as none are being shipped at present.

Manufacturing on the whole was only fair. The Peter McLaren Lumber Company was closed for a short time for repairs, and after starting up worked eight hours per day. The Brockville Lumber Company was fairly active.

The National Manufacturing Company was active on orders for the war office, finding it necessary to work a night shift, as does also the James Smart Manufacturing Company in the brass department, which was running six days per week and nights also.

The St. Lawrence Engine Company and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company were fairly active in the manufacture of motor boats.

The Canada Carriage Company are running fairly well on orders. The Canadian Northern Railway were employing a number of men at extra work.

The corporation is now prepared to furnish electric power in large quantities for manufacturing or heating or cooking, and is offering 60 days' free trial for all electrical appliances to encourage the use of electric power or current.

The Prescott Emery Wheel Company has been preparing during the month for the manufacture of war material for the British war office, and special machinery has been installed for that purpose.

Chatham.

The general condition of the labour market during April was fairly good. While a number of the factories were working short hours, others were grad-

ually stretching out the hours of labour, the most active ones noticeable being the Wm. Gray Campbell Carriage Company, the Chaplin Wheel Company, J. Piggott Planing Mill and Lumber Company, and one of the most active being the American Pad and Textile Company, which was running on holidays to keep up with orders. All foundries were running full time.

The number of cars of manufactured goods shipped to the West was far less than in April, 1914, while freight received at the different railway sheds compared very favourably with the corresponding month of 1914.

The building trades were becoming more active. The O'Keefe Abattoir commenced the erection of a large addition to their plant to cope with the increase of business. Contracts have been awarded for the completion of the towers on St. Joseph Roman Catholic church, estimated cost including chimneys \$25,000.

On April 2 a very serious fire occurred at the Canadian Wolverine Brass Works, completely destroying the plant and throwing out of employment about 50 hands. The estimated loss on stock and building was \$100,000, fully covered by insurance.

The city assessors have completed their duties for 1915. The result of their labours shows an increase in population of 249, the total population being \$12,714; increase in assessment, \$231,670; total assessment, \$7,778,989.

Retail dry goods trade improved considerably the latter part of the month and was welcomed by all merchants who have not been placing their orders as large as in former years.

All was quiet in labour circles. All those who had good positions were content to hold them, while many were leaving for the automobile factories in Detroit, Windsor and Walkerville, where better wages are secured.

Farmers generally were very active during the whole of the month seeding and doing general farm work. The continued dry spell was causing consider-

able damage to both meadows and fall wheat throughout the entire district. Fodder was gradually growing scarcer and dearer.

Railroad construction was quiet. Manufacturing in all departments were gradually showing signs of activity.

From what can be gathered it appears that the canning factory at Blenheim may not run this season. So far contracts for acreage have not been sought from farmers, and growers are expecting that they may have to grow crops other than tomatoes this season. If so, sugar beets it is said will be raised by the majority as better terms are offered this year than last year by the Dominion Sugar Company.

Cobalt.

Slightly better conditions prevailed in the district as regards the labour situation as compared with the preceding month.

To ascertain the number of "out-of-works" in Cobalt the Town Council had a registration bureau established the fore part of the month at which about 500 men registered, but it was not thought that this number were out of employment locally.

The steadier price of silver has kept all mines working at full force and the clearing of the power situation has resulted in mills now working full force as earlier in the winter. In Porcupine the camp was active with plenty of power and all mines operating at full strength, with new properties opening. Other mining camps, with the exception of Kirkland Lake, were dull during the month but the promise of surface work with the snow off the ground will give employment.

Among the important occurrences in mining was the commencement of operations in the draining of Cobalt Lake and the operation of the cyanide plant of the Cobalt Reduction Company during the month.

About 30 miners from Cobalt will leave early in May for Gold Coast Colony where they have secured employ-

ment, a representative of a well known gold mine at that point having engaged the men here this month.

At Iroquois Falls good progress was being made with the new paper mill and about 500 men were employed during the month. The bush gangs were also well employed.

Galt.

Notwithstanding the fact that certain large manufacturing concerns seemed to be busy, and no doubt were, about the same conditions in industrial affairs existed as prevailed last month. Although two or three big shops were working day and night on Government contracts, these concerns were very slack in work in other departments and were employing men of these departments on Government contracts. There were many men still walking the streets in a vague endeavour to secure work of some kind.

Concerning the building line, the building trades were very quiet and prospects of improvement were not good. The existing wage scale for carpenters and joiners is 35 cents per hour, 55 hours per week, when working full time.

Building in Preston also was quiet, the new post office, which was nearing completion, being about the only work being done.

In various other branches of trade there seemed to exist a very optimistic feeling for improvement in the near future. The Preston Car and Coach Company, Limited, has started on full time. A foundry in Hespeler was working three days a week, after a prolonged shut down.

The furniture business was still very slack; a factory in Preston was only working one and two days a week.

A by-law to assist the Preston Wood Product Company, Limited, a new industry to manufacture all kinds of woodenware, will be voted on on May 3. The company agrees to pay about \$500 per week in wages, not including salaries of office clerks or travellers.

A shoe factory in Preston was working full time.

The printing business was still very slack and men were still working short time. The same might be said about all other industries, outside of those manufacturing war material.

The farmers in the district were in the midst of spring work. Quite a little preliminary work has been done, which will facilitate spring seeding. Fall wheat was greening up nicely and wintered exceptionally well in most cases.

Real estate was still a little slow in moving, but was not altogether at a standstill, some \$10,000 worth having passed through the hands of some agents in Galt.

The annual Spring Seed Fair of the South Waterloo Agricultural Society was held on April 6 and was well attended. A considerable amount of grain of excellent quality changed hands.

The Temple Theatre in Galt had been on the unfair list of the local Musicians' Union for some time, but through the efforts of the District Trades and Labour Council the differences have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A meeting of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of this district and the Master Builders was held on Monday evening, April 26, to inaugurate a new wage scale, but was adjourned without a satisfactory agreement being reached.

The Lake Erie and Northern Railroad is nearing completion at this end.

At Goldie & McCullough's factory the main driving belt broke on Monday, April 26, throwing about 150 employees out of work for about three days.

At Hespeler the vote on a by-law to fix the rate of assessment on the Stamped Enamelled Ware factory for a term of ten years at \$64,000 resulted in the defeat of the by-law.

Guelph.

The condition of the labour market for the month of April showed some improvement over last month but was not as active as the corresponding month of last year.

Civic improvements were under way and a considerable number of men found employment on storm drain and sewerage work; yet many labourers were still unemployed.

Weather conditions being very favourable for outside work, builders were making good headway with contracts on hand but prospects for the season were only fair. Contracts have been let and work commenced on a new up-to-date store on Quebec street for Benson Bros., grocers. Work was well underway also on a 100 x 60 ft. addition to the plant of the Gibson Manufacturing Company.

Plans are being prepared for a new theatre which will be erected on the site now occupied by the Johnson garage on St. George's Square.

The Ontario Brewing and Malting Company, which has taken over the Sleeman & Sons brewery had a staff at work renovating the building and getting the plant ready for operation.

Customs receipts for the month of March were \$24,871.76, an increase of \$2,893.78 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

The weather has been very favourable for seeding operations and farmers have taken full advantage of it, many having already finished. Fall wheat and clover seem to have come through the winter well.

Palmerston.—The Palmerston Spring Horse Show drew a large crowd to this annual event, as this district is noted for its excellent horses.

Elora.—The Elora Spring Horse Show was also a great success and largely attended.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during April showed an improvement over the previous month in some lines of industry, but trades generally were not so active as during the same month a year ago.

The building trades were somewhat more active than in March, but far below normal for the season of the year, and there were still many men in the various branches of the building trades without employment.

Civic outside work was expected to give employment to about a thousand men after May 1, but the supply of labour available for this work will be far in excess of requirements.

The east end plant of the Hamilton Bridge Works was again working full time and considerably increased its staff. A large order for structural steel and iron for the construction of a viaduct in Toronto will help to keep the concern busy for some time. The Bridge Works has installed a new fifty ton crane at its plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the Dominion.

The firm of Bird & Son, roofing manufacturers, was operating its plant in the east end of the city night and day. This concern ran steadily all winter and made up an unusually large amount of stock, but the demand for the products of this company have increased at such a rate that it has been found necessary to double the factory's capacity for a time at least.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, which has been operating a large chemical plant in the eastern section for about three years, has announced its intention to almost double the capacity of its plant. It is estimated that \$100,000 will be spent on new buildings and additions.

Work on the big buildings of the Proctor-Gamble Company was progressing rapidly and was giving employment to many men. This company will establish a pension and benefit plan for the benefit of its employees in connection with its big plant here, upon the same lines as those adopted by that concern in connection with its plants in the United States.

The incorporation is announced of the Hamilton Lock-Nut Specialty Company, with a capital of \$500,000. The com-

pany will manufacture lock-nuts and various lines of hardware.

The Union Gas Company, which was formed here several years ago with a capitalization of \$40,000, will shortly commence drilling operations near Strathroy.

Work was under way on the erection of two large apartment buildings at the corner of East avenue and King William street. The buildings will be built of pressed brick, containing 16 suites, laid out on the most up-to-date plan.

The custom returns for the port of Hamilton for the month of March show a total of \$336,343.69, as compared with \$254,059.55 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$82,284.14.

Several companies have been organized lately to operate jitney busses and are doing a thriving business.

The 1915 edition of the Hamilton Labour Directory, compiled by Mr. Walter R. Rollo, secretary of the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council, made its appearance on the first of the month and contains a volume of interesting information to labour men and those interested in the purchase of union-made goods.

Farmers have had a busy month, plowing and seeding being carried on extensively. The wheat crop this year is expected to be one of the largest ever garnered in this section of the country.

The outlook for strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., was exceptionally good and plants and buds were further advanced than customary at the season of the year. Cherries, peaches, plums and pears promised an abundant crop, providing no more cold weather is experienced. Men experienced in farm and garden work were in demand.

Conditions in manufacturing establishments have shown some improvement since last month, but very few of the concerns other than those making war munitions were working to capacity.

The new permanent highway between Hamilton and Toronto was providing considerable employment for Hamilton men. About \$13,000 has been paid to

Hamilton workmen, and the Rock Sand Company of this city has received a contract for thirty thousand tons of sand which will cost about \$25,000. It is estimated also that about \$75,000 worth of stone will be taken from the Dundas quarries.

Work has been commenced on the new Gage avenue sewage disposal station, which will cost about \$50,000 when equipped.

The city of Hamilton has disposed of \$660,000 worth of 4½ per cent. debentures, at an average of 96.06, which is an exceptionally good price. The Wood-Gundy Company of Toronto took up the whole issue.

Bank clearings for the month of April amounted to \$11,922,395, as compared with \$12,616,460 for the same period last year.

The value of building permits issued during April was considerably below those of a year ago.

A local branch of the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has been organized here. The new organization is known as Hamilton Lodge No. 94, and embraces car carpenters, inspectors, repairers and pipe fitters.

Dundas.—Local merchants will have the Wednesday half holiday as usual this year, and will extend the time for two months longer than usual, starting in April and ending in October.

Kingston.

The condition of the labour market for the month of April showed a decided improvement over the preceding month, but was not as active as the corresponding month of last year.

The outlook in the building trades was still very dull. While quite a number of dwelling houses have changed hands and a number of new dwelling houses were being erected, speculative building, which usually forms a considerable portion of the whole, has been practically at a standstill, while many houses erected last year remained unsold. Quite a number of mechanics of

almost every trade were still among the unemployed. The local stonecutters have been cutting for the Napanee drill hall, but were about finished.

The different factories that have Government contracts for war material were keeping busy, the Canadian Locomotive Company working day and night shifts to get out their material.

The different steamboat lines have been busy getting their boats into requisition for the summer's work, and things were fairly active along the water front. The new temporary bridge has been completed, and the Thunder Bay Construction Company was busy getting the old bridge removed.

Anglin & Company have replaced their sawmill which was burnt down recently by an up-to-date plant, and were busy cutting timber for the Thunder Bay Construction Company.

Roddy & Monk have secured the contract for supplying the city with crushed stone for the period of five years. The same firm has also a contract with the Thunder Bay Construction Company for supplying them with 8,000 to 10,000 yards of rough stone for filling in the new causeway and expects to employ quite a number of men.

Two new quarries have been opened up in the city and appeared to be fairly busy.

Farmers in this vicinity have been very busy at their seeding, etc., and have taken advantage of the fine weather which prevailed during the last few weeks of the month.

London.

Labour conditions were somewhat better than last month, but far behind the same month last year. Building construction was not opening up very well and prospects were poor in that line. The foundries and factories were all doing a fair business. No railroad construction was being carried on, with the exception of wiring and putting in towers for the electrification of the London and Port Stanley line.

Several local firms were very busy making war material.

The city had a large force of labourers at work scraping all the streets, cleaning out the sewers and doing other necessary spring work, and was also commencing a big list of new roadbeds, sewers, curbs, gutters, etc.

The Board of Education were preparing for the erection of three new schools, to cost in all about \$200,000.

Travellers for wholesale houses reported trade better than for some time, and a large number of orders being received.

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Company was very busy and continued to turn out a large amount of its goods.

Seeding was commenced in this district and the weather was ideal for farm work.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial conditions were improved during April by the employment of large numbers of men on the Welland canal works, by increased activity in some lines of manufacturing and by the excellent commencement of the agricultural season. Building trades continued to be very dull and the outlook for the season was unfavourable. Commercial conditions were fairly good.

The American Cyanamid Company started another furnace in its plant and added twenty-five men to the pay-roll. The Canadian Ramapo Iron Works also increased its staff. The Dominion Chain Company secured further army contracts from the British and French governments. The number of employees was again increased and the factory kept running night and day.

A special gang of men has been busy for a month, installing the new ornamental street lighting system.

The serious damage by fire of the Clifton Inn hotel threw a number of persons out of work, but the opening for the season on May 22 of the big Clifton hotel and other hotels in this vicinity will improve conditions in that line of employment.

Another large public garage will be erected.

The dispute between the tomato growers and the canning companies was not settled. The Niagara Falls Canning Company will not pack as many tomatoes as in previous seasons and will grow part of its supply on its own land. Seeding was nearly finished by the end of April. Fruit crop prospects were good. Nurseries were very busy making spring shipments.

Conditions in manufacturing concerns other than those above referred to were: Shredded Wheat Company, running full capacity; Sanitary Can Company, improving; Thompson-Norris Company (corrugated paper), good; Spirella Corset Company, fairly busy; McGlashan-Clarke Company (silverware), busy; Wm. A. Rogers Company (silverware), busy; Niagara Neckwear and Dominion Suspender Companies added 22 operatives to their staff and were running over-time every night; Pollard Machinery Company, busy; Kinzinger, Bruce & Company (carriage mountings) employed five more hands.

Port Robinson.—The canal works have caused a boom here. Though many houses were erected last year, dwellings are not to be had this season. Many carpenters, ship carpenters and other men were at work and when the dredges commence operations probably 600 men will be employed in and near this village.

Welland.—Building contractors were endeavouring to compromise with carpenters and bricklayers as to wage scales, so as to induce building by lowering the cost.

Bridgeburg.—The Grand Trunk is erecting a quarantine station for live stock imported from the States. The new assessment shows increases in population and in value of property.

Fort Erie.—The Parisian Products Company has taken over the building of the De Mar Novelty Company and will manufacture druggists' specialties.

Orillia.

The opening of spring has brought a noticeable improvement in the labour situation. All the factories have been adding somewhat to their staffs, and in the aggregate this has taken up a number of those out of employment. The municipality also was employing a number of men on roads and waterworks and was about to begin work on laying sewers of which a considerable amount has been petitioned for.

Work on the new cottages at the Hospital for the Feeble Minded will be begun during May.

The Fisher Motor Company was working overtime on the manufacture of war material.

Farmers were busy but did not seem to be employing help to any considerable extent. Work was difficult for lack of rain early in the month but there were some heavy showers during the last week of the month.

Ottawa.

A dispute which, however, did not seem likely to lead to a strike marked the local labour situation in April. The building contractors remained firm in refusing to renew their agreement with the bricklayers and stonemasons which called for a wage scale of 55 cents an hour and an eight hour day. Forty cents an hour for a nine hour day was offered and refused.

Through the opening of sawmills, the resumption of work on the new customs building, increased activity in lumbering and a growing demand for farm help, some improvement was noticeable during the month, though the building trades in particular remained dull and were reported the worst in any April for fifteen years. Of 40 local stone-cutters, for instance, only one was employed.

So acute was unemployment among labourers that in one instance 2,000 men who applied for positions on a public work where only 300 were needed had

to be held in check by the police when a riot threatened. On the other hand machinists, leather workers and woodworkers were, in some cases, working overtime on war contracts.

A remarkable instance of the effect of the war on labour is shown in the scarcity of experienced river drivers. An employment agent reports difficulty in filling an order for 100 river drivers needed in New Brunswick, as most of them have enlisted.

About 150 mechanics found employment through the resumption of work on the new customs building.

Five hundred men found work through the opening of the Booth mills during the month, and this number, it was stated, would be doubled in the near future. Several other mills were preparing to resume operations early in May.

About 50 labourers were placed on farms during April through the efforts of the Provincial Government local agent.

The end of the month arrived without a settlement being effected in the dispute between local blacksmiths (proprietors and the Journeymen Horse-shoers regarding the Saturday half-holiday, which the employers have refused to grant.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, following a conference with the local publishers, have secured a renewal for one year of a five year agreement which expired on April 30. The terms of the agreement remain unaltered.

Foreign labourers to the number of about 150 have organized, the members being Russians and Italians chiefly.

The local civic authorities will co-operate with other cities in a conference to be held in the Capital with a view of remedying the unemployment situation. It is proposed to urge immediate action upon the Dominion Government.

The Board of Control has declined to take action on a request from the Builders' Exchange that in future the city refuse to stipulate a wage scale of 45

cents an hour for carpenters in civic contracts.

A proposal to organize bank clerks has failed to secure action by the Allied Trades and Labour Association.

Barber shops, as the result of an agitation by the local Journeymen Barbers' Union, and under a new civic by-law, will close at ten o'clock on Saturday nights in future instead of at midnight.

The city continued to maintain a registration bureau for unemployed.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions in April were very similar to those of March. There has been little or no increase in hours of labour or number of workmen employed in the various factories.

Owing to the very mild April weather farmers are progressing rapidly with their spring work.

Retail merchants reported business fair, quite as good as could be expected.

Building was fairly quiet within town limits, but considerable work of this nature was being done by farmers.

Navigation has opened, and shipments were fair.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during April showed some improvement over the previous month, but were not as active as during the corresponding period of last year. The street paving contractors made a start about April 15. The Street Railway Company also made a start putting in heavier rails and extending their line. This has given work to a large number, but there was still a great number out of work.

The plans in connection with the city's sewage disposal scheme have been forwarded to the Provincial Board of Health for approval. If the plans are accepted the city will be in a position to commence the work. This will provide employment for a large number of the unemployed.

There was very little building going on outside of some small contracts for repairs and additions, and the outlook was not very bright for the building trades. Building permits show a falling off for this month compared with the same period last year.

War supply contracts continued to keep some of the factories busy.

The farmers got an early start this spring and have been busy ploughing and seeding since the middle of the month. Fall wheat was in fine condition and a good crop will result provided no late frosts are felt. Dairy prospects were not so bright. Cows have not come through the winter very well and may be slow to pick up. The Cobourg Fruit Growers' Association reports that the last shipment of four cars of 600 barrels of Ben Davis apples netted them \$2.57 a barrel.

Sawmills commenced operations this month, giving employment to a good number of men. The drives of logs have also started.

The Cordova gold mine has been forced to close down on account of a serious accident to their plant; the drive wheel, about 25 feet in diameter, burst, doing damage to the extent of about \$40,000. The mine will be closed for at least two months.

Lindsay.—The Library and Office Fittings plant, which has been closed down for some time, has been taken over by the Capital Supply Company of Ottawa and will start up again on May 1.

Cobourg.—The British Canadian Cannery Company have decided not to operate the factory at Cobourg during the coming season.

Norwood.—The cheese box factory, which has been closed for over a year, was opened the latter part of the month.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Weather conditions in this district for the month of April have been such that outdoor workers on land have been able to make a much earlier start than usual

in preparing for seeding. The warm weather also has opened the lakes for navigation and boats coming into port with freight and for wheat at the elevators have made a stir along the waterfront that is very acceptable after the winter months of closed ports. This has employed a number of 'longshoremen, but there were about 10 men for every position offered.

There has been a little industrial activity caused by an order for war material, but the firms have hardly got into thorough operation yet and it will be May before the benefit of this employment is felt. The firms making this special material are the Western Dry Dock and Woodside Bros. of Port Arthur, and the Canadian Engineering Works at Fort William.

Commercial activity has been increased owing to steamboat traffic.

While there has been no official drop in any trade union rates of wages, the wages of all mechanics whose unions have not a closed shop have been lowered. The unions having closed shops are the Masons and Bricklayers, Grain Trimmers, Typographical Union, Steamfitters and Plumbers and Structural Ironworkers.

There has been considerable unrest and anxiety in the labour world caused by so much unemployment and many families were looking forward with dread to the months ahead. Operatives in the building trades were in a particularly straightened position as practically no work in the building trades was starting up and only a few small alteration jobs were being done.

The cost of living has not altered very much; sugar and butter tended to go up, while eggs and potatoes have come down. Flour still remained high and on the whole there was no improvement from the workers' standpoint.

April has been a splendid month for the homesteader and the workingmen owning their own lots. The weather has been open, warm and showery. The frost has quickly come out of the ground and many of the gardens and farms have

been put into first-class condition. If weather conditions continue so favourable many of the cottagers will grow quite a harvest of vegetable foods for the summer and autumn months.

Early in April the fishing boats put out into the bay, but were compelled to return owing to floating ice being dangerous, with strong westerly winds. However, the bay was cleared and there was good fishing of whitefish and lake trout.

Manufacturing was very quiet.

Railway construction also was quiet; very few men were employed for this work.

All other industries were quiet and the building industry quite at a standstill.

With regard to relief, the opening of navigation and the great number of men who have enlisted have considerably helped the situation, but relief was still being granted to many families.

In Fort William the city work that has been undertaken on the sewers was a help. In Port Arthur as much city work as possible has been cut out and all staffs lowered in rates of pay and number of employees.

There is a great deal of money out in unpaid taxes, telling the severe nature of the struggle hundreds are facing, and the tax rate for this year will be light, to meet the expenses of the city. Altogether, the outlook was none too bright.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Although there were improvements in the Steel Works, at the saw mills and in navigation, industry in general was still very inactive. There was talk of improvement in the building line by the erection of an armoury and jail and courthouse, but when they may be commenced was considered uncertain.

The cessation of the pulpwood movement has thrown quite a few out of work on the local railway.

From appearances there will be considerable activity in the fishing line.

The unusually early spring may mean considerable to the farming community. Many farmers were nearly done seeding.

A few buildings were commenced but the outlook was not promising.

There was increased activity at the steel mill, on account of considerable orders received from the United States and the Federal Government. A shipment of steel rails was recently made to the United States, the first in the history of the mill. The opening of navigation has given employment to a few who were idle all winter.

Traffic and business on the Algoma Central Railway was quiet. The staff at the car shops was reduced and timber trains cut off. The cost of living was slightly declining because of marketing of farm produce put away during the winter.

Farmers were settling quite rapidly along the Algoma Central in the vicinity of Oba and Hearst. Altogether there were about 300 of them located.

Fishermen were making ready at all points to commence operations next month.

Stratford.

Labour conditions showed a marked improvement over the preceding month. The weather during the greater part of April was fine and more favourable for outdoor work, hence labourers were steadily employed in excavating and working for the building trades and laying of cement walks.

Most of the manufacturing establishments were active, especially the wood-working factories.

Arrangements were being made for the establishment of a jitney service in the city shortly.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good.

The excise returns for the month of March for the port of Stratford amounted to \$548.08, being a decrease compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Negotiations have been opened by a firm with the City Council for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of automobiles and trucks. The committee will in the near future report for the introduction of a by-law; the proposition made to the Council and Board of Trade for the establishment of a plant here.

Seeding has been in progress for some time as the warm days have brought the earth to the required dryness and the farmers were getting in their wheat and oats.

St. Mary's.—Building is expected to be active here this summer. A number of structures were being planned, also repairs. A large new building for a garage was also projected.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during April showed an improvement as compared with those of March. Building operations slightly improved during the month.

Work on the St. Paul street viaduct was proceeding and the staff of workmen will be enlarged. The foundation work which does not show a great deal was pretty well completed.

Representatives of Lord & Burnham, who are erecting a fine new factory in the city, have signed a contract with the Hydro Power Commission for 500 electric horse-power and necessary lights. The equipment for the new factory was being installed and it is the intention of the company to start active operations by June 1. Another addition was added to the present structure of the Factory Shoe Store on St. Paul street.

The Widicombe block, which is in course of erection on St. Paul street, showed fine progress.

Navigation has opened on the canal, and a number of steamers have been locked. Operations at Pt. Weller have been continued.

Thorold.—The foundation for the new concrete bridge across Albert street has been started and the work was progressing rapidly.

Merriton.—Building operations were fair. Several new houses were under construction, there being a lack of vacant houses.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Newman Bros.' have secured a contract to build a fine Catholic school on Church street. The building will be of brick and it was expected operations would commence at once. The Dalhousie City was running regularly across the lake. A large amount of freight has been carried over.

St. Thomas.

Labour generally was not so well employed during April as during the preceding month. The building trades did not show the usual activity, there being very little new work contracted for, although repair work was fairly plentiful.

Regular men in the traffic departments of the railroads reported a good average month but the spare men were not busy. Some reductions were made in the number of crews but such reductions are not unusual for the time of year. Railroad shop men were fairly well employed throughout the month, particularly employees of the Pere Marquette shops.

A movement was on foot to induce the merchants generally to observe the Wednesday half holiday during the summer months and indications were that the majority of the merchants would take the half holiday commencing with the month of May.

Unskilled workers were better employed during the month, especially the foreign element which has not been well employed throughout the winter months. Twenty-five extra hands were taken on at the St. Thomas Packing Company plant to give temporary assistance.

Customs receipts for the month of April showed a large increase over the corresponding month of last year.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was not brisk.

The fine weather has given the farmers a splendid opportunity to get their land in shape and their seeding done.

The crop reports were most favourable. Local markets were well attended during the month. Good prices prevailed.

Local manufacturing plants were not busy during April.

Small section gangs commenced work on the railroads with the advent of fine weather.

Toronto.

Labour conditions continued to show improvement as the season advanced and a large proportion of those unemployed during the winter obtained work. The weather during the month has been very favourable for outdoor work, the frost being out of the ground earlier than usual, and construction work has given employment to many labourers. The building trade was still quiet but gradually improving, and a number of contracts for the construction of a good class of residences in the northern and western sections of the city have been given out, though the volume was small as compared with that of preceding years. Since March 1, several hundred men have been placed on farms and there was still a demand for agricultural workers having some experience.

Work on the new civic filtration plant was progressing, and the staff will shortly be increased to 200 men or more, including bricklayers, carpenters and steel erectors as well as labourers.

The Dominion Bridge Company has started work on the second section of the Bloor street viaduct and were pushing the work of grading and excavating, preparatory to laying the foundations.

The Ontario Railway Board has ordered that the double-tracking of the street railway along Ossington avenue, Hallam and Dufferin streets, involving an expenditure of \$75,000, must be started by the Toronto Railway Company by June 1 and completed by August 1.

The City Council has finally awarded the contract for a garbage incinerator in the eastern part of the city, to the Canadian Griscom-Russell Company at \$49,200.

Work on the new Union railway station and the Esplanade viaduct, which it was hoped would be proceeded with this spring, has been indefinitely postponed until financial conditions improve.

The Canadian Stewart Company, which has a large contract for the improvement of Toronto harbour, were making active preparations for work on an extensive scale. Two large dredges will be placed in commission and a considerable number of men employed.

The Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, which has kept 200 men at work throughout the winter, was largely increasing the force at work. Construction camps have been established at several points to provide accommodation for about 1,000 men. For the grading and other work along the road about 200 teams will be required, and a temporary railway is being constructed to transport the material from the point where it is laid down to where it is required.

The navigation season opened on April 1 with prospects of fair activity.

On April 3 the largest vessel ever constructed on the Great Lakes was launched at the yards of the Polson Iron Works. She is known as "Ontario No. 2" and is a sister ship to "Ontario No. 1" and will also be used by the Grand Trunk Railway as a ferry for transporting cars between Cobourg and Charlotte, N.Y. Her tonnage is 5,430 gross and she has a capacity of 30 loaded cars and 1,000 passengers.

On April 4 a Sunday service was begun on the five divisions of the Toronto Suburban Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the House of Industry was held on April 20. The annual report showed a total expenditure of \$99,008 in outdoor relief; \$16,794 expended on the casualty poor department; 211 inmates on April 1, and total cost of maintenance of the home \$15,769.

The Ontario Government having decided to insert a fair wage clause in all future government contracts, the local unions throughout the province have been notified by Robert Edgar, Secretary of the Ontario Labour Bureau, to

urnish the Government with statements of the wages prevailing in the various industries of their localities.

The metal and engineering trades continued quiet, with the exception of those engaged in the manufacture of war munitions. A number of skilled mechanics have returned to Britain to work on munitions of war, being guaranteed employment at union wages and free transportation furnished by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Woodworkers, upholsterers and piano workers were quiet. Printers, bookbinders and lithographers had a fair amount of work. The Typographical Union, whose agreement with the employers expires June 30, has decided on asking for a new scale of wages, involving an all-round increase of \$3 per week and the shortening of the working day by half an hour. A scale of wages for apprentices is also proposed as follows: Commencing with the third year not less than \$8 per week for six months with \$1 increase every six months until the apprenticeship expires. Leather workers were active. Custom tailors had a fair month. Garment workers were quiet, except those engaged on government contracts. Boot and shoe workers were steadily employed. The provision trades were normal. Brewers and cigar makers were quiet. Hotel and restaurant workers, barbers and laundry workers were generally quiet. The waitresses and cooks have organized as Local No. 432 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance. Railway workers were quiet with conditions showing improvement in the latter part of the month. Street railway men had steady work. The employees of the Toronto Railway, whose agreement with the company expires June 16, will hold a mass meeting on May 8 to consider the terms of a new agreement.

Farmers have been busy, having been able to commence spring work much earlier than usual, with the soil in excellent condition for ploughing and seeding. The fall wheat was in fine condition and promises a good crop. Experienced farm labourers are much in demand.

Windsor.

During April local conditions improved, especially in the building trades. About 50 per cent. of the building trades were employed, 25 per cent. better than in March. Other industries have not improved much since last month; a number of factories were still working short hours. As speculative building was dull the planing mills have not been very busy.

The Civic Works Department has not started any new work this year, although tenders for a few sewers, etc., have been invited.

The Chick Construction Company has been awarded the contract for \$10,000 worth of water mains at Ford City. The Ford Motor Company were very busy and employed a large number of unskilled labourers. On April 16 the company made a change in its system of wages, making the minimum wage \$4.00 per day. All employees who have been with the company for six months will receive an increase of between 15 and 30 per cent. in wages, with an average of 48 hours per week. At present the company is shipping about 160 cars per day.

The cost of living has not altered during this month, although there were numerous houses that have not been rented all winter.

Water rates for 1915 have decreased about 12 per cent. over last year.

The Studabaker Automobile Company were running full handed after being idle all through the winter months.

Farmers were very active putting in their crops, the weather being favourable.

Woodstock.

There was little, if any, change since last report. Manufacturers of organs and pianos were fairly busy. Furniture manufacturers were slack, and not much improvement was in prospect. Most of the employees of the local stove and furnace foundries were still idle or

working short hours. The opening of the building season has furnished employment for a good many people, mostly on repair work. House carpenters were fairly busy, the early spring having opened up the building trade earlier than usual. The city has been giving employment to quite a number of men, but has not created any more work for the unemployed. A registry for unemployed will be kept at the City Hall for the benefit of the men themselves and the farmers asking for men.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During the month the demand for labour was not up to the average for the spring season. Especially was this noticeable in the skilled trades. The exceptionally favourable weather has assisted farming operations to a great extent and consequently relieved the labour market of a large portion of its surplus unskilled help.

The City Council received an invitation from Winnipeg to join with other cities in a delegation to Ottawa on the unemployed situation. The Council decided that while a conference was no doubt desirable the situation was not acute in Brandon and that no delegate would be sent.

The Gas Company has commenced considerable extensions to its mains in the west end, employing a large number of labourers.

The City Council has decided to extend the street railway system by adding new loops in the east end and in the southwest portion of the city, and by extending the west end lines another two blocks.

A large number of men have been employed by the Government erecting tents and building stalls for the accommodation of the horses to be used as remounts.

A large number of carpenters and labourers were employed at Sewell camp building targets, adding to station and

loading platforms, etc., in readiness for the mobilization of the third contingent.

The Union Bank is moving to new premises so that their old building may be obtained for the addition to the post office.

Good weather has prevailed during the whole of the past month, and practically all of the seeding has been completed.

The Brandon Machine Works was working full time.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions showed no improvement over those of the month of March.

The building trades remained quiet, as well as the engineering trades. It had been somewhat authoritatively stated that machinists were busy during the month of March, as a result of Government orders for special war material, but it would appear that such orders have been so few that the trades concerned have become no busier. Woodworking and furnishing trades were not busy. Printing trades were quiet. Unskilled labour showed a surprising lack of employment. Several thousands of unemployed men, mostly of foreign birth, flocked to the city towards the spring in the hope of finding employment, as no work was afforded them by the construction departments of the railway companies. About 3,000 of these were sent to work on farms between February 1 and the beginning of April, but the situation remained somewhat serious, but will likely be relieved by the opening up of special work by the Provincial Government and the City Council; and the railways companies have promised to undertake extra construction and repair work at every possible railway point.

It is given, as a conservative estimate, that there were 12,000 unemployed in Winnipeg about the middle of April. From information obtained through the local trades' unions and other sources, there were about 7,000 (men) citizens

of Winnipeg out of employment on April 15.

The report of the grain inspector from April 1 to 27 shows the number of bushels of grain which passed through Winnipeg during that period. There were 6,678,000 bushels of wheat, 2,378,000 bushels of oats; 339,300 bushels of barley, and 390,525 bushels of flax.

The report of the free employment bureau from April 1 to 29 shows the number of positions filled in the city were 698, and out of the city 107.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

Unemployment conditions were reaching a critical point. The city has handled the labour situation very well all winter but was not in a position to do very much at the end of the month, the number requiring work being large. Over 300 men registered in the City Employment Bureau for work for whom work could not be found.

Some men have been taken on by the Canadian Pacific Railway on ballasting work and a considerable number will find work of this kind. This work will not, however, provide sufficient employment for all the unemployed who have come to the end of their resources.

A conference composed of the mayors of the several western cities will be held shortly to try and arrive at a solution of the difficulties.

Locally the situation has become more acute owing to the arrival of a number of foreigners from outside points looking for work with the Canadian Pacific Railway here. It has been estimated that 200 men of this class have reached the city.

A movement is on foot among the unemployed mechanics to have either the Federal or the British Government advance or arrange for their transportation to England where work for certain mechanics is reported to be plentiful.

Practically all the wheat has been sown and the seed went in under very favourable conditions. Another week

will see all seeding completed and this will be at least two weeks earlier than usual. There have been some pretty high winds and these will have their effect on some of the fields, but the damage done is not thought to be great. Rain would help considerably but prospects were very bright for a good crop.

Other industries reported work very slack and in most cases the staffs have been greatly reduced.

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works, a local industry, reported having secured a contract to make war material for the Government. They expect to start work within a couple of weeks and will run three eight-hour shifts, giving employment, it is expected, to about 150 machinists.

Prince Albert.

The general condition of the labour market has been gradually going from bad to worse. There was no great demand for farm labour in the district owing to the fact that so much ploughing was performed in the open fall of last year.

Many skilled mechanics were anxious to return to the Old Country but cannot do so as they are unable to furnish the passage money.

There have been few changes in the price of foodstuffs during the month. Eggs have fluctuated, but butter still commanded a high price for the time of the year.

Reports show that wheat seeding was practically finished throughout the district. The weather has been particularly dry and high winds have prevailed but this does not interfere in this district where the subsoil is clay and the soil is particularly good loam. The frosts of winter also assist in keeping the ground fairly moist.

A deputation of Saskatchewan labour men met the Provincial Government and presented a series of requests which were promised consideration. The following were the principal questions under discussion:

1. That casualty insurance under Government control for employees entitled to compensation under the Saskatchewan Government Act be administered by a commissioner arranged for by the Government.

2. That the minimum wage for females be at least \$8.00 per week.

3. That an act be framed to promote the health of working girls and women, or that the Factories Act be amended so as to provide this protection.

4. The provision for a weekly half-holiday for all shop employees by Act of Parliament.

5. That the Railway Act be amended so as to provide shelter for carmen; that all switches leading to repair tracks be equipped with derailing devices; that section 237 of the Railway Act be left intact.

6. The abolition of the election deposit and election day to be declared a public holiday.

7. That the Government enact a law providing for an eight-hour day on all Government work.

8. That the Government publish a pamphlet explanatory of the laws and regulations governing the employment of farm help and that these be distributed through the labour bureaus.

9. That it be impressed upon the Government the necessity of taking immediate action to cope with the unemployed question.

10. Amendments to the City Act regarding polling and poll taxes.

11. Government assistance for men taking up land.

12. Equal suffrage.

Regina.

The supply of labour far exceeded the demand. A great many families were on the verge of starvation and demanding work of some kind so as to be able to make a living.

A mass meeting of the foreign population was held on Sunday, April 25, attended by about 1,300. Delegates were

appointed to wait on the City Council to try and get some work started to help out the situation.

The outlook in the building trades was far from showing any improvement. There were practically no building permits and tradesmen were leaving the city for other places. A number of the building trades have joined together and formed a co-operative building association and are taking work on their own account. Several men left the city on April 15 to start on their first contract, a school at Lumsden.

The local broom factory was making very good progress, the owner having found it necessary to form a company to carry on the increasing business.

The season has been an exceptionally good one for the farmers. Seeding commenced as early as April 5 and wheat in many localities was well above the ground. Rain was needed very much at the end of the month to help the crops along as it was looking very yellow after a week of dry windy weather.

There was not very much being done in railroad construction. A few men were engaged during the month for an extra gang by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Saskatoon.

Unemployment continued. The farmers have taken on comparatively few men this spring. A number of reasons are given: (1) good weather last fall permitted the land being fall ploughed and made ready sowing rush methods this spring, the early spring also contributing; (2) many farmers, on account of the short crop last year, especially in the burned out country, are driving a team themselves where formerly they kept a hired man. Also for the same reason very many farmers cannot finance the hired men's wages and although they need men and could use them to advantage, they refrain from engaging them on account of not being sure they could pay them; (3) the great shortage of horse feed and high price of same compelled very many farmers to turn their

horses out on grass once the seeding was finished. This results also in a less number of men being employed on account of the laying up of the horses.

There has been very little work doing in the city. Very many homesteaders have come into the city in the hope of finding work, thereby augmenting the number of unemployed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports that it will fill its track crews, which will help a little.

The present was the earliest spring in the known history of Saskatchewan. Wheat was sown and very much of it was up and well advanced. The heavy rains last fall have helped the grain to get an early start.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment was still acute, despite the fact that the weather during the month was favourable for the prosecution of all outside operations, especially agriculture. Seeding was well advanced yet there has been but very little demand for agricultural labourers and the wages paid were considerably less than last year, wages ranging from \$10 to \$30 per month. In some cases men were working for their board.

A military camp is being erected at the Sarcee Reserve, seven miles south of the city, about 200 men being employed. The wages are from 15 to 30 cents per hour with board and sleeping quarters supplied. The work is expected to last from two to three weeks. Tenders have been called for an armoury which will cost \$250,000, to be erected in Mettawa Park.

The School Board are contemplating an addition to the High School which will cost about \$200,000. However, it will be some time before any of this work can be started.

The Civic Labour Bureau asked that all unemployed should register on April 1. About 2,600 unemployed registered and were given tickets to be presented

when notified that work was available, and then the books were closed.

The Calgary Iron Works has received a contract for war material from the British War Office.

The Arbitration Board appointed to consider the dispute between the city and the electrical workers regarding a wage agreement, was still in session.

Work at the terminal elevator was being carried on, about 40 men being employed.

The construction of the Mission bridge was being proceeded with, about 20 men being employed.

Considerable development has taken place in the oil fields, oil and gas being encountered in several of the wells.

Edmonton.

Many workmen familiar with the active conditions which prevailed in previous years during the month of April were very much disappointed with the conditions of labour during the same month this year. Although the weather was ideal for outside work very little new work of any kind was started and the prospects are that the labour market will remain quiet during the summer.

While farmers no doubt are engaging more help than in former years, the number thus engaged has little effect on the large number unemployed. The only demand for labour during the month came from the country districts.

About the middle of the month the civic officials decided to discontinue relief work to single men, but at the close of the month they were again issuing meal tickets to about 200.

Railways had a quiet month as well as wholesale and retail trade in all lines.

With a large surplus of unemployed on the labour market skilled mechanics found it difficult to maintain the union rate of wages, the tendency on the part of employers being to force wages down. It was reported that non-union carpenters were working for as low as 25 cents an hour.

On the other hand the cost of living is increasing. The principal change was the sudden increase in the price of meats at the close of the month, owing to the high price of grain.

Farmers reported the seeding season about two weeks in advance of previous years, many having two-thirds of their planting completed at the close of the month. The acreage under crop will be much larger than last year.

Coal mines were not as active as during the previous month.

While there has been no demand for labour on railway construction, it was reported that considerable work will be done on the main line of the Canadian Northern and also on the Edmonton-Dunvegan and the new line from this city to Fort McMurray.

Lethbridge.

Conditions regarding employment were very little improved over last month. There were fewer unemployed around the city, but many have left for other places. This spring has not been so good as last year. The coal mines were not active, transportation was less, and farmers were not in a position to hire sufficient help. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand. The spring has opened up good for the farmers and the prospects were for a good crop. The farmers were taking every advantage offered to the best of their ability. The failure of last year's crop was still felt, otherwise the demand for farm help would have been greater.

There was very little doing in the building trades.

Bank clearings for the second week in April were \$328,854.72 as against \$306,104.22 for the same week last year.

Customs receipts for March, 1915, were \$8,333.80; for 1914 they were \$18,028.83.

There has been no marked change in the cost of living. In some cases house rents were being lowered.

The conditions as far as concerns the weather and soil have been the very best

for getting in the crop. About a 20 per cent. increase in acreage of the wheat and oat crop was reported, but little flax is being sown. Although the farmers are very busy they have not been able to hire the help that they need for lack of money. Many of the farmers' horses are underfed and in very poor condition for continuous work. Great attention is being given to market gardening, dairying and poultry raising. This line is being largely extended this spring.

Coal mining still continued slack, there being no great demand. A better demand for steam coal was being made at the Pass mines, which will help out the slackness in the Lethbridge district as regards unemployment. It is likely that an irrigation district will be formed around the town of Taber, and this project if proceeded with will create some work in a district which has been dull for a considerable time.

Medicine Hat.

The labour market showed a slight improvement over the previous month, more particularly in the unskilled labour class, quite a number of men finding employment with farmers, while others have found fairly constant employment putting in vegetable gardens, etc., around the city. Painters, paperhangers and decorators also reported considerable improvement in the condition of their trades. The building trades reported no improvement over March, and there was still a large number of men in the different trades out of employment.

The T. Hutchison Company having received a large order for the supply of artillery harness and saddles for the British Government, the firm have taken over the large building recently occupied by the Dominion Garage and have converted it into a factory, where they have installed machinery and had about 20 employees at work. The number of hands will be increased as soon as other machinery and material arrives.

It is reported that a large order for the manufacture of war material for the British Government has been received by the following concerns: The Alberta Foundry Company, The Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Works, The International Supply Company, and The Dominion Harvester Company. The latter is a new concern which has taken over the property of the T. Carey Wright Radiator Company, which commenced the erection of a large building and plant for the manufacture of radiators, but never completed same. The manager of the Harvester Company states that the machinery for his plant was now on the way, and that the concern will be in full operation by June 1.

Wholesale and retail trades were reported only fair.

Farmers in the district were all busy seeding, and this season will see the largest acreage put in crop in the history of the district.

The flour mills continued to run full time. While the Clay Products Company was running, it was with a greatly reduced number of hands, and all other industries were running on short time and with a reduced number of men.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

While there has been no marked improvement in the employment of labour during the past month, the outlook was more optimistic than it has been during the winter months in this district. The supply still considerably exceeded the demand but initial activities have taken place in certain centres with the result that confidence has been somewhat restored.

The coal mining industry in the majority of localities was still far below normal although it was on a sounder basis in so far as it affects other trade conditions, by the renewal of the working agreement between the operators and the miners, which was concluded without any cessation of work, a feature un-

precedented in the history of this district. Heretofore on these occasions cessations have occurred with marked regularity ranging from short periods of days or weeks to long drawn-out battles lasting for months. This new agreement will remain in force for two years and in view of the enactment of what is generally known as the penalty clause, the possibility of pit head strikes is practically abolished, a more amicable method of settlement of any dispute which may arise in any individual camp being likely.

Immediately upon the definite settlement being arrived at between the miners and operators it was reported from camps east of Fernie that new orders aggregating 1,000 tons of coal per day had been placed which would give employment to approximately 400 men. Coal for the Manitoba division of the Canadian Pacific Railway that was formerly obtained from coal mines in the east, will in future be used from the mines in Crow's Nest. Coal taken from there will be utilized as far as Winnipeg. At least 1,000 tons of coal per day will be shipped from mines in the Crow's Nest Pass. This amount was formerly secured in eastern fields. An additional quantity will also be taken from Bellevue, Frank, Hillcrest and Blairmore. The obtaining of the coal from the Crow's Nest Pass will mean the employment of a large number of miners. Something like 400 additional men will be employed at the mines six times a week, which will mean a heavy pay roll for that district. This increase to the money in circulation in the Crow's Nest Pass will have a favourable influence on trade conditions in Calgary, which is a great supply centre for the mining towns. The amount of wages represented by this increased output is about \$6,000 a week.

The demand for coke from the district was very good, the Canadian smelters west of Fernie being supplied entirely from this locality. The reported receipt of a large order for copper having been placed with the Anaconda Copper Company, Great Falls, Montana,

thereby causing the smelter at that place to re-open, will also increase the demand for coke from this vicinity as it is the most convenient locality from which to procure it for the Montana market.

The foregoing favourable outlook is somewhat offset by the announcement of the indefinite closing down of the Beaver Mines camps, thereby throwing out of employment some 150 men. This camp, however, has been barely existing for the past two years but the final outcome has been a severe blow to the residents of that place. This is the second case of an apparent permanent coal mining camp in this district being indefinitely closed down during the past twelve months, the Hosmer camp having been closed down in August of last year.

The lumber industry on the whole was very quiet although it was reported that the Otis Staples Lumber Company at Wycliffe, B.C., near Cranbrook, had commenced operations in their bush camps and had placed 150 men at work.

With regard to particular trades there has been no improvement and in all branches they remained exceedingly quiet.

Commercial activity was still at a very low ebb. Railway traffic has not materially increased and imports were far below normal. Wholesale and retail trade was very quiet.

The new agreement between the miners and operators effected a few slight alterations in the rates. These, however, were a correction of the rate specified in the old agreement for power house engineers (12 hours) and the introduction of two new rates, viz: Firemen, 10 hours, \$3.40 per day, and inside labour, not classified, 8 hours, \$2.75 per day.

No labour disputes of vital importance are reported to have arisen in this district during the past month. There are of course certain grievances in existence in connection with the coal mining industry, the only significant one of these being in connection with the Bankhead

Mines Limited, Bankhead, Alta. This dispute arose under the old agreement and covers the men working in what is known as No. 0000 Seam, one of the contentions being that men, the contract miners, were unable to make wages owing to the existing abnormal conditions. This matter dragged along since early last fall and as a result of negotiations that were carried on the company ceased charging the men for powder in what is known as the "gangways" of this seam. The result was that the earning power of the men was increased. The other matter in dispute was the rate paid for the miners' helpers in this seam, it being \$2.75 per day while the men maintained they should receive a classification as "machine runners' helpers" for which the rate is \$3.30 per day.

In order to come to a definite understanding in connection with these disputes, the miners' representatives immediately upon the new agreement being concluded endeavoured to have a joint committee take up same. At first this was objected to by the operators, they taking the stand that inasmuch as the old agreement had expired, any disputes that had arisen under it should also end with it. However, they finally agreed and this committee met in Calgary on April 17, Messrs. L. Stockett, W. F. Macneil and Wilson representing the operators, Messrs. W. L. Phillips, Wm. Graham and F. Wheatley representing the miners. The result of this conference was that conditions remained unchanged in so far as the contract miners are concerned, they still receiving the same contract rates and will be supplied with powder for use in "gangways." The latter dispute, however, was not settled and it was decided to make application to the Honourable Minister of Labour to appoint an independent chairman. The joint request indicated from the members of the permanent committee was received by the Minister of Labour and the Minister named as independent chairman Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary, who has acted in a number of disputes in the last year or two.

The cost of living in this city has remained practically without change. However, there has been a very material reduction in the price of eggs. During the month of March the price of selected new laid was 50 cents per dozen, while these dropped to 30 cents during the month of April. With the drop in the price of this grade other inferior grades took a corresponding drop in price.

The lumbering industry was as a whole very inactive. None of the mills in the district were reported to have commenced operations, although some of the planing mills have started. The Otis Staples Lumber Company at Wycliffe, B.C., near Cranbrook, placed 150 men at work in their bush camps preparatory to the mill operations for the coming season.

Nanaimo.

The conditions of labour in this district have shown very little change during the month. The coal mining industry has been slacker than during last month, some of the mines hardly working half time. A good many men who were able to do so have left here for England and New Zealand, but there were still a very large number of men wanting work in the district.

Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet. In some lines there was hardly anything doing.

While there has been no stated change in rates of wages and hours of labour, there has been a general reduction in nearly all branches of labour, the change varying in different localities according to the situation.

Farmers were busy with their spring work, the season being very favourable for early work.

There was very little doing among fishermen.

The sawmills in the district reported business very quiet. The mills were running steadily, but not on a large scale. Logging camps were not doing much. Some started up during April and only worked a short time.

The coal mines in the district have had a poor month, some of the mines not working half time. The operators claim that fuel oil from California was causing the depression.

Railroad construction was nearly at a standstill.

Brickyards were doing hardly anything.

Nelson.

Labour conditions during April showed no improvement over the previous month.

Lumbering was at a standstill, the mills at Nelson having finished its cut and closed.

The only activity being shown was in the mining industry. The Rossland mines were working steadily, the last week's shipment amounting to 5,286 tons of ore. Slocan and Ainsworth shipped 288 tons. Other small shippers brought the total up to 6,428 tons. Total for the year, 144,728 tons of ore being treated.

The new furnaces of the Granby Company at Hidden Creek, B.C., will be ready to be blown in by July 1, permitting of continuous operation of at least three units. This will increase the treatment facilities to approximately the same as those at Grand Forks, making possible a blister copper output at the two plants of between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 pounds of blister copper monthly.

New Westminster.

There has been very little change in the labour situation during the month, although conditions showed some improvement over March. An increased number of fishermen were working the river and a few lumber camps have been opened up. Additional civic work has been started also and the opening of a wire factory has provided employment for a number of men.

Recruiting for overseas service has also absorbed a number of the unemployed. There were, however, a considerable number of unemployed and the outlook was far from bright.

There have been no marked changes in the price of staple foodstuffs during the month.

Ideal weather has prevailed during April and the ranchers have been busy preparing for the season's crop. The market gardeners (mostly Chinese) have had onions, radish, lettuce, rhubarb, etc., on the market for some time.

The run of spring salmon has been light so far and the fishermen have been getting poor returns for their labour, although prices have been fairly good.

The lumber mills were mostly running ten hours again and some of the camps began operations. Owing to the Government action in allowing the mill men to dispose of their stock of logs in the United States a fresh supply must be got out, and cedar has become so scarce for the time being that some of the shingle mills have been forced to suspend operations.

There was practically nothing doing in the building trades or in railway construction.

That 30 cents per hour be paid for paving work on Fifth street, Sixth street and Queens avenue, under the head of relief work, was the decision of the City Council, and the work will be commenced shortly.

What is anticipated will become one of the most important industries of this city commenced operations during the month when the G. W. Laidlaw manufacturing plant opened at Lulu Island. The product, shingle ties or bands of tin treated with non-rusting preparation, which the new firm specializes in, is said to be the first of its kind in British Columbia. It is expected that shingle manufacturers will find the new bands a big improvement over the galvanized bands now used so extensively. The new plant employs about 15 hands, mostly skilled labour. The products will include baling wire, shingle ties, barrel

hoops, and staples. Later it is hoped to enlarge the plant sufficiently to include the manufacture of tacks, nuts, bolts, etc.

Prince Rupert.

There has been no change in the general condition of the labour market. There was evidence of a slackening during the latter part of April or early in May owing to the completion of the larger construction works at the dry dock and the completion of five oil tanks for the Imperial Oil Company.

Railway and steamboat passenger traffic was increasing slightly. All new construction work started during the last few weeks of the month on the Grand Trunk Pacific yards has been closed down.

The fishing industry was increasing steadily. New boats have been appearing in the harbour every week. The amount of fish landed for the month of March totalled (approximately) 28,000 cwts., an increase of (approximately) 5,000 cwts. over the month of February. The price of ice has been lowered to fishermen from \$5 to \$3.

Vancouver.

Industrial conditions still continued very slack, and the available labour supply was far in excess of demand. Relief work on a general scale still continued and constituted one of the gravest problems which the civic authorities have ever had to face.

Relief was being given to citizens in the form of work at \$2 per day, but only half time was worked. Non-resident unemployed were formerly given meal and bed tickets to the value of 50 cents in return for four hours' work. By order of the City Council relief to non-residents was stopped April 5. On the night of April 6 some rioting took place in the down-town district, during the course of which several stores and restaurants were looted. Immediately following this disturbance the Provin-

cial Government made a grant to the city of \$10,000 for relief of non-residents. This was being given out at the rate of 50 cents worth of meal and bed tickets in return for eight hours' work instead of four as previously.

The number being relieved on this plan was 1,800. It was announced that the \$10,000 was almost exhausted. The Provincial Government has announced that no further grant will be made, and the city authorities state that when the grant is used up relief to non-residents will cease. During the past five months \$72,424 has been distributed in relief. One thousand and two families have been relieved. The city has also, in that time, appropriated \$75,000 for relief work on a basis of \$2 per day.

Building returns reflect the almost complete unemployment of building tradesmen. During March, 75 permits were issued valued at \$30,915. Last year for March the number was 178, valued at \$568,845.

Local foundries and machine shops anticipate a revival of business as the result of the visit of a Government official for the purpose of investigating the possibilities for making war munitions locally. Many machinists, moulders and other workmen have been daily inquiring as to facilities for getting to Britain where it is stated men are needed for such work.

The Hindoo trouble of last summer has been brought to mind through the blowing up by dynamite of a house containing sleeping Hindoos. One was killed, several injured, and the house demolished. No arrests had been made at the end of the month.

Inland revenue returns for the fiscal year ending March 31 were \$536,210.48 as against \$643,183.88 last year, a decrease of \$106,973.40.

A suit for \$10,000 brought against the local Typographical Union by an ex-member, expelled for causes deemed serious enough for such action by the union, resulted in a verdict with costs in favour of the union.

A provincial general election, originally announced for April 10, has been indefinitely postponed.

A proposed Workmen's Compensation Act, based upon the principle of the Ontario Act, was introduced at the closing of the last session of the Legislature. Spokesmen of the Government announce that it will become law if the present administration is re-elected. Meanwhile a commission is to visit Ontario and various places in the United States to observe the working of Acts based on this principle.

It is reported that the jitney busses are not so popular now as when first introduced, and that street cars are being more patronized than for some months. Many men have been laid off, and others put on short time, by the street car company during the time the busses have been running.

Civic expenditures are being reduced to a minimum in the city estimates, and all public work which can be dispensed with is being stopped in an effort to avoid raising the tax rates.

All prospects, from a labour standpoint, for the coming summer were very discouraging, and no workmen should think of coming to Vancouver expecting to find employment.

Victoria.

Labour conditions remained practically the same as during the previous months. It was expected that with the advent of settled spring weather conditions would materially improve, but at the end of the month no permanent improvement was in sight. A month or so ago the city hoped to give employment for a few months to a considerable number of men doing street paving, making boulevards, etc., but owing to the rate-payers living on the streets proposed to be paved, opposing the expenditure, the work could not be proceeded with for some time. The result was that instead of the city employing more men, it was laying them off. Building operations

were very dull, with no improvement looked for in the near future.

The number of men and women registered with the Central Employment Bureau was 2,000, of whom about 200 were women.

The sympathetic strike of 'longshoremen which commenced on March 15, has been declared off, the 'longshoremen's strike in Vancouver having been settled.

The plumbers' strike against a reduction in wages from \$5 to \$4 per day still remained unsettled.

The lumber industry showed signs of improving. The Chemainus mills and the Empire lumber mills have commenced work for the season.

The city has discharged 70 aliens who were employed during the winter on the rock pile. Several of the men were alien enemies.

Dr. Millar, who has been in charge of the Employment Bureau since it started a few months ago, has resigned, owing to differences with a number of the members of the management committee.

The Pacific Lock Joint Company of Seattle, which has a contract on the Sooke waterworks system, in affixing war stamps to cheques made a charge of an extra two cents upon the workmen to cover same. The Trades and Labour Council have taken the matter up with the city officials and the Government at Ottawa as well.

The city engineer has informed the City Council that since the "relief" wages were put in force on city work, the cost of doing the work has increased very materially.

During March there were 45,895,000 feet of lumber scaled for royalty in the coast district, including 2,270,000 feet that were exported to the state of Wash-

ington. The exported logs were principally shingle cedar.

The city assessment for the year 1915 is as follows: Land—1915, \$81,702,170; 1914, \$89,151,990. Improvements—1915, \$28,192,095; 1914, \$26,805,940. The decrease on land is \$7,449,820 and the increase on improvements \$1,388,155.

The "jitney" motor cars which commenced operations some months ago now number about 200. The average earnings are stated to be at least \$5 a day each. In addition to competing with the street cars, the "jitneys" have entered into competition with hacks, cabs, and motors that regularly ply for hire and the rates for driving by the hour, going to or from boats, trains, theatres, etc., have been reduced by more than one-half.

Returns issued by the Customs Department for the fiscal year ending March 31 show that the number of inbound offshore vessels touching at Victoria during the year was 1,668, with a total tonnage of 2,010,875, while the number of outbound offshore ships was 1,608, with a total tonnage of 2,096,853. These figures compare favourably with those of the previous year, taking into consideration the effect of the war on shipping.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, the inward offshore vessels numbered 2,126, with a tonnage of 2,149,395, while the outward offshore ships numbered 1,993, with a tonnage of 2,405,212.

During the past year 3,220 coasting vessels touched inwards at Victoria, the total tonnage being 2,383,313, while 3,258 coasting vessels departed, with a total tonnage of 2,244,618. The previous year's figures for coasting vessels show 3,770 arrivals, with a tonnage of 2,923,067, while 3,827 departed, aggregating a tonnage of 2,621,886.

**CONDITIONS DURING APRIL AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS
IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN
CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.**

Montreal.

Labour conditions in general have not changed during the month of April. Some particular employments have regained a certain activity, namely those affected by the spring trade. Work by the day has been very plentiful for both men and women owing to the annual moving season and usual spring cleaning. Economic conditions existing since the declaration of war do not allow any comparison to be made between the past month and April, 1914.

Prospects for the unemployed have brightened somewhat owing to the statement made by the civic authorities that work will be given to some 25,000 men during the summer months. The City Improvement League has formed a committee, whose duties are to rent vacant lots in different parts of the city which will be converted into gardens, thus giving work to many otherwise idle hands.

Child Welfare.—Temperance.—During the closing days of April an anti-alcoholic exposition took place under the auspices of parochial and school authorities in one of the large schools of Montreal. Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the opening and explained the object of a special committee that has been formed with the idea of showing in all schools and parishes of the diocese charts, diagrams, pictures, etc., to impress clearly on all, young and old, the danger of intoxicating liquors on the human system.

The programme of the present exhibition is divided as follows: alcoholism and health, alcoholism and savings, alcoholism and morals, alcoholism and its fatal effects upon the race.

"Day Nursery."—The establishment of a new Day Nursery in the populous district of Point St. Charles has been undertaken by the Catholic Board of School Commissioners. It is hoped that the nursery will be ready for September and will be able to accommodate 250 children from the ages of two and a half years to six.

Playgrounds.—With the return of spring the Parks and Playgrounds Association has made plans to extend its work in favour of healthful recreation for the youth of the city. The lamentable accidents which occur to children playing on the streets make the supervised playgrounds of special interest to all well-wishers of child life. The average weekly attendance at the playgrounds last year was 4,435.

Policewomen.—During the present month another policewoman has been named in the person of the Travellers' Aid official of the W.C.T.U., whose duties are to see to the protection of women and girls travelling alone and arriving in Montreal.

Convalescent Home.—A convalescent home known as "La Maison des Convalescentes" has been in existence for the past few months and is due to the initiative of a committee of earnest women workers. This institution will find a much-felt want and is intended for young French-Canadian girls leaving hospital and unable to return to their usual avocations. At present measures are being taken to enlarge the work. The Loyola Convalescent Home, spoken of several times in these columns, was the pioneer work of its kind and its success has been the cause of a like movement being started for French-speaking girls.

The Canadian Woman's Annual and Social Service Directory.—A perusal of the Canadian Woman's Annual, published in Toronto by the Messrs. Weaver, 26 Bernard avenue, will give the inquirer into woman's work in Canada a good idea of its many branches and various activities, besides furnishing many interesting notes on questions affecting women and children directly or indirectly.

The editors have been requested to make subsequent editions of their annual still more complete by giving place to an account of certain feminine activities that have been overlooked. One of these is "La Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste," which represents such a large proportion of Montreal's women-workers. An additional interest will thus be given to an already comprehensive work.

Inspection of Butter and Cheese Factories.—The new law relating to the more effective inspection of butter and cheese factories* was adopted at the last session of the Legislature and came into effect on April 15. It is stated that the laws in the Province of Quebec for the inspection of such factories are the best on the continent.

Toronto.

A decided improvement for women factory workers was reported this month. The whitewear, neckwear, ties, summer dresses, and chocolate establishments were busier and one firm was working on a large Government order for raincoats, caps and capes for the Canadian soldiers. Many firms have been taking on hands—the T. Eaton Company, Limited, lately added 1,500 to its staff and the demand for dressmakers and seamstresses has increased.

Tailoresses were working full time as this is their busy season of the year. The outlook, though, was not good; usually at this time there is enough work on

hand to keep them busy till July, but this year there is nothing ahead. Garment workers were working on Government orders and what they call special orders, but there was little wholesale trade.

The new Waitresses' Local has been formed with a membership of thirty and the expectation of this number greatly increasing in a short time. There are about 1,000 waitresses in Toronto and it is hoped that much will be done to improve conditions for them through this organization. The union will have a free employment bureau for the benefit of its members—a need that has been greatly felt—and while keeping up the standard of service rendered by its members, hopes to effect an improvement in the length of the working day, accommodation and sanitary conditions, and to have some control of the scale of wages.

The 78th annual report of the Board of Management of the House of Industry attests the valuable part which that institution plays in the life of the city. The number of inmates during the year under review, ending March 31, was 358, the cost being \$15,769, equivalent to 23½ cents per day per individual. The daily average number of inmates in the House was 184. Eighty-seven per cent of the inmates are over 60 years of age.

An appreciable increase is noticed in the cases of outdoor relief, there being an advance of 3,305 families helped compared with the previous year. The number of families relieved was 6,125, comprising 24,807 persons. The expenditure was \$99,008.

As regards the casual poor, 4,310 persons were sheltered, the aggregate number of nights being 51,888. The expenses in this department were \$16,794.

The receipts from all sources amounted to \$91,074, and the disbursements to \$159,455, which includes \$27,756 overdraft from last year, and shows an overdraft at the bank of \$68,381.

At the Ideal Home Show held at the Arena, the Housewives' League had a

*See *Labour Gazette*, March, 1915, page 1058.

booth for the purpose of impressing upon the public mind the things for which they stand—pure food, public markets, honest weight, early closing, good housekeeping, etc. A petition had been prepared for all visitors to sign, asking for additional civic markets.

During the past six months the United Suffragists have done a great deal in caring for mothers and babies; 347 mothers were helped for from two to four months and some of these for the whole six months. The regular weekly allowance for each woman was 7 quarts of milk, ¼ pound of cocoa, ½ pound of butter, ½ dozen of eggs, but this allowance was largely supplemented in cases of emergency.

The 54th annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association was held at the University of Toronto during Easter week, with a larger attendance than usual. Twelve meetings were held simultaneously concerning the different departments of school work and reports showed satisfactory progress in the primary and secondary schools. The salaries of teachers in the year show further increase in the scale and a practical effect of better salaries in the past five years is stated to be an advance in the professional standing of teachers.

At the Women's Patriotic League Employment Bureau women are joining the day workers constantly, because savings, on which they have hitherto managed, are exhausted. The number of registrations for day work has been greater in April than in March. Many girls, who went of necessity into service for the winter, have returned to their former work in offices or factories. From the following report it will be seen that there is still an unfilled demand for domestics. For one month:

Total number registered	201
Registered for day work	83
Applications for maids, etc.	170
Number of applications filled	34

Department of Public Health.—An Association of Tuberculosis Clinics has been formed with the Toronto General,

Western, St. Michael's, and Sick Children's Hospitals. The physicians, who hold these chest clinics, are specialists appointed by the hospitals and the Public Health nurses are in charge as well as doing the "follow-up" work. The city is divided in districts and patients attend the clinics at the hospital in the district to which they belong. When necessary patients are sent from these clinics to a sanitarium and the preventorium.

The Department of Health have established a new clinic at the East End Y. M. C. A., at which consultations are held Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at three o'clock.

A weekly clinic has been opened at the Victoria Street Day Nursery at 5 p.m. which is attended by all the babies in the nursery with their mothers, when the latter come to get their children after the day's work. This has proved to be a good hour for the Day Nursery clinics and similar clinics are soon to be established in the other nurseries of the city.

The doctors conducting the well-baby clinics meet once a month at the Hospital for Sick Children in order that they may take part in the work of the Infants' Department of the Hospital and that the work of the Infants' Ward and the well-baby clinics may be completely co-ordinated.

Arrangements have been made for the free distribution of the milk supplied by the Provincial Government, through the Day Nurseries, as they come in touch with mothers of the most needy families of the city. Besides distributing this milk, which consists of 384 quarts daily, to the mothers under their own special care, the Day Nurseries have acted as distributing agents for the needy cases of other social organizations. This has been arranged through the Neighbourhood Workers' Association.

The extension work of the Department of Public Health has been greatly hampered on account of insufficient funds. The city is practically at the end of its

borrowing power and until there are further funds it will be impossible to continue extending the work.

The Department of Child Welfare has been strongly advocating the pasteurization of the city's milk supply as the only safeguard against the communicable diseases which have been traced to unpasteurized and uncertified milk as their source. A report has been prepared setting forth the reasons and need for pasteurization and resolutions endorsed by associations and medical officials.

Winnipeg.

The improvement in the labour situation which marked the earlier part of the month has not continued to be so hopeful in the latter part, though positions offered and filled during April at the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau will show improvement over March. The March figures are as follows:

	Offered.	Filled.
Agents.....	8	1
Chambermaids.....	6	7
Cooks.....	9	3
Day workers.....	252	250
Domestics.....	211	85
Factory helpers.....	2	1
Housekeepers.....	16	11
Housemaids.....	8	6
Kitchen women.....	13	11
Nurse girls.....	14	5
Office girls.....	4	2
Tailoresses.....	1	..
Waitresses.....	2	2
Ward maids.....	2	..
	551	384

Garment makers have been working full time, but otherwise factory help has not been in demand during the month, save for girls of seventeen, \$4 a week being offered.

Bookbinders were still slack, and the demand in the stores has not been brisk. Store help had been increased for the spring trade, but dropped somewhat after Easter. There has been a marked increase in the number of girls applying for work at the stores.

Office work, and particularly stenography, have offered a few temporary positions. There were still upwards of seventy-five stenographers on the list looking forwork.

Milliners and dressmakers were fairly well employed.

Nurses are slacker than in March, but the waiting list was only increased slightly.

The following figures are given covering March relief by the Associated Charities:

New cases applying, 71; of whom relieved by material aid.....	35
Continued cases.....	616

Total..... 651

Causes:—

Sickness.....	184
Widowhood.....	98
Desertion.....	46
Old age.....	21
Man away.....	20
Imprisonment.....	9
Insanity.....	8
Immorality.....	5
Inadequate wage.....	5
Misfortune.....	4
Separation.....	2
Non-support.....	2
Intemperance.....	2
Domestic difficulties.....	1
Laziness.....	1
Unemployment.....	135
Under employment.....	108

Vancouver.

General labour conditions during April, so far as female labour was concerned, showed a slight improvement over the previous month, several of the seasonal trades such as millinery, dress-making, garment making and tailoring being at their busiest time, although comparison with the spring season of previous years shows that the amount of business in those trades has decreased considerably.

During the past three months at each regular meeting of the Board of License Commissioners, representatives of the Trades and Labour Council, the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses Union and the

Women's Employment League, have asked that when granting hotel licenses, a condition be attached that only white help shall be employed in such hotels. After being laid on the table at two regular meetings the matter was finally dealt with by the Licensing Board passing a resolution to the effect that, while not making the employment of white help a condition of granting the license, hotel-keepers were urged to employ white labour whenever possible.

The twenty-second annual convention of the British Columbia Coast Teachers' Institute was opened on April 6 by Mayor Taylor. Some four hundred names were enrolled on the membership list, not all of whom were present. During the two days of the convention civic, social and economic problems in relation to education were discussed and the value of playground work unanimously endorsed. The report of the committee on teachers' pensions urged the need "for an annuity to be made by the Government in order to ensure the permanency of the teaching profession." The report also strongly advised "that the Government be approached, when times were better, and asked to give a gratuity to teachers advanced in years, until such time as a teachers' pension bill be passed."

"The School Garden in Relation to Nature Study and Agriculture" was the subject of an address by the Director of Elementary Agricultural Education for British Columbia. The value of instruction in elementary agriculture for the child as a preliminary to taking up farming later in life was dwelt upon and heartily endorsed by the teachers present. The formation of an international league of teachers was strongly advocated and a committee appointed to attend to the matter.

Reports given at the annual meeting of the Employment and Relief Association, held during the past month, showed that the city had spent in relief during the winter \$71,337 on meals, fuel, rent, cash, board and transportation, while an additional \$75,000 had been spent in relief work, \$55,000 of the latter amount being provided by the per centage cuts in the salaries and wages of the civic employees.

The report stated that 856 families residing within the city limits and 146 in the surrounding municipalities had been registered, making the total number of families 1,002, or an aggregate number of 5,010 men, women and children, that have received relief in the form of groceries, fuel, medicine and rent to the total value of \$10,097.

In particular employments during the past month reports show there was a fair demand for domestic help at an average wage of twelve dollars a month. It was found somewhat difficult to obtain skilled help at that wage, many of those domestics who were receiving twenty-five dollars a month before the financial depression and the consequent fall in wages having left town rather than accept the reduction. The average demand was for general help, the demand for cooks or housemaids being low.

Garment workers, dressmakers, tailresses and milliners were more fully employed during the past month, it being the busy season for those following such occupations. A very short season is expected; the amount of business being done was reported to be less than usual during the month of April.

The demand for stenographers was much less than the supply, many office assistants, bookkeepers and stenographers being out of employment. Many trained nurses were also unoccupied.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING APRIL, 1915.

DURING the month of April the report was received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, contractors for the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and their train operatives.

Application Received.

On April 16 an application was received on behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Com-

pany, being conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, station agents, telegraph operators and train despatchers, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The dispute involved the questions of wages and working conditions, and affected 300 employees directly and 4,000 indirectly. Whilst steps were being taken looking to the establishment of a board the Department was informed that negotiations had resulted in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute.

Report of Board in Dispute between J. D. McArthur & Company, Limited Contractors for the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway and the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway, and train operatives.

The Minister received on April 19 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into certain matters in dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, contractors for the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, and employees, being conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen. It was stated in the application that the dispute grew out of a reduction of wages by the Company.

This dispute coming under section 63 of the Act, the consent of the employing Company was obtained and a Board was then established by the Minister. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. Samuel A. Dickson, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C., Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recom-

mendation of the employing Company; and Mr. D. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The Board, in its report, recommended the restoration of the rates of wages which were paid prior to the reduction in November, 1914. The Department was informed that the Company had agreed to carry out this recommendation.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between J. D. McArthur Company Limited, and their Employees, being Train Operatives.

The Board of Conciliation appointed with reference to this matter has the honour to report as follows:

The members of the Board met for the first time at the City of Edmonton on April 8, 1915, and after each member had taken the prescribed oath of office, proceeded to endeavour to effect an amicable settlement between the parties. For this purpose public meetings were held on April 8, 9, 10 and 12, at which the representatives of the Company and the employees made representations and filed statements. Everything which it was thought might be of assistance in effecting an amicable settlement was heard by the Board. Unfortunately the Board was unable to bring the parties to any agreement and on April 13 and 14 the members of the Board met to formulate its Report.

The dispute between the parties has been caused by the reduction of the employees' wages by the Company on November 1, 1914. The following table will show the wages paid to the various classes of employees since the commencement of construction up to the present time:

	Up to June, 1913		From June, 1913, to Nov. 1st, 1914		Since 1st Nov., 1914	
Engineers	45c	per hr.	42½c	per hr.	35c	per hr.
Conductors	42c	"	40c	"	30c	"
Firemen	28c	"	26c	"	23½c	"
Rakemen	28½c	"	26c	"	22½c	"

The employees submit that by reason of the fair wage clause embodied in the Construction Agreement between the Province of Alberta and the Company they are entitled to receive the current rate of wages in the district and if there is no settled current rate, then a fair and reasonable rate, and they claim that the rate of wages paid since November 1, 1914, is not the current rate nor a fair and reasonable rate. The employees further submit that the Company by adopting prior to and in June, 1913, rates of pay which closely approximated the pay

on the other lines of railway in this district and also that paid by Mackenzie, Mann & Company, Limited, which is a construction company, has itself established a current rate and that nothing has since transpired to make any alteration in that current rate, and that for this reason they are quite within their rights in claiming that the rates fixed in June, 1913, which are less than the wages paid to similar operatives on other lines, should be restored.

The Company submits that the employees not being parties to the said Construction Agreement are precluded from insisting on any rights under it. However, Mr. Smith for the Company, stated that had it not been for the unforeseen financial stringency the Company would be perfectly willing to pay the operatives the wages which had been fixed in June, 1913, but that owing to the impossibility of borrowing sufficient money, the roads would have to be built for a less amount than originally estimated and that for this reason it would be impossible to continue with the construction if the payment of the June, 1913, wages was insisted upon.

It would appear to the Board that the rate of wages paid to the operatives since June, 1913 (if not indeed the rate of pay at first established) must have been taken into account by the Company when making its estimate of the cost of the construction of these roads, and the fact that since that time a financial stringency has intervened, should not of itself be sufficient to entitle the Company to make a sweeping reduction of the wages as was done on November 1, 1914.

While the Board recognizes that a very unfortunate condition would be likely to arise both as regards the Province at large and as regards the City of Edmonton, if the Company, owing to financial difficulties should be compelled to discontinue construction, yet in spite of that it recommends that the Company should restore the rates paid before the reduction of November 1, 1914, and while fully recognizing the financial dif-

ficulties which the Company may be experiencing, it feels that some way should be found whereby this recommendation can be carried out.

The members of the Board were very much impressed with the good feeling which appears to exist between Mr. W. R. Smith, the General Manager of the Company, and the operatives, and for this reason, if for no other, regret exceedingly that an amicable settlement could not have been arrived at.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. A. DICKSON, *Chairman.*

O. M. BIGGAR,
For the Company.

D. CAMPBELL,
For the Employees.

Dated at Edmonton, 14th April, 1915.

To the Honourable, the Minister
of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS FOR EIGHT YEAR PERIOD AND FOR YEAR 1914-15.

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation eight years at the end of the month of March last. Tables are presented in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* showing the proceedings which have taken place during the year ending March 31, 1915, which, with the tables published in the last annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, comprise a statement of all proceedings thereunder since 1907.

In all, 177 applications have been received in this eight-year period for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, as a result of which 158 Boards were established. In nineteen cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps were pending for the establishment of Boards. The total number of employees affected by these 177 disputes was 231,426, or an average of 1,307 for each dispute.

There were altogether nineteen cases in the eight-year period in which strikes were not either averted or ended through the instrumentality of the Act. Eleven of these nineteen strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of

railways, five in railway offices, shops and yards, and two in the operation of street railways.

Twenty applications under the Act were dealt with during the year ending March 31, 1915, a Board being established in each case. These applications were divided as follows: metal mining, two; railways, including railway construction, six; street railways, three; light and power, three; municipal work, four; street car building, one; and carpentry work, one. The number of employees concerned in these twenty applications was 23,509, or an average of 1,175 for each dispute.

One strike last year.

There was only one dispute referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past year in which the threatened cessation of work was not avoided. This was the case of a dispute affecting motormen, conductors and line men employed by the St. John Railway Company, to the number of 90 directly and 60 indirectly. This dispute had its origin in the alleged discrimination shown by the Company in the dismissal of one of its conductors who was an officer of the employees' local union. The strike lasted from July 22 to July 24

When an agreement of settlement was signed by the President, Vice-President and two Directors of the St. John Railway Company, and by three of the men on the employees' behalf.

Few Board applications received.

The number of applications which were received during the fiscal year for the establishment of Boards was sixteen, four other disputes also receiving attention as the result of Boards established prior to April 1, 1914. The sixteen applications referred to was the same in number as last year and was indicative of the comparative absence of wage and other disputes in the public utility services of the Dominion as compared with earlier years. Abstention from industrial strife has indeed been quite marked in all departments of industry in Canada since the outbreak of the war. The earlier months of the fiscal year were also characterized by a financial stringency which had its effect on labour conditions through the consequent reduction of industrial activity along various lines and the occurrence of a certain amount of unemployment in various trades and occupations.

Disputes referred under Section 63.

Whilst the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or, to use its fuller title, an act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries in connection with Public Utilities, was primarily adopted in the hope of assisting in the avoidance of industrial strife in the classes of industries mentioned in its above title, provision was also made (section 63) by which its benefits might be extended to other employments where the employers and employees concerned were both agreeable to this being done. Boards have been established under these circumstances in very few cases each year since the statute was adopted and, generally speaking, with very satisfactory results. The number of applications received during

the past year for the establishment of Boards affecting disputes in other than mines and industries of the public utilities class was seven. In three cases the joint consent provided for under the statute was not forthcoming. In the four other cases Boards were, however, established and gave promise of the satisfactory adjustment of the matters in question. The four disputes referred under section 63 last year affected machinists, boilermakers, carpenters, railway machine shop employees and railway construction workers.

Railway disputes.

Four applications in connection with railway disputes received attention during the past year, affecting boilermakers and machinists employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to the number of 700 directly and 1,000 indirectly; maintenance-of-way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, to the number of 1,800 directly and from 3,000 to 4,000 indirectly; conductors, trainmen and yardmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on its western lines, to the number of 3,000 directly and 2,700 indirectly; and train despatchers, station agents, telegraph and telephone operators and towermen employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to the number of 115 directly and 3,000 indirectly. The dispute in each case related to the employees' demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. In the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway case the Board made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were declared acceptable to the employees concerned. The Company, however, declined to accept the award. No cessation of work occurred. In the Canadian Northern Railway case the Board, in the light of the statements presented, did not feel justified in recommending any increase in wages. Both parties to the dispute expressed their willingness to continue for the time being the existing terms of

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Summary Statement for the Eight Years 1907-1915.

Table showing Proceedings under the Act from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1915.

Industries affected	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal.....	41	6
(b) Metal.....	13	5
Total, Mines.....	54	11
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways.....	71	6
(b) Street railways	17	2
(c) Shipping.....	10	0
(d) Commercial telegraphs.....	2	0
(e) Telephones.....	2	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	102	8
(3) Light and Power.....	3	0
(4) Municipal Work.....	8	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	167	19
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	10	0
Total, all classes.....	117	19

At the close of March, 1915, results were still pending in connection with three applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the train operatives employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; (2) application made on behalf of the railway shopmen employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited at West Edmonton, Alta.; and (3) application made on behalf of the electrical workers employed by the Corporation of Calgary.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Summary Statement for Fiscal Year 1914-1915.

Table showing Proceedings under the Act from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
Metal.....	2	0
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways.....	4	0
(b) Street railways.....	3	1
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	7	1
(3) Light and Power.....	3	0
(4) Municipal Work.....	4	0
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	16	1
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and public Utilities.....	4	0
Total, all classes.....	20	1

The proceedings under the Act during this year include four cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: (1) a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its boilermakers and machinists; (2) a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees; (3) a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees; and (4) a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the conductors, trainmen and yardmen employed on its western lines.

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with three applications, namely: (1) application made on behalf of the train operatives employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; (2) application made on behalf of the railway shopmen employed by J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, at West Edmonton, Alta.; and (3) application made on behalf of the electrical workers employed by the Corporation of Calgary.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1914-1915.

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. METAL MINES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1914 July 16	Temiskaming Mining Co. and miners, surface labourers and millmen, member of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F.M.	Employees...	Cobalt, Ont.	125.	Concerning proposed reduction of wages	His Hon. Judge A.A. Mahaffy, (c)4; R.P. Rogers, (e)1; Jas. Dogue, (m)1.	1914 Aug. 1.	1914 Sept. 3. Sept. 11	Prior to the investigation the Company had ceased operations owing to conditions caused by the war. The Board presented two reports the minority report being signed by Mr. Dogue. The Board recommended certain improvements in conditions to take effect when work was resumed.
Oct.	8 Miller Lake O'Brien Mine and employees members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F.M.	Employees...	Gowganda, Ont. ...	50 dir. 100 indir.	Concerning proposed reduction of wages, conditions of employment, and alleged discrimination against members of Union.	His Hon. Judge A.A. Mahaffy, (c)4; R.H. James, (e)1; Robt. A. Allen, (m)1.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 27. Nov. 30	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Allen. The Board recommended that the employees should accept the reduced rates until the return of normal conditions. No cessation of work occurred.

1. RAILWAYS.

1913 Nov. 20	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and machinists & boiler-makers, members of Lodges Nos. 484 and 559, International Association of Machinists, & lodge No. 529, International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders.	Employees...	G.T.P. System...	700 dir... 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice A. Haggart, (c)4; Wm. Cross, (e)1; Thos. J. Murray, (M)1	1913 Dec. 6.....	1914 April 14....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Cross. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned but was not accepted by the Company. No cessation of work occurred.
1914 Jan.	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees...	C.N.R. lines.....	1,800 dir... 3,000 to 4,000 indir.	Concerning wages....	His Honour Judge R.D. Gunn, (c)3; W.N. Tilley, (e)1; Henry Irwin, (M)1.	March 5....	June 11... July 13	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Irwin. The Board recommended that no change should be made in the rates of wages paid to the employees concerned. This was agreed to by both parties.
March 31	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and conductors, trainmen & yardmen, members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees...	C.P.R. Western lines.	3,000 dir... 2,700 indir.	Concerning demand for revision of schedule governing wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge R.D. Gunn, (c)4; Isaac Pitblado, (e)1; D. Campbell, (M)1.	April 20....	August 5....	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Pitblado, whilst signing the report made some reservations which he set forth in a separate statement. The employees refused to accept award and asked that the schedule in force might be continued. This the Company subsequently agreed to.
April 22	Michigan Central Railroad Co. and employees, being train despatchers, station agents, etc., members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	M.C.R. lines in Canada.	115 dir... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)4; Rodger Black, (e)1; David Campbell, (M)1.	May 12....	June 19....	Report of Board was signed by all three members, Mr. Black, however, dissenting on one or two points. Following the report of the Board negotiations took place between the Company and the employees concerned which resulted in a settlement of all points at issue.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings, 1914-1915.—(Continued).

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (w) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
March 9	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Division No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria and No. 134 New Westminster, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B. C.	137 dir. 1,563 indir.	Concerning Company's interpretation of certain sections of agreement.	Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c); John Elliot, (e); Jas. H. McVety, (w) 1	March 27.	June 5	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Elliot. Through the efforts of Mr. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, conferences were subsequently held which resulted in a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at
June	St. John Railway Co. & employees, members of Division No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	St. John, N.B.	90 dir. 60 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against a member of the Union.	Robert L. Hayes His Honour Judge J. G. Forbes, (e) 2; Jas. L. Sugrue, (w) 1.	June 22	July 8	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The Company refused to accept the award and a strike of the employees followed which continued from July 22 to July 24, when an agreement was entered into by both parties concerned.
July	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.	450	Concerning wages, hours, and recognition of Union.	A. E. Frupp, M. P. (w) 1.	.....	.....	Proceedings discontinued, an agreement having been reached by both parties concerned, effective to June 30, 1916.

III. LIGHT AND POWER

May 2	Toronto Electric Light Co. and Toronto Railway Co. and electrical workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	200 dir.....	Concerning wages, hours, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against members of Union.	His Honour Judge D. McGibbon, (c)3; H. H. Dewart, K.C. (e)1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m)1.	May 12....	July 28....	Report of Board in the case of the Toronto Electric Light Company was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Dewart. Negotiations resulted in a settlement of the dispute, thus obviating the necessity for any action in connection with the dispute between the Toronto Railway Co. and employees.
June 18	Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and electrical workers, members of Local No. 293 International Brotherhood of Electrical workers.	Employees....	Sydney, N.S.	55 dir..... 2,000 to 3,000 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against members of Union.	Rev. I. W. MacMillan, (c)3; W. H. Chase, (e)1; Arthur S. Kendall, M.D., (m)1.	July 14....	August 15....	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned.
July 15	Dominion Power and Transmission Co., Ltd., and electrical workers, members of Local No. 390, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and others.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont. ...	16 dir.... 14 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment	His Honour Judge L. B. C. Livingstone, (c)4; C. F. Maxwell, (e)2; John B. Pegg, (m)1.	August 10....	Aug. 28....	Report of Board stated that on the request of both parties concerned the investigation was not proceeded with.

IV. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

May 9	Toronto Hydro-Electric System and electrical workers, members of Local No. 353 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.	200 dir.... 53 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, conditions of employment, and alleged discrimination against members of Union.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)4; F. W. Wegenast, (e)1; Fred. Bancroft, (m)1	May 27....	June 19....	Report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft and embodied a schedule of wages and working conditions which were recommended to become effective from May 1, 1914. Mr. Wegenast did not concur in the award. The findings were accepted by both parties concerned.
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1914-1915.—(Continued).

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

IV. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.—Continued.

June	4	London	Hydro-Electric Commission and electrical workers, members of Local No. 120, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	London, Ont.	26 dir. 11 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	John Jacobs, (w)l.	1915 March 11..	1915 March 23..	Proceedings discontinued at the request of both parties concerned.
Oct.	13	City of Edmonton	Employees in telephone, electric light and street railway departments, members of Local No. 544, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and non-union - power house employees.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta. . .	255 dir. 55 indir.	Concerning alleged reduction of wages, without required notice.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, (c)3; Kenneth. W. McKenzie, (E)1; John B. Pegg, (w)l.	1915 March 11..	1915 March 23..	Prior to the investigation agreements were entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and the employees in the telephone, electric light and street railway departments. The Board therefore dealt only with the case of the power house employees. The report was signed by all three members, Mr. Pegg, however, dissenting on one point. The award was accepted by both parties concerned.
1915 Mar.	9	City of Calgary	electrical workers, members of Local No. 348 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Calgary, Alta.	30	Concerning proposed reduction of wages and termination of agreement.	R. A. Brown, (E); John B. Pegg, (w)l.	1915 March 11..	1915 March 23..	Proceedings unfinished.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1914 May	7	Ottawa	Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and machinists and boilermakers, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.	75	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hamnett P. Hill, (c)3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (E)1; J.C. Walters, (w)l.	1914 May 9.	1914 May 29.	A unanimous report, was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties.
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June 15	Certain Montreal Contractors and their respective employees being carpenters & joiners, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees...	Montreal, Que...	500	Concerning refusal of employers to comply with agreement of 1912.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, (c)4; John J. York, (E)1; Gustave Franco, (M)1.	June 23....	July 21....	Report of Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement signed on behalf of both parties concerned, effective to June 1, 1917. A strike had occurred on June 1 which continued until June 15 when through the efforts of an officer of the Department of Labour the differences in question were referred for adjustment under section 63 of the Act.
Dec.	J. D. McArthur & Co., Ltd., contractors, and employees being workmen employed in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway shops at West Edmonton, Alta.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta...	127	Concerning reduction of wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice J. Beaudin, (c)3; O. M. Biggar, K.C., (E)1; Wm. Macadams, (M)1.	1915 January 4.		Proceedings unfinished.
1915 Jan. 14	J. D. McArthur & Co., Ltd., Contractors and employees being train operatives on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.	Employees...	Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.	.....	Concerning reduction of wages.	S. A. Dickson, (c)4; O. M. Biggar, K.C., (E)1; D. Campbell, (M)1.	March 16.		Proceedings unfinished

agreement. In the Canadian Pacific Railway case the Board report and the minority report of the employees' representative were both accompanied by proposed new schedules of agreement. The employees refused to accept the Board findings and asked that the schedule in force might be continued. This was done. In the Michigan Central Railroad case a settlement was effected as the result of negotiations which took place between the Company and the workmen subsequent to the Board investigation.

Street railway disputes.

Three disputes occurred in the street railway industry during the year. In the case of a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, affecting 137 employees directly and 1,563 indirectly, it was stated that the trouble was caused by reason of the Company's interpretation of certain sections of the then existing agreement. The members of the Board were unanimous in their findings on all points except that arising from the refusal of the Company to arbitrate a case of dismissal for alleged dishonesty. The Chairman and the employees' nominee on the Board recommended that the Company should agree to an amendment of the disputed clause so that the provisions would clearly apply to any dismissal except for inefficiency or for violation of duty constituting an indictable offence. Through the efforts of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the officers of the Department of Labour, conferences were subsequently held between the parties concerned which resulted in a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at.

The dispute between the St. John Railway Company and its conductors, motormen and linemen has already been briefly referred to.

A dispute concerning wages, hours and conditions of employment occurred

between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and 450 of its employees. Whilst proceedings were pending for the completion of the Board in this case a settlement was made between the parties concerned. This is the third dispute affecting the operations of the Ottawa Electric Railway which has been referred under the Act. In each case the customary sworn declaration was furnished with the application to the effect that failing an adjustment through the Board's efforts a strike would be declared. In each case the impending cessation of work was avoided.

Other important disputes.

An application was received from the electrical workers employed by the Toronto Hydro-Electric System for the establishment of a Board to inquire into certain matters in dispute affecting wages, hours, conditions of employment and alleged discrimination against members of the Union. The number of employees affected by this dispute was given as 200 directly and 55 indirectly. The report of the Board was signed by the Chairman and by the employees' representative and embodied a schedule of wages and working conditions. The findings were accepted by both parties concerned.

A dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton and its employees in the telephone, electric light and street railway departments, and in the city's power house was made the subject of a reference under the Act. The dispute affected 255 employees directly and 55 indirectly, and resulted from a reduction in the employees' wages without the required notice being given. Prior to the Board's investigation, agreements were entered into between the Corporation of Edmonton and its employees with the exception of those employed in the power house. The findings of the Board in the case of the last mentioned employees were accepted by both parties concerned.

**WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND DISTRICT No. 18,
U. M. W. A. — SETTLEMENT BY PERMANENT COMMITTEE
OF CLAIM UNDER MINIMUM WAGE CLAUSE
OF AGREEMENT.**

IT is understood that several minor disputes have developed in the collieries in Southeastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta now working under the agreement which became effective April 1 last between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers' Association. It will be remembered that the new agreement made some modification in the system of settlement of grievances. Whereas under the agreement expiring on March 31 last the Permanent Committee to which a dispute proceeded, if no arrangement was reached by the respective officials, consisted of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, with power to call in the aid of an independent chairman by joint agreement, the chairman, however, if not secured by joint agreement to be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Under the new agreement the dispute still proceeds in due course to a Permanent Committee consisting of the officers indicated, but if no settlement is thus reached the Permanent Committee is enlarged to consist of six persons, three of the higher officers of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the same number of higher officers of District No. 18, U. M. W. A., the aid of an independent chairman not being at this point requested and no chairman being appointed. If a settlement is not effected by the enlarged committee, the pro-

cedure with respect to securing an independent chairman obtains as in the case of the former agreement. The first dispute of which details have been received relates to a claim under the minimum wage clause of the agreement and was dealt with by the Committee in its enlarged form, without the aid of a chairman. There have been, however, other disputes referred as to which the Permanent Committee in its original or enlarged form appears to have been unable to reach an agreement and the Minister of Labour has accordingly, on request of the permanent members of the Committee, appointed an independent chairman, Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary, Alberta, undertaking the duties.

The case decided by the Permanent Committee without a chairman had to do with the Bankhead Mine and the minimum clause of the working agreement. The text of the Committee's finding is as follows:

District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and The Western Coal Operators' Association.

IN THE MATTER of Dispute between the following Miners of the Bankhead Mine: J. Kristoseah, J. Pawlus, F. Pariza, F. Rainbridge, F. Wheatley, J. Ponck, W. Oakes, R. Oakes and J. Georgy, and the Bankhead Mines.

The dispute is a claim made under the Minimum Wage Clause of the Agree-

ment, to the effect that the above men did not make \$3.00 per day for the periods ending November 15, 1914, and November 30, 1914, and they ask to be made up to \$3.00 per day.

It was not claimed that the working places were abnormal, and this being the case, we, the following Committee: Messrs. Phillips, Graham and Wheatley, representing the Miners, and Messrs. Stockett, Wilson and McNeill, representing the Operators, find that the men

should *not* be made up to \$3.00 per day, and that the cases are hereby dismissed.

Signed on behalf of the Committee:

(Sgd.) W. L. PHILLIPS,
President,

United Mine Workers of America.

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,
Commissioner,

Western Coal Operators' Association.

Dated at Calgary, April 17th, 1915.

DOMINION LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1915.

THE fifth session of the twelfth parliament of Canada, which was opened February 4, was prorogued April 15, 1915. There were in all 98 measures passed at this session, of which 24 were public Acts. While there was no legislation which could be said to be directly in the interests of labour, with the possible exception of An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act, a clause in which gives to employes a certain time for voting without deduction in pay, there were a number of measures passed which from their indirect bearing on industry and labour may be given mention. Amongst such legislation are measures amending the Bank Act, regarding War Expenditure, changing the Adulteration Act, giving power to the Government to purchase and take over certain railways, respecting Seed Grain, and dealing with various other matters of more or less indirect interest to labour.

Amendment to Dominion Elections Act.

The Dominion Elections Act¹ is amended by the addition of an important section which states that every employer shall on polling day give to every voter in his employ at least one additional hour for voting other than

the noon hour, and shall make no deduction in the pay of such employee by reason of absence during such hour. The section is to apply as well to railway companies and to the Government railways and their employees, with the exception of employees engaged in the running of trains and to whom such time cannot be given without interfering with the manning of the trains.

Measures affecting Seed Grain, Fodder and Relief.

An Act to amend the Bank Act² gives power to banks to lend money to the owner, tenant or occupier of land for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of any crop to be grown from such seed grain, and outlines the form of security to be taken for such loans. The bank lending money in this way acquires a first and preferential lien and claim for the sum secured and interest thereon upon the seed grain purchased and the crop, and is given the same powers as it might have by virtue of a warehouse receipt. Power is given the bank to enter on lands which may be neglected and to care for and harvest the crop. Money lent under the provisions of the section must be lent not later than August 1, 1915. The Act is

¹Chap. 14, Statutes Canada, 1915.

²Chap. 1, Statutes Canada, 1915.

deemed to have come into force on March 15, 1915.

An Act respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other Relief³ gives power to the Governor in Council to provide for the purchase, sale and distribution during the year 1915 among farmers and settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan as apply for the same of seed, grain, fodder for animals and other goods by way of relief in such quantities and upon such terms as to the taking of security for the repayment of the cost of seed grain, fodder and other goods by way of relief so supplied, as shall appear necessary and proper, the Act reciting that there are certain districts in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in which persons engaged in agricultural pursuits are unable to procure seed grain for use in the season of 1915, and fodder for animals and other relief, and that certain agreements which deal with matters having to do with questions of proper distribution and co-operation by the Dominion and provinces, have been entered into between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Treasurers of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Special War Revenue.

An Act to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures⁴ provides for certain taxes, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) A tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on banks upon the average amount of notes in circulation;
- (2) A tax of one per cent. on trust and loan companies' gross amount of interest and income;
- (3) A tax of one per cent. on certain insurance companies upon net premiums;
- (4) A tax on cable and telegraphic messages of one cent upon each despatch or message, other than press

despatches or messages. The telegraph company is given power to charge the one cent to and collect the same from the person paying or liable to pay the regular charges.

- (5) A tax on railway tickets of five cents where the amount is over one dollar and not more than five dollars, and for amounts over five dollars, five cents for each five dollars and any fractional part of five dollars. A tax of ten cents is payable on each berth in a sleeping car, and of five cents for a seat in a parlour car;
- (6) A tax on steamship tickets of:
 - one dollar if the amount chargeable for transportation exceeds ten dollars;
 - three dollars if the amount chargeable exceeds forty dollars; and
 - five dollars if the amount chargeable exceeds \$65;
- (7) A tax of two cents on each cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note or bank receipt of two cents, to be paid by attaching a two cent stamp to the document;
- (8) A tax of two cents on every travelers cheque or money order issued by an express company, stamps to the value of two cents to be attached to the order. The express company is given power to charge the two cents to and collect the same from the purchaser of the order or cheque or from the payee. Postal orders also are subject to a tax of a two cent stamp and postal notes to a one cent stamp.
- (9) A tax of one cent upon all letters and postcards in addition to the regular postage, except in the case of letters or postcards entitled to free transmission or where such tax would be contrary to the provisions of postal conventions between Canada and other countries. Letters or postcards not carrying the proper amount of stamps may be forward-

³Chap. 20, Statutes Canada, 1915.

⁴Chap. 8, Statutes Canada, 1915.

ed to the addressee and postage collected or may be sent to the dead letter office, or may be otherwise dealt with under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Stamp duties are also prescribed in the case of patent medicines, perfumery and wines varying from one to twenty-five cents according to the article and the retail price thereof. Penalties are provided for the non-cancellation of the various stamps, and for falsification of books or accounts in cases where the tax is collected on the basis of the amount of business done.

Adulteration of Articles of Food.

Some amendments⁵ are made to the Adulteration Act dealing chiefly with the adulteration of maple sugar. The provisions in regard to this article are extended so as to cover more fully any article which might be used as a substitute for maple sugar, and the penalties imposed for violation of the Act in this regard are made more stringent. That part of the old Act which provides penalties for the use of false labels is extended by including the neglect or refusal to properly label, and increases the penalties in the case of failure to properly observe this provision of the Act.

Measures affecting Railways.

An Act to amend the Government Railways Act and to authorize the purchase of certain railways gives power to the Minister of Railways and Canals to construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lines of railway and other railway works in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and an amendment to the National Transcontinental Railway Act gives power to the Minister of Railways and Canals to lease or acquire that portion of the Grand Trunk

Pacific Railway known as the Lake Superior Branch.

Other Measures.

Amongst other measures having a bearing on industrial conditions may be mentioned an Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act⁶ which permits all persons enlisted or accepted for active service whether with British or allied forces who are on active service or invalidated on account of wounds or illness, and who are the holders of mining rights acquired under the provisions of the Act, to hold such rights free from risk of cancellation owing to failure to comply with any of the requirements of the Act until six months after the final determination of the war and the final declaration of peace in so far as the British Empire is concerned.

An Act for granting His Majesty aid for military and naval defence⁷ appropriating a sum not exceeding one hundred million dollars for the defence and security of Canada the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada, and for promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, is an important measure from the view of industry and labour, as much of this large amount will no doubt be expended in the manufacture of munitions of war and military equipment, which will mean much in the way of employment of the various trades throughout the Dominion. In this connection, also, may be noted an amendment to the Criminal Code⁸ which provide that "every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for two years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine, who knowingly sells or delivers, or causes to be sold or delivered to His Majesty or to any officer or servant of His Majesty, any defective military,

⁵Chap. 22, Statutes Canada, 1915.

⁶Chap. 23, Statutes Canada, 1915.

⁸Chap. 12, Statutes Canada, 1915.

⁴Chap. 9, Statutes Canada, 1915.

militia or naval stores of any kind or description, whether such stores are for His Majesty in the right of His Government of Canada or in the right of any other of His Majesty's dominions, or who in any way commits any act of dishonesty, fraud or deception upon His Majesty or any of His Majesty's officers or servants in connection with the

sale or lease or purchase or delivery or manufacture of such military, militia or naval stores." A further amendment to the Criminal Code provides that everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who incites or assists any subject of any foreign state or country at war with His Majesty.

THE PROVINCIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU AT MONTREAL AS A BAROMETER OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE accompanying chart is an effort to visualize the operations of the Employment Bureau of the Quebec Government in the City of Montreal since its opening in April, 1911. Situated as it is in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion the statistics of this Bureau should constitute a fairly accurate index of labour market conditions, particularly in regard to the employment of British labour. The Act establishing the three Provincial Bureaus at Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke specifically stated that these offices were for the use of workmen who were British subjects or were born in Canada and resided in the Province. The chart indicates the seasonal character of the demand for labour. There appears to be a period of activity in the spring months with the opening of navigation and construction work. Another period of strong demand is evident in the autumn which is probably an evidence of effort to complete works in hand before winter. The greatest demands upon the Bureau took place in the year 1911, but it is likely there was something of a rush upon the new institution immediately after its opening. The English Labour Exchange statistics show the same phenomenon; the number of applications for employment at the English Labour Bureaus in the first month of their operations, when about eight offices were

opened, was not surpassed until three years later when over four hundred offices were doing business.

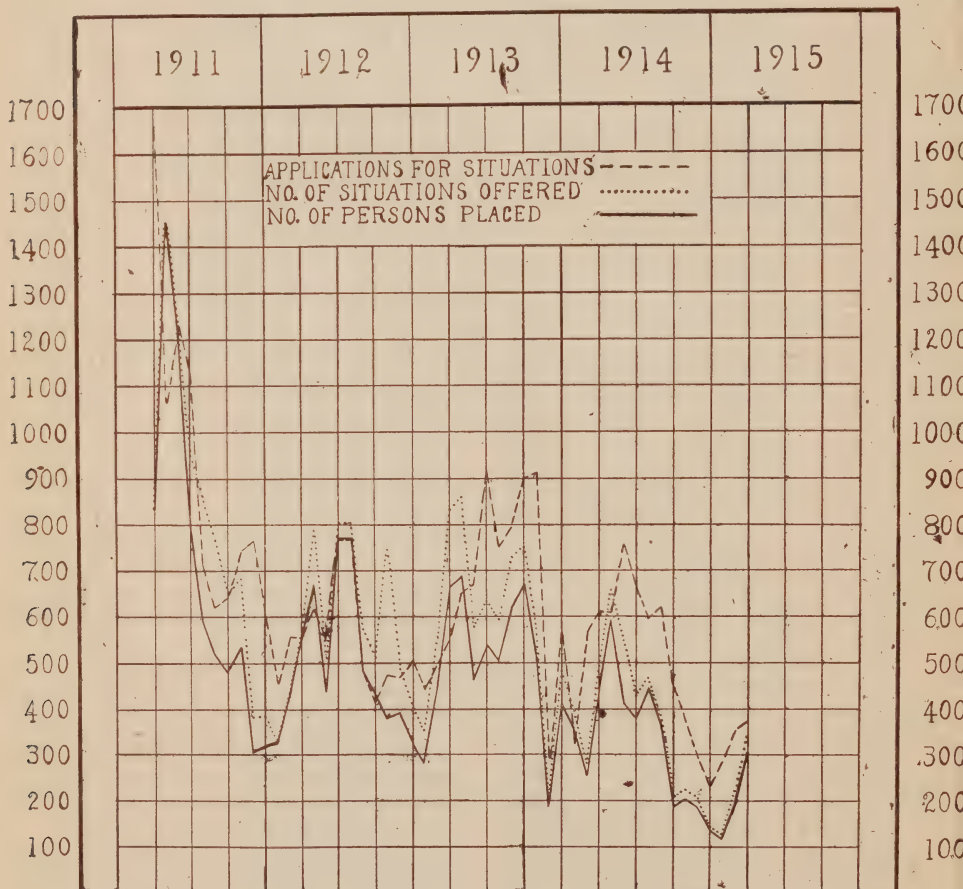
There is, however, a noteworthy point of contrast between the labour market of the United Kingdom as indicated by the statistics of the British Labour Exchanges and the Canadian labour market, as evidenced by the returns of the Provincial Employment Bureau at Montreal. Through the year 1911-1912 and the first half of 1913 the demand for workmen by employers at the Montreal Bureau was generally in excess of the applications of workpeople for employment, except during the slack winter period. In the four years operations of the Labour Exchanges of the United Kingdom the demand for employment has always been greatly in excess of the applications of employers for workpeople.* About the middle of 1913, evidence of the present depression began to appear in the operations of the Provincial Bureau at Montreal. The applications of workpeople forged ahead of the applications of employers, and this continued through the balance of the year and throughout the whole of 1914. In February, 1915, the Bureau reached the lowest point as to the number of

*This situation may have been reversed in individual offices; the foregoing statement is for the exchanges considered as a system.

persons placed in its history. The number of persons placed in April, 1915, showed a decrease of 139 as compared with April, 1914, and a decrease of 358 as compared with April, 1913.

The following table summarizes the work of the bureau since July 1, 1911. It will be noted that in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 the number of persons called for was greatly in excess of the applications for situations, while in the year 1913-14 the shrinkage in the volume of employment is evidenced by the fact that over two thousand more persons applied for work than were asked for by employers:

Montreal.	(July 1 to June 30)		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Persons called for—			
men....	11,162	10,791	5,26
women....	1,688	1,142	49
boys and girls....	....	....	58
Total.....	12,850	11,933	6,35
Applications for situations—			
men....	7,587	6,887	8,09
women....	395	343	51
Total.....	7,982	7,230	8,61
Persons placed—			
men....	4,696	5,180	4,65
women....	264	221	43
boys....	755	532	51
girls....	28	30	...
Total.....	5,743	6,063	5,60



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1915.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour as having gone into effect during the first quarter of 1915.

General Result.

Altogether 17 changes in rates of wages and hours of labour involving 2,838 employees went into effect during the first quarter of 1915, as compared with 17 changes affecting 10,869 employees during the corresponding quarter of 1914. Of these changes five were in the nature of increases, while the remaining 12 were reductions in wages.

The following small table shows the approximate number of employees affected by the changes which took place in the different trades:

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY THE CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1915:—

Trade or Industry.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees Affected.
Building.....	7	244
Metal.....	3	356
Woodworking.....	1	17
Printing.....	2	103
Civic Employees.....	3	2,071
Miscellaneous.....	1	47
Total.....	17	2,838

Changes by Industries and Duration.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department as having

gone into effect during the first quarter of 1915, arranged by industries and trades:

Building.—Seven changes affecting members of the building trades were reported to the Department of Labour during the first quarter of 1915. These changes occurred in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and affected altogether 244 employees. One hundred carpenters, labourers, woodworkers, machine tenders and all engaged in the line of building supplies at Brantford had their wages reduced 15 per cent. on March 1.

Plumbers and tinsmiths at Brandon, Man., had their wages reduced 5 cents per hour, while steamfitters at the same place had their wages reduced 10 cents per hour.

At Saskatoon, plumbers to the number of 20 received a reduction in their rates of pay of 15 cents per hour or \$6.60 per week.

On February 8, bricklayers and stone-masons in Victoria had their wages reduced from \$6.00 to \$5.00 per day, while builders' labourers to the number of 30 at the same place had their wages reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.75 per day.

Metal.—One hundred skilled labourers in the employ of the Canada Car and Foundry Company at Amherst had their wages reduced \$1.08 per week. The reduction was made on account of the slackness in trade and was expected to be temporary.

At Brantford, Ont., 200 machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, woodworkers, sheet metal workers, painters and labourers had their wages reduced according to the amount earned from one cent per hour upwards. This change took effect in February.

Employees of the Ford Motor Company at Toronto on the mechanical staff

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1914.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Building—</i> Carpenters, labourers, woodworkers, machinists, and all engaged in the line of building supplies...	Brantford, Ont.	100	Mar.	1 A 15 per cent reduction in all wages paid.....	\$10.00 to 20.00	\$8.50 to 17.00	50	50	.....	\$ 1.50 to 3.00	.....	.....	Notice by employers.
		11	Mar.	1 Reduction of \$2.70 a week or 5c per hour.....	29.70	27.00	54	54	.....	2.70	.....	.....
	Brandon, Man.	3	Mar.	1 Reduction of \$5.40 a week or 10c per hour.....	29.70	24.30	54	54	.....	5.40	.....	.....	Notice by Builders' Exchange.
	Brandon, Man.	20	Mar.	1 Reduction of \$2.70 a week or 5c per hour.....	21.60	18.90	54	54	.....	2.70	.....	.....
	Saskatoon, Sask.....	20	Jan.	15 Reduction of \$0.60 a week or 15c per hour.....	28.60	22.00	44	44	.....	6.60	.....	.....	Negotiations and new agreement.
	Victoria, B.C.	60	Feb.	8 Wages reduced from \$6.00 to \$5.00 per day.....	36.00	30.00	48	48	.....	6.00	.....	.....
	"	30	Feb.	8 Wages reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.75 per day.....	21.00	16.50	48	48	.....	4.50	.....	.....	New schedule of wages adopted by Victoria Builders' Exchange.
													Action of company owing to depression in trade.
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Skilled Labourers, Machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, woodworkers, sheet metal workers, painters and Labourers...	Amherst, N.S.	100	Jan.	1 A Reduction of \$1.08 per week.....	\$11.22	\$10.14	48	48	.....	\$1.08	.....	.....	Notice by employers.
		200	Feb.	22 Reduction in wages, according to amount earned, from 1 cent per hour upwards.....	\$9.58 and up	\$9.00 and up	.....	.....	.....	58 and up	.....	.....

[illegible]

received an increase of 5 cents per hour during January.

Woodworking.—In the woodworking trades there was only one change. Seventeen woodworkers at Guelph had their wages reduced ten per cent. during March.

Printing.—Machine tenders in the employ of the American Bank Note Company at Ottawa received an increase in their wages on March 15. When at first a small increase was granted, the employees quit work, but returned next day and presented their demands for a more liberal increase. The matter was taken up and a compromise was effected. In the meantime the increases went into effect which permitted the salaries to be raised to \$6.75 per week. After six months' time a flat rate of \$7.00 per week will become effective.

At Edmonton, 18 compositors received an increase of \$2 per week, this bringing their weekly pay to \$25 instead of \$23 per week as formerly.

Civic employees.—Two thousand corporation labourers at Montreal received an increase of 25 cents per day. This change came into effect on January 1, and by it the labourers now receive \$2.50 per day, whereas formerly they received \$2.25 per day. This increase was the result of voluntary action on the part of the civic authorities.

At Hamilton, 18 police received increases in their wages ranging from \$50 to \$100. This change became effective January 1, and was awarded by the police commissioners.

At Esquimalt, 54 civic employees had their wages reduced as the result of a motion passed by the municipal council.

Miscellaneous.—The only change which took place among workers in the miscellaneous trades was that of employees in a trading company's store at Fernie, B.C., who had their salaries reduced by 20 per cent.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, APRIL, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

April, 1915.....	147.0
March, 1915.....	145.9
April, 1914.....	136.7

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

miscellaneous foods and building materials also showed higher prices. Lower levels appeared in dairy products, fish, fruits and vegetables, hides and lumber.

As compared with the same date last year prices were higher in the groups Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides and Leathers, Metals, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals. Lower levels appeared in Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Fuel, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for April, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

THE Department's index number rose by one point during April, chiefly as a result of advances in metals and textiles, but animals and meats, grains,

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1915,
MARCH, 1915, AND APRIL 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		April 1915.	March 1915.	April 1914.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	216.9	230.0	143.8
Grains Western.....	4	203.8	199.2	124.6
Fodder.....	5	189.6	192.4	163.9
All.....	15	204.3	209.3	145.4
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	206.6	208.5	219.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	161.8	154.2	172.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	179.8	167.5	172.6
Poultry.....	2	204.0	198.8	221.8
All.....	17	185.7	181.0	194.8
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	161.0	163.7	148.6
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	147.7	157.8	155.6
Fresh fish.....	4	146.0	153.9	161.0
All.....	9	147.0	156.5	157.4
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables:</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	137.9	128.7	193.0
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	83.4	85.3	88.6
Dried fruits.....	4	123.0	123.9	121.7
Fresh vegetables.....	3	131.6	137.3	190.0
Canned vegetables.....	6	102.4	101.2	97.7
All.....	17	115.5	116.9	136.9
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.....</i>	10	167.9	168.0	125.4
Breadstuffs.....	4	115.5	115.5	107.7
Tea, coffee, etc.....	6	137.5	130.6	101.2
Sugar, etc.....	5	120.3	120.3	104.6
Condiments.....	5	142.7	141.1	112.6
All.....	25			
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Wollens.....	5	162.1	154.5	138.0
Cottons.....	3	125.8	121.4	146.1
Silks.....	3	80.3	86.3	93.2
Jutes.....	2	226.6	198.1	225.4
Flax products.....	4	168.7	153.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	103.5	101.1	104.7
All.....	20	145.4	136.5	133.6
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	202.7	221.1	206.4
Leather.....	4	172.2	172.2	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	135.7
All.....	11	179.5	186.2	172.6
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	104.1	102.5	102.7
Other metals.....	13	182.4	162.9	134.9
Implements.....	10	110.5	106.8	106.6
All.....	34	136.0	129.0	112.3
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	119.3	119.3	127.7
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	92.7
All.....	10	107.6	107.6	113.7
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	177.5	181.1	182.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	111.2	110.1	113.3
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	150.6	147.0	140.8
All.....	48	142.0	141.7	141.5
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.7	146.7	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	100.8	100.8	133.9
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	106.6	136.1	128.8
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	156.3	155.4	111.6
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Raw furs.....	4	133.8	133.8	241.3
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	137.8	137.8	138.4
Sundries.....	7	115.8	116.0	108.4
All.....	17	127.8	127.9	150.3
All commodities.....	264*	147.0	145.9	136.7

*Eight commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the price movement during April is as follows:—

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.63⁵/₈ per bu. and Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.40-1.42 to \$1.55-1.57. Foreign markets were strong. Exports were large and supplies of wheat in America were considerably reduced. Western barley was easier as demand was poor and prices became purely nominal. Ontario barley declined from 80-82c. to 73-75c. Western oats were somewhat firmer in sympathy with the Chicago market. The price advanced from 62¹/₂ to 65c., but demand was light. American corn was somewhat higher rising to 81³/₄c. at bay ports for No. 3. Flaxseed was 5c. higher than in March, but eased off slightly. Peas declined from \$1.80-1.90 to \$1.55-1.60. Rye also fell from \$1.15-1.17 to \$1.00-1.10. Baled hay and straw were steadier. Bran declined from \$28.00 to \$27.00 per ton and shorts fell from \$30.00 to \$29.00 per ton.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle were higher in sympathy with United States market, rising from \$6.75-7.25 to \$7.50-8.00, but eased off as the demand was not strong and advanced to \$7.50-8.00 toward the end of the month. Dressed beef, hindquarters, rose from \$12.00-13.00 to \$13.50-14.50. Forequarters rose 50c. per cwt. Veal, however, declined \$1.00 per cwt. Hogs had risen to \$8.65-8.75 but declined to \$8.15-8.25 as packers held off from buying. Dressed hogs rose 50c. per cwt. early in the month. Bacon advanced 1c. per lb. Mess pork rose \$1.00 per barrel. Sheep, mutton and lamb were steady at the advance toward the end of March. Fowl and turkeys were slightly upward.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal was up to 35-36c. in the first three weeks of the month. Stocks were very low and no supplies were received for a short time, except some storage butter from the United

States. New make came in slowly and the price fell in the last week to 33-33¹/₂c. At Toronto prices were steady, continuing 1c. higher than in March. Cheese was firm at 17¹/₂-17³/₄c. but the arrival of new make in the last week lowered the market a cent. Eggs were down to 21c. in Montreal as receipts were large and storing commenced. Prices advanced 1c. in the last week.

Fish.—The market for dried fish in the West Indies was unfavourable as consumption had declined and prices were lowered. Stocks of Lunenburg fish were therefore not reduced as much as expected. Supplies suitable for the Brazil markets were not available. The market was also poor in Italy and Portugal. Salt herring was scarce. Haddock were in short supply. Dry cod declined ¹/₂c. per lb. Halibut declined 1c. per lb. on the Atlantic coast. Fresh lobsters came on the market at 12c. per lb. Salt herring was down to 2c. per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Winter apples were firmer in price and Northern Spies advanced to \$5.00 per barrel. Bananas declined from \$1.80-2.00 to \$1.40-1.75. Lemons rose from \$2.75-3.00 to \$3.00-3.50. Oranges declined 25c. per case. Prunes declined 1c. at Montreal. Potatoes advanced at Montreal from 42¹/₂c. per bag to 47¹/₂-50c. Beans advanced from \$3.10-3.20 to \$3.25-3.50. Onions declined from \$2.00 to \$1.75-2.00. Turnips declined from 40c. to 30c. per bag, supplies being large.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Spring wheat flour advanced 40c. per barrel in sympathy with the high price of wheat, Manitoba patents being up to \$8.20. Winter wheat flour was steadier as the demand was light. Tea continued upward on the London market but supplies were scarce. Sugar declined 15c. per cwt. as demand was slow. Barbados molasses declined from 46c. to 44c. per gallon. Maple sugar came on the market at 12-13c. as compared with 9¹/₂-10¹/₂c. last year.

Textiles.—Ontario wool advanced to 30-37c. for washed and 22-27c. for unwashed. The supply of Canadian wool was small and the demand was urgent as Canadian wool is suitable for goods now being manufactured. Wool was also advancing on the London market. Raw cotton advanced to 9.8c. per lb. on account of the great exports in the past two months. Grey cottons, prints and colored cottons averaged lower. Raw silk, Japan filatures, advanced from \$3.12½ to \$3.30 per lb. Italian silk, however, was steady. Jute rose from 5.15c. per lb. to 5.53c. Hessians advanced from 7.62c. per yard to 9.13c. under a strong demand. Flax fibre advanced from 15-18c. to 18-20c., supplies being very short on all markets. Flax sewing twine rose 1c. per lb. and linen rope advanced from 24c. to 28c. Floor oil cloth rose from 22½c. to 23½c. per square yard.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides fell off from the very high prices reached in March as receipts were inferior in quality and foreign hides were coming on the market in considerable quantities. No. 1 beef hides fell to 15c. per lb. No. 1 calfskins to 16c. Horse-hides were also easier.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron and steel were steady. Some large orders for steel rails for export and orders for war material were reported. Black sheets and galvanized sheets advanced 5c., 10c. and 25c. per cwt. Tin plate was also higher. Aluminum eased off at New York. Antimony rose from 21c. to 27c. per lb. Copper rose from 16½c. to 16¾c. per lb. under good demand. Brass advanced from 18½ to 19¾c. per lb. Lead advanced ¼c. per lb. Quicksilver rose from \$60.00 to \$60.00-70.00. Spelter continued to rise, being up to 13c. per lb. Solder bar advanced from 25c. to 30c. per lb. Tin rose from 46-47c. to 54c. per lb. Chain rose to \$3.65 per cwt. Grindstones advanced 5c. per cwt.

Fuel and lighting.—The demand for coke was stronger and \$1.50-1.60 was quoted, an advance of 5c. per ton.

Building material.—N. B. shingles declined 10c. per thousand as demand was light. B. C. lumber and shingles were also lower at Winnipeg. Wire nails rose from \$2.25 to \$2.40 per keg. Copper wire advanced 1c. per lb. Wire cloth rose from \$1.50 to \$1.55 per hundred square feet. Galvanized wire fencing rose from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. White lead advanced 20c. per cwt. in sympathy with price of lead. Linseed oil advanced from 68-72c. per gal. to 74-82c. per gal. Turpentine advanced 1c. per gal. Paris green rose from 20¼ to 22¼c. per lb.

House furnishings.—Sad irons rose from 78c. to 85c. per set.

Drugs and chemicals.—Carbolic acid continued high, being up to \$1.50 per lb., but was somewhat easier later. The demand for opium was light. Crude glycerine was upward.

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs were steady. Canadian hops were down to 14c. per lb. and demand was light. English hops declined from 30-35c. per lb. to 29-32c. The pulp and paper markets were somewhat easier. Pulp ground wood declined from \$17.00-18.00 to \$16.00-17.00 per ton. Newsprint declined 5c. per hundred. Raw rubber was steady.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:—

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Saeubeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	70	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3280	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(b)8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	63.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	.....	.....	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Economist*, London, April 10, 1915, reports as follows:—

During last month prices continued to rise, and our index number of prices at the end of March shows another large increase as compared with the previous month, bringing the percentage figure up to 150.2; the total figure of 3305 is the highest recorded since the year 1866. This time, however, foodstuffs have remained fairly steady, and the chief contributors to the rise have been textiles and minerals. . . . The only decline has taken place under the heading of cereals and meat, and is due entirely to a fall in the price of cereals, for meat is still rising. Both British and foreign wheat are about 1s. per quarter lower than a month ago. Large shipments are steadily arriving from America and Argentina, but buyers are only satisfying immediate requirements, and are postponing the replenishment of stocks in the hope of a more reasonable price level in the near future. Barley and oats are lower, and flour prices have been reduced slightly all round. Beef is unchanged as compared with a month ago, but mutton and pork have risen sharply. In the second group of foodstuffs the most prominent change is the rise in the price of tea. . . . The wool market is suffering from the continued scarcity of the raw material and prices are firm, at a higher level than a month ago. Jute, flax and hemp are higher. In the case of jute, the question of freight is still the chief factor in the market. In the mineral group the largest rise is in steam coal, which has been advancing steadily each week. . . . Stocks of lead are extremely small, and prices have been pushed up by the continued inquiry for this metal. Copper is also higher, but tin has fallen again to the price quoted at the end of January. The rise in the miscellaneous group is almost entirely due to indigo, which has risen from 3s. 3d. per lb. at the end of July, 1914, to 14s. 3d. per lb. at the end of last month. . . .

The *Statist*, London, April 10, 1915, continuing Mr. Sauerbeck's index number, reports an advance of three points, all groups being higher except vegetable food.

Bradstreet's, New York, April 10, 1915, reports its index number for April 1st as follows:—

Commodity prices, which receded somewhat in February, turned upward in March. War influences continue to play an important role in maintaining quotations at high levels, in some instances superinducing still higher figures than those heretofore prevailing. On the other hand the war has made for necessitous demands upon our stores, and on the other it has cut off or greatly curtailed shipments of certain commodities from over-sea countries. In consequence of this play and interplay of commodity factors, high prices rule, the situation in this respect being but slightly affected by purely domestic conditions, which, if anything, tend to bear lightly on the purse of the ultimate consumer. In any event, the ebb and flow of price movements is responsible for an index number of \$9.7753 as of the first of the current month, a number that is very close to the record established on August 15, 1914, almost directly after the outbreak of hostilities in

Europe. At the same time it exhibits a rise of 1.6 per cent over March 1; it reflects an advance of 11 per cent. over April 1, 1914, when the price situation was one of relative ease, with every surface prospect of becoming still easier. Eight of thirteen groups advanced during a month's time, while five fell. Breadstuffs, fruits, textiles, metals, oils, naval stores, building materials and the group covering chemicals and drugs went up. Of course, extraordinary European demands bolster prices for our cereals, and the uplift in exports of cotton, with sharply higher prices for Australian wool and advances in hemp, jute and flax, strength in which quarters is of a cumulative character, thanks to the influences of war, are the main factors responsible for dearer textiles. Metals were higher, chiefly on a sharp rise in tin, which article is scarce, owing to shipping restrictions growing out of the British embargo, while advances in copper as well as in lead accelerate the upward trend. Oils went up largely because of dearer linseed oil, exports being a helpful factor in this regard. Chemicals and drugs, sustained by extraordinarily high quotations for carbolic acid, have been further enhanced by advances in alum and caustic soda. Provisions, the group containing the most numerous and most generally used dietary articles, receded principally because of cheaper milk, bread, eggs, butter, beans and peas. Hides and leather fell on a sharp slump in the price of hides, and a drop in hops caused a setback in the miscellaneous group. Coal and coke dropped a little because of season changes in anthracite.

Dun's index number for April 1st advanced as a result of increases in breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, woollens, tin, tinplates, lead and copper, dyestuffs, while pork, eggs, hops, malt, hides, leather and coal were lower.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 42 foods, stood at 68.9 for April 24th as compared with an average of 66.7 for the month of March and 67.8 for the month of April.

The *Annalist* index number, representing the cost of 25 foodstuffs in the United States, stood at 154.94 for April 25th as compared with 152.40 at the end of March and 140.17 at the end of April, 1914.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in eggs. Butter, however, was upward in many cities on account of scarcity. Cheese was also advancing in many localities. Potatoes showed numerous declines. The summer decline in coal began in several cities.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will as in a family budget.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter per lb.	Mutton, hindqrtr. per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb	Rolled oats, per lb
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck per lb.			Fresh roasting per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz	Packed, per doz.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs	cts.	cts.	cts.
1— Sydney.....	23	18	16	18	20	20	23	6-16	20	27	25	10	33	40	..	24	1½	5½	4½	5
2— Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	8-15	20	25	..	8	30	35	..	20	3	5½	4½	5
3— Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	19	25	25	7	28	35	..	20	1½	4½	4½	6
4— Halifax.....	25	18	12	22	18	17	25	6-10	17	25	20	9	30	37	24	22	1½	4½	4½	6
5— Truro.....	24	18	15	20	18	20	25	10-18	17	25	..	8	..	37	22	..	1½	4½	4½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6— Charlottetown	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	6-7	18	18	..	7	26	34	20	18	2	4	4	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7— Moncton.....	24	14	14	..	20	16	24	8	18	25	..	7-8	30	35	22	..	1½	6	4½	5
8— St. John.....	25	12-16	12	20	18	18	25	5-6	20	25	..	8	32	38	25	25	1½	6	4½	5
9— Fredericton...	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	25	22	8	28	35	25	22	2	5	4½	6
10— Newcastle....	22	15	10	15	20	18	24	7	18	27	25	8	33	38	..	20	2	5	4½	6
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11— Quebec.....	18-20	17	16	18	18	18	20	9	23	25	..	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	5	5
12— Three Rivers.	20	15	12	18	15	15	30	8-25	18	25	20	8	36	38	20	20	2-4	4½	4	5
13— Sherbrooke....	23	15	15	..	15	16	23	8	17	20	..	8	30	40	22	..	1	4½	4½	5
14— Sorel.....	20	15	15	18	18	18	25	7	16	25	..	8	32	35	22	20	6	3½	4½	5
15— St. Hyacinthe.	18	12	15	18	15	14	20	6-15	15	2	..	8	..	35	..	20	6	3½	4	5
16— St. John.....	17	12	13	20	16	16	20	15	16	21	19	8	34	37	25	18	3	3½	4½	5
17— Montreal.....	20	12	15	15	16	15	24	8	20	25	..	10	30	37	20	18	1½-1½	4½	4	6½
18— Hull.....	18	13	13	20	15	16	20	8	18	23	18	8	37	34	20	18	3	7½	4½	6½

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1915.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering

statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together

representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 64.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	7	10	12	8½	7½	35	..	45	0.90	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	4.00 — 1
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	35	.75	10	10	..	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	18.00	12.00 — 2
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 2
6	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	40	40	.80	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.00	20	16.00	7.00 — 3
6	7	10	13	7½	7	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	6	14	12	7½	7	28	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	15.00	15.00 — 5
												7.50				20	18.00	12.00 — 5
																20	20.00	15.00 — 5
5	7	12	12	7½	6½	40	40	40	.75	10	10		5.75	5.75	3.50	20	6.00	5.00 — 6
6	7½	10	14	8	7½	40	50	40	.90	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00	4.50	22	8.00	7.00 — 7
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	.90	10	10	8.75	6.50	7.00	4.00	20	16.00	12.00 — 7
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	35	..	45	.75	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	4.00	20	12.00	9.00 — 8
																20	14.00	10.00 — 9
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	35	35	50	.60	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	12.50	8.00 — 10
5	7	12	15	7½	6½	30	30	40	.80	15	8	7.50	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	14.00	10.00 — 10
6	8	10	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.98	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	20.00	22.00 — 11
5	6	10	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.75	10	8	8.00	5.00	6.75	5.00	20	20.00	22.00 — 11
8	7	12	13	7½	7	40	40	40	.75	10	10	8.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	12.00	10.00 — 12
5	6	13	13	7½	7½	40	45	40	.70	10	8	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 12
6½	5	10	12½	7½	7½	30	50	30	.80	15	8	8.50	6.25	9.00	5.00	25	14.00	12.00 — 13
5	6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	.80	20	8	8.25	5.50	5.00	3.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 13
												8.75			3.50	20	18.00	13.00 — 14

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAP.

LOCALITY.		Beef.		lb.	lb.	Pork.		lb.	lb.	lb.	Eggs.		lb.	Butter.		Cheese.		Bread.		lb.	
		Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.		New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.		Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb.
Ontario—																					
19—	Ottawa	25	16	15	23	18	18	25	8	20	25	..	8	30	35	22	20	14-3	4 1/2	4 1/2	
20—	Brockville	22	18	12 1/2	20	18	18	23	9	18	20	..	8	35	38	23	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
21—	Kingston	25	15	15	20	18	17	20	15	17	20	..	8	35	38	20	20	3	4 1/2	4	
22—	Belleville	20	18	15	20	15	..	26	..	16	19	..	7	32	36	22	..	3	4	4	
23—	Peterborough	22	16	18	18	20	18	23	..	18	20	..	7	35	37	22	20	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	
24—	Orillia	25	15	15	15	17	..	25	10	13	25	..	8	35	40	22	..	2 1/2	4 1/2	4	
25—	Toronto	20	18	18	18	18	14	22	12	15	25	..	10	37	40	24	22	3	4	4 1/2	
26—	Niagara Falls	20	14	15	18	18	14	22	15	15	25	..	10	37	40	24	22	3	4	4 1/2	
27—	St. Catharines	25	18	20	23	23	20	25	16	20	25	..	8	33	40	25	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	
28—	St. Catharines	24	16	18	18	18	14	22	16	16	23	..	8	37	38	24	22	3	4 1/2	4	
28—	Hamilton	22	16	18	18	20	20	20	15	15	22	..	8	35	38	22	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	
29—	Brantford	25	16	18	22	20	20	20	15	18	30	..	7	35	38	22	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	
30—	Galt	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	20	..	7	32-33	38	23	17	1 1/2	4 1/2	4	
31—	Guelph	23	17	18	23	18	17	21	15	18	22	..	7	35	37	25	23	3	4 1/2	4	
32—	Berlin	22	17	18	23	18	18	23	15	17	18	..	8	32	34	22	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	
33—	Woodstock	24	16	18	23	18	14	22	16	16	23	..	8	37	38	24	22	3	4 1/2	4	
33—	Woodstock	25	14	16	20	20	20	23	10	18	20	..	7	..	36	25	25	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	
34—	Stratford	23	16	17	18	20	20	17	16	15	20	..	7	31	33	24	22	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	
35—	London	23	16	18	20	20	17	23	15	16	20	..	7	31	33	24	22	1 1/2	4	4 1/2	
35—	London	25	17	20	25	18	20	25	18	18	22	..	7	37	39	22	..	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
36—	St. Thomas	23	15	16	18	18	16	24	15	18	20	..	7	35	38	24	20	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	
37—	Chatham	22	16	20	20	18	15	22	12	16	20	..	8	35	38	22	22	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
38—	Windsor	25	18	20	18	20	15	22	15	15	20	..	10	32	35	24	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
39—	Owen Sound	23	15	18	18	16	16	22	12	17	20	..	7	33	35	22	..	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	
40—	Cobalt	25	18	19	22 1/2	21	18	23	16	18	35	33	12	..	38	21	..	3	4	4 1/2	
41—	Sault Ste Marie	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	12 1/2	16	25	25	10	28	35	25	24	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	
42—	Port Arthur	25	18	18	22	20	18	25	12 1/2	20	30	25	12	37 1/2	40	25	25	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	
43—	Fort William	25	18	20	22	20	18	25	12 1/2	20	30	25	12	37 1/2	40	25	25	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	
Manitoba—																					
44—	Winnipeg	27	15	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	25	25	10	30	38	23	22	1	6	4 1/2	
45—	Brandon	23	15	15	20	15	12 1/2	25	15	18	20	..	10	25	35 1/2	25	..	1 1/2	4	4	
Saskatchewan—																					
46—	Regina	28	15	18	24	15	15	30	18	15	20	15	10	35	40	25	..	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
47—	Prince Albert	22	15	15	22	15	15	25	17	18	17 1/2	..	10	40	40	25	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
48—	Moosejaw	25	18	18	20	22	18	30	8-15	18	20	..	11	35	40	25	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	
49—	Saskatoon	25	15	18	25	18	20	25	20	20	20	..	10	35	45	..	22 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Alberta—																					
50—	Medicine Hat	30	18	25	25	20	18	28	18	16	30	15	13	30	45	25	25	1 1/2	5 1/2	4	
51—	Calgary	20	12 1/2	18	20	16	15	22	12 1/2	15	25	20	10	..	42 1/2	30	25	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
52—	Edmonton	22	14	20	20	17	18	22	10	15	20	20	10	30	35	20	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
53—	Lethbridge	25	20	25	28	20	..	30	15	15	25	..	10	35	45	25	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	
British Columbia—																					
54—	Fernie	25	20	18	28	20	18	22	15	17 1/2	35	25	15	40	45	..	25	2	6 1/2	4 1/2	
55—	Nelson	25	17	16	25	20	18	28	15	20	25	..	12 1/2	37 1/2	45	25	25	1	6 1/2	5	
56—	New Westminster	28	20	18	20	20	35	20	15	15	30	..	10	33 1/2	35	30	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	
57—	Vancouver	25	15	20	25	18	16	25	15	15	30	..	10	33 1/2	35	30	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	
58—	Victoria	22	15	25	30	17	18	27	10	16	30	..	11	35	40	25	22	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	
59—	Nanaimo	25	20	25	30	25	20	27	10	15	30	..	11	35	40	30	30	1 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	
60—	Prince Rupert	30	25	25	25	25	20	25	12 1/2	18	35	..	20	..	40	25	25	1	6 1/2	4 1/2	

MODITIES, CANADA, APRIL, 1915.—Concluded.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 64.

Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'n g'n's quarter).		
			Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.	
6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	30	45	.80	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	-19
8	10	10	8	7½	40	35	40	.90	10	10	7.60	.....	6.00	5.00	20	14.00	10.00	-20
7	12½	12½	7½	6½	35	35	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	-21
7½	..	12½	7½	7	30	30	30	.65	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	18.00	15.00	..
7	12½	15	7½	7½	30	30	40	.59	10	10	7.50	5.75	6.50	3.60	20	12.00	10.00	-22
7	10	13	7½	7½	30	30	40	.55	10	8	6.50	5.50	5.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00	-24
7	12½	13	7½	6½	30	38	30	.75	10	8	8.60	5.50	9.00	6.00	20	18.00	12.00	-25
8	..	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.95	12½	10	6.25	5.00	f	f	20	15.00	12.00	-26
7	..	12	7½	7½	35	35	30	.90	10	7	7.25	4.75	.....	.....	18	20.00	15.00	..
7	12	13	7½	7½	40	46	35	.60	10	8	7.75	5.00	.....	.....	18	16.00	14.00	-27
6	..	12½	8½	7½	50	50	50	.65	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	17.00	12.00	-28
6	..	12½	8½	7½	45	30	45	.60	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.00	6.00	18	13.00	9.50	-29
7	10	12½	9½	8½	35	35	40	.60	10	8½	7.50	.....	10.00	7.50	18	10.00	8.00	-30
6	8	13	7½	7½	30	40	25	.50	10	8	8.60	6.00	8.50	5.50	20	12.00	8.00	-32
7	8	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.55	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-33
7	..	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	.50	10	10	7.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00	10.00	-34
7	..	15	8½	7½	35	35	45	.60	10	10	7.75	6.50	8.50	7.00	17	15.00	12.00	-35
6	12½	12½	8½	7½	30	30	35	.75	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.50	4.00	18	20.00	16.00	..
8	..	12½	8	7½	30	40	40	.90	10	9	7.75	6.00	f	1.25	18	12.00	8.00	-37
7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	12.00	-38
7	..	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.75	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00	-39
7	10	16	7½	7	35	35	40	1.10	10	10	9.50	.....	4.75	5.00	25	25.00	15.00	-40
8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.85	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	12.00	10.00	-41
7	10	15	7½	7½	30	30	35	1.10	10	10	7.60	6.00	4.00	2.50	25	15.00	8.00	-42
7	10	15	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.60	6.00	4.00	2.50	25	12.00	8.00	-43
5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	7.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00	-44
8½	12½	12½	8½	7½	40	40	45	1.20	13	12½	12.00	9.00	7.50	5.00	25	18.00	12.00	-45
8	12½	15	8½	8	45	45	50	1.65	15	15	13.25	8.40	.....	3.50	25	25.00	15.00	-46
8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35	35	1.35	10	8	13.50	10.50	7.00	3.00	25	20.00	15.00	-47
6	10	15	10	8½	45	45	40	1.75	15	15	13.50	8.00	.....	8.00	30	20.00	12.00	-48
10	15	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.25	20	15	13.00	9.00	7.00	6.00	30	20.00	12.00	-49
8	12½	12½	10	9½	40	40	30	1.80	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	20.00	12.50	-50
8	12½	15	9½	8½	35	35	35	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00	-51
6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	.....	3.00	4.00	4.00	30	26.00	18.00	-52
10	15	15	8	8	40	50	40-50	1.75	20	15	.....	4.50	.....	3.00	35	15.00	10.00	-53
8½	15	15	8½	8½	40	50	37½	2.00	25	10	.....	3.75	.....	7.00	40	20.00	12.00	..
8½	15	12½	9½	8	35	50	30-60	2.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	20.00	15.00	-55
7	12½	12½	8½	7½	35	40	35	1.00	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.00	35	15.00	10.00	-56
6	12½	11	7½	7½	35	35	35	.95	10	6	.....	6.50	.....	3.00	30	16.00	12.00	-57
6	11	12½	10	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	8	.....	7.50	.....	3.50	35	35.00	18.00	-58
7	12½	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	7.00	.....	.....	30	15.00	12.00	-59
8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	50	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	7.50	.....	.....	35	25.00	20.00	-60

\$ Delivery extra. e. Lignite. f. Natural gas. g. per bag of 100 lbs. h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc. Millwood, mixed hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord. j. Slabs, 1-3 cord. k. Lower price to Coal Company employees only; run of mines coal, \$2.75 to \$8.75.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak advanced in price at Truro, N.S., and Orillia, Ont., but declined at Sorel, Que., Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask. Round steak advanced at Truro, N.S., Edmonton, Alberta, and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Sorel, Que., at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont. Rib roast advanced at Truro, N.S., Orillia, Ont., Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster, B.C., but declined at Belleville, London and St. Thomas, Ont. Medium shoulder roast was higher at Truro, N.S., Orillia, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., but was lower at Berlin, London and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Regina, Sask.

Veal.—Veal advanced in price at Truro, N.S., St. Hyacinthe, Que., Berlin, Ont., Regina, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C., but declined at Sorel and St. John's, Que., at Brockville, Belleville and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C.

Mutton.—Mutton was higher at Belleville, Guelph and London, Ont., at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Alberta, at Fernie, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C. At Sorel, Que., and at Orillia, Ont., the price was lower. Scarcity was reported at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Victoria, B.C.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork and pork chops were higher in price at Orillia, Ont., Lethbridge, Alberta, at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but were lower at St. Catharines and Stratford, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask. Roast pork was higher at St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont., and lower at Truro, N.S., Hull, Que., and Regina, Sask. Pork chops were lower at London, Ont. Salt pork was higher at Truro, N.S., and lower at Stratford, Ont.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon advanced in price at Brockville and Owen Sound, Ont., but declined at St. John's, Que., Belleville and Guelph, Ont., Regina and Moose Jaw, Sask.

Fish.—Fresh fish prices were higher at St. John's, Que., Brantford, Berlin,

Woodstock, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Regina and Prince Albert, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alberta. Prices were lower at Sydney, N.S., and at St. Hyacinthe, Que. Salt herring advanced at Ottawa and Stratford, Ont., but declined at Halifax, N.S., and Orillia, Ont. Canned salmon was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., but lower at New Westminster, B.C.

Lard.—The price was higher at Vancouver and Fernie, B.C., but lower at Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., at Belleville, Stratford and St. Thomas, Ont.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced at Chatham, Ont., Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C. The price of fresh eggs was lower in 45 of the cities. Packed eggs also declined in twelve cities. At Toronto, Ont., the supply was reported very large and as prices were low eggs were said to be used instead of meat to a great extent.

Milk.—Prices declined at Three Rivers, Que., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Butter.—Dairy butter advanced in eighteen of the cities and declined in nine. Creamery butter advanced in eighteen of the cities and declined in eleven. Scarcity was reported at Moncton, N.B. At Berlin, Ont., the advance was due to the high cost of feed. At Regina, Sask., great scarcity was reported as shipments from New Zealand were not available on account of the high cost of insurance and freight during the war.

Cheese.—Both old and new cheese advanced at St. John, N.B., Stratford, Ont., Nelson and Nanaimo, B.C. Old cheese was up at Truro, N.S., and Orillia, Ont. New cheese advanced at Sydney, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Guelph, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C. Old cheese declined at Vancouver, B.C., and new cheese declined at Windsor, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C.

Bread.—The price advanced at London, Ont., and Moose Jaw, Sask.

Flour.—Prices were lower at Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Que., Woodstock, St.

Thomas and Chatham, Ont., at Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alberta, and at Victoria, B.C. The price advanced at Sorel, Que., Port Arthur, Ont., Moose Jaw, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C.

Rolled Oats advanced at Sorel, Que., Owen Sound, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Brockville, Ont.

Rice was higher at London, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C.

Tapioca was higher at Vancouver, B.C.

Canned vegetables.—Tomatoes, peas and corn were lower at Sorel, Que.

Beans advanced at Westville, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., Owen Sound, Ont., Regina, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C.

Evaporated apples advanced at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Prunes advanced at Moncton, N.B., Brockville and Berlin, Ont., Regina, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar advanced at Sorel and Montreal, Que., at Stratford, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C. The price was lower at Moncton and St. John, N.B., and at Victoria, B.C. Yellow sugar was higher at Montreal, Que., at Stratford and Fort William, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta, but was lower at Moncton and Newcastle, N.B.,

at Brockville, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Victoria, B.C.

Tea.—Prices were quoted higher at Regina and Moose Jaw, Sask., and at Nelson, B.C.

Coffee was quoted higher at Regina, Sask.

Potatoes.—The price advanced at Sorel, Que., Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C., but was lower in eighteen of the cities.

Vinegar was unchanged.

Starch was higher at London, Ont., and Regina, Sask., but lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was lower at Ottawa, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Bituminous coal was lower at Ottawa and Orillia, Ont. At Vancouver, B.C., the price was higher and also at Edmonton, Alberta, owing to the greater cost of cartage on account of bad roads.

Wood.—Soft wood was lower at Peterboro, Ont., as mills had resumed operations. The price was also lower at Regina, Sask.

Coal oil was lower at Victoria and Prince Rupert, B.C.

Rentals.—At New Westminster, B.C., at St. Thomas, Ont., and also at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where many families had left the city, rents were lower.

Building Operations in Canada During 1914.—Correction.

IN the table published at page 1203 of the April issue of the *Labour Gazette*, giving comparative totals by provinces for 86 localities for 1914 and 1913 respectively, the figures given for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec for 1913, viz., \$493,889, \$1,053,270, and \$12,759,021 are incorrect and should read as follows: Nova Scotia \$1,673,954, New Brunswick \$2,592,780, and Quebec \$37,380,231. As a result of these corrections the decrease in building operations for these provinces will be: Nova Scotia \$410,761, New Brunswick \$1,740,125,

and Quebec \$11,419,538, thus making the total decrease for the nine provinces \$64,008,654, or 37.5 per cent. The table in corrected form is given below:

	1914.	1913.	Decrease (—)
Nova Scotia (4 localities)	1,263,193	1,673,954	— 410,761
Prince Edward Island (1 locality)	39,000	230,400	— 191,400
New Brunswick (2 localities)	852,655	2,592,780	— 1,740,125
Quebec (10 localities)	25,960,693	37,380,231	— 11,419,538
Ontario (33 localities)	41,667,308	54,583,003	— 12,915,695
Manitoba (4 localities)	13,380,367	20,366,324	— 6,985,957
Saskatchewan (8 localities)	3,422,801	11,395,482	— 7,972,681
Alberta (12 localities)	10,680,723	22,874,074	— 12,193,351
British Columbia (12 localities)	9,327,823	19,506,969	— 10,179,146
Total (86 localities)	106,594,563	170,603,217	— 64,008,654 Per cent. 37.5

**FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH
OF APRIL, 1915.**

DURING the month of April the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 10 contracts awarded by various departments of the Government. Of these, 7 were awarded by the Department of Public Works and three by the Department of Railways and Canals. Of the above 10 contracts there were two which contained a fair wage schedule. These contracts were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals. In the 8 other contracts no fair wage schedules were inserted, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the payment of the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

The contracts containing a fair wages schedule were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of a highway swing bridge over the Trent Canal at Lindsay, in the Province of Ontario. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of the City of Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, April 26, 1915. Amount, \$9,246.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Rivet heaters.....	\$0.35 per hour.
Structural steel workers.....	0.35 "
Labourers.....	0.20 "
Carpenters.....	0.25 "
Machinists.....	0.30 "
Hoisting engine drivers.....	0.35 "
Blacksmiths.....	0.30 "
Electricians.....	0.30 "
Painters.....	0.25 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.30 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	0.45 "

Full days pay for 9 hours work on Saturday.

Removal, by dredging, of the slide in the Welland Canal, about half a mile north of the Air Line Railway Bridge Crossing, to the lines and levels laid out by the Engineer, including disposal at the regular dumping ground for this purpose, east of the eastern breakwater at Port Colborne, or at any other suitable dumping ground at that place, as the Engineer may direct. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, of Midland, County of Simcoe, Ont. Date of contract, April 14, 1915. Amount of contract, \$0.37 per cubic yard.

Class of labour.	Rate of wages.
Dredge engineers.....	\$125.00 per month and board, 12 hrs. p.day
Dredge cranemen.....	100.00 " " "
Tug captains.....	90.00 " " "
Marine engineers.....	80.00 " " "
Marine firemen.....	40.00 " " "
Deckhands.....	40.00 " " "
Cooks.....	40.00 " " "
Scowmen.....	45.00 " " "
Labourers.....	2.00 per day of 10 hours.

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clause providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or a case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current rates fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and to persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any moneys owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clause were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Post Office and Customs Fittings in Public Building, Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractor, Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 23, 1915. Amount, \$1,835.

Post Office and Customs Fittings in Public Building, Virden, Man. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, April 6, 1915. Amount, \$1,660.

Interior Fittings in Customs Examining Warehouse, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, April 6, 1915. Amount, \$6,950.

Fittings in Post Office, Lakefield, Ont. Name of contractor, The Walker Bin and Store Fixture Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, April 7, 1915. Amount, \$1,335.

Customs Interior Fittings in Public Building, Orillia, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, April 9, 1915. Amount, \$979.

Post Office and Customs Fittings in Public Building, Milverton, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, April 12, 1915. Amount, \$1,100.

Post Office and Customs Fittings in Public Building, Elmira, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 28, 1915. Amount, \$1,415.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Supply and Installation, Complete, of a Shaving Exhaust System for the Planing Mill and Cabinet Shop of the Inter-

colonial Railway at Moncton, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, Sumner Company, of Moncton, New Brunswick. Date of contract, April 14, 1915. Amount, \$5,815.

General Clauses.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of March, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 603.7
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	63.7
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	499.6
Making and repairing Post Office Scales....	293.4
Supplying New Mail Bags.....	16,809.1
Repairing Mail Bags.....	2,097.3
Supplying Mail Bag Fittings.....	175.6
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	115.3
Making and supplying street letter boxes, railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing Portable Steel Boxes.....	1,311.0
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	1,766.74

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

DURING April agreements were reached by employing printers of Ottawa and the Publishers' Association of Ottawa with the Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 5 of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, by which the old agreements between the above mentioned organizations, which expired April 17, 1915, were renewed; that with the employing printers for a period of one year, and that with the Publishers' Association to extend indefinitely, subject to cancellation on sixty days' notice by either side.

The memorandum of agreement in each case, together with the agreement renewed, is given below.

Renewal Agreement.

Memorandum of agreement made this twentieth day of April, 1915, between employing printers of the City of Ottawa and Pressmen and Assistants'

Union No. 5, I.P.P. & A. U., do hereby agree to extend for a period of one year the present existing agreement, which expired on April 17, 1915.

Signed on behalf of the Union:

W. K. DUFFEY,
President.

ALFRED J. LARDEN,
Secretary.

W. ALEX. VICKERY,
Represented the I.P.P. & A.U.

Old Agreement.

It is agreed by and between the Ottawa Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, and the Employing Printers of Ottawa that the following scale of wages shall be paid for a week of 48 hours. This agreement to remain in force between April 18, 1910, and April 17, 1915.

	1st. Year	2nd. Year	3rd. Year	4th. Year	5th. Year
Cylinder pressmen.....	\$17.50	\$15.50	\$18.00	\$18.50	\$19.00
Pressmen on 1 cylinder and 3 platens.....	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.00	19.00
Platen pressmen	15.00	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50
Cylinder feeder.....	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	10.00
Pony feeders	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	8.00

Night shifts to receive time and one-fourth on day scale.

Provided, that feeders, cylinder and platen pressmen apprentices qualifying for the above scale must have served four years on presses.

Overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and one-third until 12 p.m.; time and one-half after 12 p.m.; double time for Sundays and legal holidays. Provided, that cylinder and platen press apprentice pressmen shall receive not less than the scale provided for cylinder feeders.

Should there be any misunderstanding as to the meaning of this agreement, the question at issue must be settled by arbitration, the Arbitration Board to consist of one member appointed by the Union, the other by the Employer; these two to choose a third. An award by these three shall be binding on all parties concerned.

F. THOMAS,
President No. 5.

ALFRED J. LARDEN,
Secretary No. 5.

JOHN CHARTERS,
Behalf of International Union.

Renewal Agreement.

Memorandum of agreement made this twentieth day of April, 1915, between the Publishers' Association of the City of Ottawa and Pressmen's and Assistants' Union No. 5, I.P.P. & A.U., do hereby agree to extend indefinitely the

present existing agreement, which expires on April 17, 1915, subject to cancellation on sixty days' notice by either side.

Signed on behalf of the Union:

W. K. DUFFEY,
President.

ALFRED J. LARDEN,
Secretary.

W. ALEX. VICKERY,
Representing the I.P.P. & A.U.

Old Agreement.

It is agreed by and between the Ottawa Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America and the Publishers' Association of Ottawa that the following scale of wages and conditions shall continue in force on morning and evening newspapers from the fourth April, 1910, to the third April, 1915.

Web Press Scale.

(1) Pressmen in charge of press shall receive \$17.50 per week from April 4, 1910, to April 3, 1911; \$18.00 per week from April 4, 1911, until April 3, 1912; \$18.50 per week from April 4, 1912, to April 3, 1913; \$19.00 per week from April 4, 1913, until April 3, 1914; \$20.00 per week from April 4, 1914, until April 3, 1915.

(2) The first assistant in pressroom shall receive \$11.00 per week from April 4, 1910, until April 3, 1911; \$11.50 per week from April 4, 1911, until April 3, 1912; \$12.00 per week from April 4, 1912, until April 3, 1913; \$12.50 per week from April 4, 1913, until April 3, 1914; \$13.00 per week from April 4, 1914, until April 3, 1915.

(3) The second assistant in pressroom shall receive \$7.00 per week from April 4, 1910, until April 3, 1911; \$7.50 per week from April 4, 1911, until April 3, 1912; \$8.00 per week from April 4, 1912,

until April 3, 1913; \$8.50 per week from April 4, 1913, until April 3, 1914; \$9.00 per week from April 4, 1914, until April 3, 1915.

(4) Web press assistants, to qualify for the above scale, must have served four years at web press work, and a newspaper is not obliged to pay the scale to assistants who are not so qualified.

(5) It is agreed that the present conditions as to hours of work and as to present arrangement of work existing on the various editions of The Citizen, The Free Press and The Journal are to continue as long as the total hours do not exceed forty-eight per week, and that the same staffs does not work on both night and day shift.

(6) Overtime to be time and one-third.

(7) Should there be any misunderstanding as to the meaning of this agreement the question at issue must be settled by arbitration; the Arbitration Board to consist of one member appointed by the union, the other by the employer; these two to choose a third. An award by these three shall be binding on all parties concerned.

F. THOMAS,
President No. 5.

ALFRED J. LARDEN,
Secretary No. 5.

JOHN CHARTERS,
Behalf International Union.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1915.

FIVE new disputes were reported to the Department during April, this being one less than during March, and one more than during the month of April, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during April.

Number and magnitude.—Thirteen strikes were reported in existence in Canada during April, this being one more than during the previous month and three more than in April, 1914. Thirty firms and 446 employees were involved in the disputes of the month, including 13 firms and 166 employees concerned in the new disputes.

Time losses in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during April was approximately 7,870 working days, as compared with 23,574 working days lost in March, and 25,575 days lost in April, 1914.

Trades affected by new disputes. — The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Metal	2	62
Textile... ..	1	21
Clothing... ..	1	28
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	1	55
Total.....	5	166

Localities affected by new disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month occurred in Quebec, three took place in Ontario, and one in British Columbia.

Causes of new disputes.—One of the new disputes of the month was for increased wages; another was against a reduction in wages; a third was because of a disagreement between the manager and workman of the company affected as to the quantity of work produced. The fourth dispute occurred as a result of several demands by the strikers, namely regular hours, Saturday afternoons off, all work to be piece work, an increase in wages for finishers and pressers, and for a union shop. The fifth strike was a sympathetic one.

Result of disputes.—Seven of the 13 disputes of the month were settled at the end of April. These included job printers at Edmonton; machinists, Amherst; cooks and waiters, Winnipeg; wire cloth makers, Ottawa; bag makers, Berlin; cloak and suit makers, Vancouver, and bakers at Toronto.

Disputes beginning before April.

Trade disputes existing April 30 and continued from earlier months were as follows: Moulders, Smith's Falls and Owen Sound; sheet metal workers at Toronto; plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria; plasterers and plasterers' labourers, Toronto; and brewery workers at Montreal.

With the exception of the sheet metal workers' strike in Toronto, where the number receiving strike pay was reduced from 50 to 40, conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month, in regard to all of the above strikes.

Machinists, Amherst.—On May 11, 1914, a strike occurred in Amherst, involving the Canada Car and Foundry Company and 41 of its employees. The cause of the dispute was a reduction by 1 to 3 cents per hour in wages. From time to time during the past year the number of men receiving strike pay gradually became less until finally the number was reduced to one man. While no formal settlement of the dispute was reached by the end of the month, several of the strikers had enlisted, others had sought work elsewhere, and the union had discontinued strike pay. The dispute will therefore not appear again in the strike table.

Job printers, Edmonton, Alta.—Twenty-one employees employed by seven printing establishments in the city of Edmonton struck work on March 3 because their employers would not agree to a new agreement presented by the union. A new agreement was signed on April 22 by the job printers granting all demands, the wage increase to take effect from November 1, 1915.

Cooks and waiters, Winnipeg.—As

the result of the dismissal of nine white men and the employing of Chinese to take their places at the Queen's cafeteria at Winnipeg, a strike occurred on March 22. At the commencement of the trouble the union posted some of the members outside the cafeteria with a view to discouraging people from patronizing the establishment. This led the proprietors to seek an injunction against the union for interfering with prospective custom. The court upheld the case of the applicants. On April 8 the dispute was brought to a close by the cafeteria engaging women members of the union at union rates of wages to take the places of the strikers.

Disputes beginning during April.

Five new disputes occurred during the month of April, including iron workers and boiler makers at Montreal; wire cloth makers, Ottawa; bag makers, Berlin; cloak and suit makers at Toronto, and bakers at Toronto.

Iron workers, Montreal.—Between 40 and 50 men, members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers went on strike April 23. The men were engaged in the erection of three large oil storage tanks on the Tarte pier and went out, it is understood, in sympathy with a strike of employees of the same company at certain points in the United States over the "open shop" question. The strike remained unsettled at the end of April.

Wire cloth makers, Ottawa.—On April 26, 17 wire cloth makers in the employ of the Capital Wire Cloth and Manufacturing Company of Ottawa, struck work because of a disagreement between the manager and workmen as to the quantity of work produced. Conferences were held, as a result of which the men returned to work on April 28, with the assurance that there would be less criticism in the future.

Bag makers, Berlin.—Bag makers to the number of 21 employed by the Berlin Trunk and Bag Company struck work on April 21. The company had engaged these men to sew grain bags on

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. NO. 130.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees involved.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE APRIL.											
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.....	Amherst, N.S.....	Against reduction in wages....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	May 11, 1914	April 30, 1915	No formal settlement, but a number of men enlisted and others sought work elsewhere. Strike pay by union was discontinued. Unsettled at end of month.
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" " "	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	" 1	" 1	"
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	" " "	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	" 6	"
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional — between carpenters and sheet metal workers.....	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	June 25	" 25	"
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Against reduction in wages....	5	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 16	" 16	"
Plasterers and plasterers' labourers...	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of particular persons and for recognition of union.....	1	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 17	" 17	"
<i>Printing—</i> Job printers.....	Edmonton, Alta....	Employers would not agree to a new agreement presented by union.....	7	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	" 3	April 22	Employers signed agreement granting demands. Wage increase to become effective November 1.
<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i> Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of union.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	" 15	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Cook and waiters...	Winnipeg, Man....	Against the dismissal of white men and employment of Chinese to take their places.	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 22	April 8	Places filled by women, members of the union, at union rate of wages

<i>Metal</i> — Iron workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	In sympathy with members of International Brotherhood of Ironworkers on strike in the United States.....	1	45	.....	April 23	Unsettled at end of month.
Wire cloth makers...	Ottawa, Ont.....	Disagreement between manager and foreman as to quantity of work produced.....	1	17	.....	" 26 April 28	Compromise effected and strikers returned to work.
<i>Textile</i> — B-g makers.....	Berlin, Ont. A.....	For increased wages.....	1	21	.....	" 21 "	Some returned to work ; others places filled.
<i>Clothing</i> — Clock and suit makers.....	Vancouver, B.C....	Strikers demanded regular hours, Saturday afternoons off, all work to be piece work, finishers and pressers wages to be raised and a union shop to be organized..	1	9	19	" 9 "	Agreement signed granting all demands.
<i>Food and tobacco</i> Bakers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages.....	9	55	.....	" 8 "	Several firms reduced wage scale by \$2.00. Others continued to pay full rates pending new agreement.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

a Government contract, stating that they would pay the men at a fair rate per hundred bags. About April 21, the men enquired of the company the amount they were to receive for their work and were told that they would receive 30 cents per hundred bags. The men were not satisfied with this offer and quit work. The firm then offered 40 cents per hundred bags, but this also the men refused, stating that they would work for 60 cents per hundred. The men remained on strike until April 27, when after negotiations had been carried on it was decided that the men would return and receive 48 cents per hundred. It was found that the men were able to sew from 350 to 550 bags per day.

Cloak and suit makers, Vancouver.—On April 9, the employees of a firm of cloak and suit makers, to the number of 28, came out on strike. They demanded regular hours of labour, all branches of work to be piece work, Saturday afternoons off, the prices of fin-

ishers and pressers to be raised, and the establishment to be a union shop. After remaining on strike for about eight days an agreement embodying the above demands was signed by the employer and four of the employees, the latter representing the whole of the employees. The men returned to work April 19.

Bakers, Toronto.—On April 8, Jewish bakers to the number of 55 went on strike at Toronto, nine firms being involved. The Jewish Master Bakers' Association attempted to cut down wages by from \$2 to \$4 per week. Wages for foremen and skilled labourers ranged from \$20 to \$22, and down to \$14 and \$16 for third hands and helpers, with an eight hour day. Several firms succeeded in reducing the wages by \$2, but the others agreed to pay the full rate pending the expiry of the old agreement at the end of May and the settlement of a new agreement. The men returned to work April 14, after being out five days.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 46 workpeople were killed and 201 injured during the month of April, 1915. The record for the month of March was 38 killed and 180 injured, while the record for the month of April, 1914, was 72 killed and 285 injured. Comparing the record for April, 1915, with that for March, it is found that there was an increase of 8 in the number of workmen killed and that there were 21 more injured during April. A

comparison of the latter month with that for April, 1914, shows there to have been 26 fewer workmen killed and 84 fewer injured in 1915 than in 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	12	6	18
Lumbering.....	5	4	8
Mining.....	9	26	33
Building Trades.....	4	11	15
Metal Trades.....	6	47	53
Woodworking Trades.....		4	4
Textile.....		1	1
Leather.....		2	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	3	44	47
Electric Railway Service...		2	2
Navigation.....	1	3	4
Miscellaneous.....	1	7	8
Public Employees.....		17	17
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	15	17
Unskilled Labour.....	3	11	14
Total.....	46	120	247

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Whitby, Ont.....	April 23	1	Horses ran away.
".....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 22	1	Horses ran away.
".....	Appleton, Ont.....	" 21	1	Runover by a seeding machine.
".....	Welsford, N.B.....	" 11	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
".....	Willow Bunch, Sask.....	" 11	2	Overcome by gas, while operating a private coal mine.
".....	Maryfield, Sask.....	" 20	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	River Canard, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from a barn.
".....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 27	1	Fell from hay loft.
".....	Aurora, Ont.....	" 25	1	Burned, endeavoring to save stock from burning barn.
Farm Laborer.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 22	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Locust Hill, Ont.....	" 26	1	Runover by a land roller.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Feller.....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 21	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 17	1	" " "
Oiler in rossing mill.....	Chatham, N.B.....	" 26	1	Clothing caught in shafting of machine.
Sawmill employee.....	St. John, N. B.....	" 26	1	Mangled by machinery.
River driver.....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 28	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miner.....	Rossland, B. C.....	" 2	1	Explosion of miss-fired charge.
Miner.....	Sheep Creek, B. C.....	" 9	1	Fell down slope of mine.
Mine electrician.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 26	1	Run over by mine car.
Miner.....	Sydney, N.S. (Reserve mine).....	" 1	2	Fall of rock.
Driver.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 12	1	Head crushed between stringer and car.
Quarry worker.....	Chambord, Que.....	" 27	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Driver.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 15	1	Crushed between mine cars.
<i>Building trades:—</i>				
Bricklayer.....	Earlscourt, Ont.....	28	7	1 Fell from a scaffold.
Stonecutter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Mangled by a stone planing machine.
Builder's Laborer.....	Sherbrooke, Ont.....	" 21	1	Fell from a scaffold.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	" " "
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Electrician.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 2	1	Electrocuted.
".....	".....	" 27	2	"
Steelworker.....	Rockland, Que.....	" 30	1	Fell under a moving car.
".....	Westville, N.S.....	" 16	1	Struck by a flying piece of metal.
Shipwright.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Struck by a street car.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Engineer.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed between a car and locomotive.
Fireman.....	Brooklin, Ont.....	" 21	1	Run over by locomotive.
Sectionman.....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 15	1	Runover by cars.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 23	1	Fell into hold of steamer.
<i>Miscellaneous transport:</i>				
Cab driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Fell from seat of cab.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades:—</i>				
Employees of Gas Mfg. plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	2	Overcome by gas fumes.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Laborers.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	2	Buried in cave-in of sewer.
Laborers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Buried in cave-in of sewer.

THE official statements given below with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, and patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise indicated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

During the month of March, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY								Total British Subjects.	
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.			
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
March.....	1,706	7,973	9	96	207	1,735	73	376	1,895	10,180

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	March, 1915.		March, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	9	2,078.00	4	813.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	39	5,555.26	19	2,614.60
British Columbia sales	6	2,106.00	4	40.00
Homesteads.....	2,272	389,237.07	5,023	856,260.11
License of occupation.....			1	
Military homesteads.....			1	320.00
Military bounty grants.....			3	481.00
Mining lands sales.....			1	48.65
Mineral rights (322 acres).....	1			
North West half-breed grants.....	1	160.00	1	160.00
Pre-emption sales.....	149	23,755.58	128	20,334.94
Purchased homesteads.....	63	9,967.92	156	24,754.42
Quit claim, special grants (381.90 acres).....	5		1	
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	5	2,724.00	13	4,777.67
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.....			1	1.77
Canadian Northern Branch Lines Co.....			1	2.80
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	2	800.00	2	480.00
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	47	397.51	5	71.12
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....			2	.82
Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....	7	108.09		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	5	30.36		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	10	1,579.68	14	2,943.10
Sales.....	105	6,582.79	46	5,190.36
School lands sales.....	34	3,181.91	24	2,164.15
Special grants.....	16	790.36	21	7,793.53
Yukon territory sales.....			1	
Total.....	2,776	449,054.53	5,472	923,252.04

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....			51	82				
Brandon.....	5	2						
Calgary.....					52	84		
Dauphin.....	155	63						
Edmonton.....					355	438		
Estevan.....			8	1				
Grand Prairie.....					80	78		
Humboldt.....			62	52				
Kamloops.....							30	41
Lethbridge.....					5	15		
Maple Creek.....			27	134				
Medicine Hat.....					16	74		
Moose Jaw.....			51	82				
New Westminster.....							15	10
Peace River.....					52	178		
Prince Albert.....			102	188				
Regina.....			5	11				
Red Deer.....					64	47		
Revelstoke.....							16	
Saskatoon.....			32	64				
Swift Current.....			21	99				
Weyburn.....			20	43				
Winnipeg.....	213	156						
Yorkton.....			37	40				
Total	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51

Number of entries for March, 1914..... 1982
 Number of entries for March, 1915..... 1414

Net decrease for March, 1915..... 568

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	727	559	1036	1998	1295	1991	125	170

Net decrease for three months -1,535.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	10	37	46	5	93
" Quebec.....	2	10	23	1	36
" Nova Scotia.....	2	6	9	3	20
" New Brunswick.....	1	3	5	.....	9
" Prince Edward Island.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
" Manitoba.....	70	6	8	2	86
" Saskatchewan.....	.....	21	2	.....	23
" Alberta.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27
" British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Persons who had previous entry.....	53	80	130	7	270
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Americans.....	15	57	93	7	172
English.....	45	53	73	12	183
Scotch.....	17	13	12	2	44
Irish.....	3	11	7	2	23
French.....	.....	4	5	.....	9
Belgians.....	4	3	2	.....	9
Swiss.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Italians.....	.....	5	7	5	17
Roumanians.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	4	3	11	1	19
Austro-Hungarians.....	76	61	57	5	199
Hollanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	2	5	.....	8
Icelanders.....	9	1	1	.....	11
Swedes.....	3	5	14	1	23
Norwegians.....	3	10	25	1	39
Russians.....	10	21	18	.....	49
Turks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Jews.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Greeks.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
Brazilian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Spanish.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	333	416	604	51	1414

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,211.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING APRIL, 1915.

	APRIL, 1915.	APRIL, 1914.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	3,850	13,140	(-) 9,290
Halifax.....	131,100	183,425	(-) 52,325
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	26,750	72,300	(-) 45,550
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	78,894	340,947	(-) 262,053
Three Rivers.....	65,385	153,875	(-) 88,490
Maisonneuve.....	7,200	237,000	(-) 229,800
Montreal.....	973,891	2,205,970	(-) 1,232,079
Westmount.....	40,100	99,730	(-) 59,630
Outremount.....	22,000	217,300	(-) 195,300
Longueuil.....	Nil.	2,775	(-) 2,775
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	185,125	710,725	(-) 525,600
Smith's Falls.....	400	16,900	(-) 16,500
Kingston.....	35,987	62,609	(-) 26,622
Belleville.....	6,450	19,300	(-) 12,850
Peterborough.....	14,400	98,015	(-) 83,615
Toronto.....	790,309	3,114,888	(-) 2,324,579
St. Catharines.....	34,396	58,057	(-) 23,661
Niagara Falls.....	12,200	30,500	(-) 18,300
Welland.....	10,452	98,124	(-) 87,672
Hamilton.....	195,000	951,000	(-) 756,000
Brantford.....	27,170	90,735	(-) 63,565
Paris.....	1,250	Nil.	(+) 1,250
Galt.....	20,325	45,020	(-) 24,695
Guelph.....	33,960	91,735	(-) 57,775
Berlin.....	57,825	129,385	(-) 62,560
Woodstock.....	13,270	30,452	(-) 17,182
Stratford.....	52,225	96,000	(-) 43,775
London.....	116,250	417,505	(-) 301,255
St. Thomas.....	24,315	74,315	(-) 50,000
Chatham.....	13,250	24,277	(-) 11,027
Windsor.....	84,450	156,900	(-) 72,450
Owen Sound.....	7,850	15,648	(-) 7,798
North Bay.....	20,815	50,250	(-) 29,435
Cobalt.....	1,100	4,000	(-) 2,900
Haileybury.....	300	150	(+) 150
Sudbury.....	32,460	208,200	(-) 175,740
Port Arthur.....	17,042	142,148	(-) 125,106
Port William.....	11,915	180,550	(-) 168,635
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	426,750	2,808,900	(-) 2,382,150
St. Boniface.....	31,935	70,915	(-) 38,980
Brandon.....	7,300	56,275	(-) 48,975
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	7,005	408,100	(-) 401,095
Moose Jaw.....	8,080	53,165	(-) 45,085
Prince Albert.....	1,188	133,200	(-) 132,012
Swift Current.....	330	27,940	(-) 27,610
Yorkton.....	20,775	6,225	(+) 14,550
Weyburn.....	3,675	127,650	(-) 123,975
Estevan.....	1,500	36,875	(-) 35,375
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	40,725	750,922	(-) 710,197
Medicine Hat.....	28,855	140,320	(-) 111,465
Lethbridge.....	4,910	16,040	(-) 11,130
Red Deer.....	100	4,600	(-) 4,500
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Kelowna.....	Nil.	5,000	(-) 5,000
Kamloops.....	200	13,790	(-) 13,590
New Westminster.....	4,400	23,140	(-) 18,740
Vancouver.....	31,754	251,166	(-) 222,412
North Vancouver.....	4,816	9,774	(-) 4,958
South Vancouver.....	18,330	35,958	(-) 17,628
Victoria.....	21,100	661,020	(-) 639,920
Oak Bay.....	850	57,016	(-) 56,166
Prince Rupert.....	4,250	31,320	(-) 27,070

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of April, 1915:

DOMINION REPORTS.

Railway Statistics.

Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1914. King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 261. Price, 15 cents.

THE Report on Railway Statistics shows that the railway mileage in operation in Canada on June 30, 1914, was 30,794.54, an increase of 1,491.01 miles over the preceding year. Including double tracks, yard tracks and sidings, the total mileage was 40,605. The capitalization of Canadian railways in operation was \$1,808,820,761 on June 30, 1914, an increase of \$276,990,069 compared with the preceding year. Adding railways under construction, the total capitalization was 1,962,128,070. The amount of dividends paid on stocks was \$30,434,601, an increase of \$3,101,228 as compared with 1913. The total cash aid given to railways during the year was \$16,106,319.32, of which \$15,583,059.32 was given by the Dominion and \$523,260.00 by the provinces.

Operating expenses in 1914 totalled \$178,975,258.90, a decrease of 1.69 per cent. compared with the previous year. On June 30, 1914, there were 159,142 employees of Canadian railways, who received in salaries and wages \$111,762,972.28. In the preceding year there were 178,652 employees receiving a total of \$115,749,825.10.

The statistics of accidents show that 565 persons were killed and 2,287 were injured through the movement of trains in 1914, compared with 710 persons killed and 2,966 persons injured in 1913. One passenger in every 1,868,091 was killed, and one in every 116,175 was injured.

Canal Statistics.

Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 109. Price, 10 cents.

The volume of traffic through all the canals of Canada during 1914 was 37,023,237 tons, a decrease of 15,030,676 tons compared with 1913. This decrease was almost wholly in the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and was very largely in the movement of iron ore from the head of Lake Superior to ports on Lake Erie. These figures include the aggregate of traffic which passed through all canals and involve a certain amount of duplication. The actual net tonnage was approximately 29,786,186 tons, of which 5,521,228 were Canadian and 24,264,958 were American. Of the commodities which were borne through the canals, 70.78 per cent. were products of the mines, 21.51 were agricultural products, 4.38 were products of forests, 3.29 were manufactures, and .04 per cent. were animal products.

Economic Mineral and Mining Industries.

Economic Minerals and Mining Industries of Canada Panama Pacific Edition. Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa. Pages, 78.

The Mines Branch of the Department of Mines has issued for the Panama Pacific Exhibition a descriptive publication dealing with the economic minerals and mining industries of Canada. The volume opens with a sketch of the economic geology of the Dominion. This is followed by detailed descriptions of the various metal or mineral products arranged in alphabetical order. The concluding portion of the volume contains mining statistics of the various provinces, mining laws and regulations, and miscellaneous information relating to the mining industry. The volume con-

tains nineteen photographs, and a mineral map of Canada.

Insurance Statistics.

Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 224. Price, 15 cents.

Statements received from fire insurance companies doing business in Canada show that the net cash received for premiums during 1914 amounted to \$27,546,880, of which sum \$5,063,750 was received by Canadian companies, \$13,710,942 by British companies, and \$8,772,188 by companies of the United States and other countries. The total amount received in 1913 was \$25,745,947. The net amount at risk increased from \$3,151,930,389 in 1913 to \$3,448,606,887 in 1914, and the amount paid for losses increased from \$14,003,759 to \$15,357,389.

In life insurance, the premiums of Canadian companies amounted to \$26,082,113, compared with \$24,784,163 in 1913, United States companies received premiums amounting to \$13,139,844, an increase of \$2,488,518 over the previous year, and British and colonial companies received \$1,907,767 in premiums, an increase of only \$2,281.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REPORT.

Agricultural Conditions in Prince Edward Island.

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year ended December 31, 1914. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1915. Pages, 90.

In the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island for 1914 an account is given of the work which has been carried out toward the extending and perfecting of the system of agricultural education. Short and long courses were held at Charlottetown and were well attended, but it became evident that any system of education

which would adequately meet the situation had to become a vital part of the public school curriculum. Steps have accordingly been taken, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Education and the Principal of the Prince of Wales College, to formulate plans for the teaching of nature study and agriculture in the schools. In order to introduce these subjects, five inspectors were appointed, and it is stated that the young pupils manifested a great interest in their new work. The greatest difficulty is the lack of properly trained teachers for this work, but it is gradually being overcome. The organization of Women's Institutes, now about completed, is also being brought into the educational system. An appreciative reference is made to the work of representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which has been especially productive of good results in the poultry branch. A hopeful view is taken of the prospects of the fox-breeding industry, and it is pointed out that while in 1913 only 46½ per cent. of the vixens brought young to maturity, in 1914 55½ per cent. successfully reared their young.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Industrial Conditions in Québec.

General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1914. Quebec: King's Printer, 1914. Pages, 154.

The Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1914, contains chapters on Trade Disputes, Inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings, and Provincial Employment Bureaus. The chapter on Trade Disputes deals with a strike of boot and shoe workers at Quebec during the first six weeks of 1914, and a claim for an increase in wages made by a shoe laster, which was referred to arbitrators, of whom the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration was one, and

was subsequently withdrawn on their recommendation.

In the chapter on the Inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings, the Chief Inspector refers in his report to an act relating to stationary engineers and an amendment to the Public Buildings Act for the safety of theatre employees, which were passed at the previous session of the Quebec Legislature. Progress is reported in connection with the employment of young boys and girls. It is recommended that the limitation of working hours for women, girls and boys to 55 per week in cotton mills be extended to weaving mills of all kinds, and to mechanical laundries. Reference is made to occupational diseases and to the protection afforded to workmen in unhealthy trades in other countries. In the Montreal, Eastern Townships and Quebec divisions there were made 4,882 boiler inspections, which included nearly all the boilers not inspected by the insurance companies.

With regard to employment bureaus it is stated that the owners of most of the private bureaus have closed their doors on account of the municipal taxes and the fee imposed by the Dominion Government on the registration of immigrant workmen. The opinion is expressed that the time is probably more favourable than ever for the Federal Government to assume control and establish employment bureaus for immigrants, thereby putting an end to the enticing of the many immigrants, who have seised the provincial bureaus, for whom nothing could be done as they were not British subjects.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Work of the Bureau of Labour.

Fifteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 63.

The Report of the Bureau of Labour for 1914 shows a steady increase in the work of the Bureau. In the six free

employment offices operated by the Bureau at Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Berlin and Waterloo, there were 4,364 male and 246 female applicants for work, and applications from employers for 1,853 males and 304 females. Situations were found for 1,933 persons, of whom 1,750 were men. There was an increase in the number of returns made by municipal clerks from 815 for the year 1912 to 826 for 1913. The statistical tables show 26,253 new buildings erected in 1913 at a cost of \$68,824,692, an expenditure of \$10,685,757 on permanent improvements, and \$4,568,998 on sanitation. Returns were received from 243 municipalities with regard to public utilities owned and operated by them. The capitalization of these amounted to \$54,811,174. Schedules were received from 515 local branches of trade unions, as compared with 491 in the previous year, but it is stated that the returns are still incomplete. Returns were received from 953 manufacturers, compared with 911 in the year before. Of these, the figures from 103 establishments were too incomplete for tabulation, leaving 850 establishments employing 67,106 persons. The aggregate number of days in operation in these factories was 234,504, as compared with 235,000 in the previous year. The product was \$175,657,467 as against \$156,712,991. The wages were \$34,681,997, a decrease of over three million dollars. The average wage rate per year was \$530.01, and per day \$1.92 as compared with \$532.70 and \$1.81 respectively.

The Report also contains chapters on labour legislation, trade disputes, legal decisions, labour organizations, changes in wages and hours, and co-operative societies.

Department of Education.

Report of the Minister of Education, Province of Ontario, for the year 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 791.

The Report of the Department of Education of Ontario for 1914 shows that satisfactory progress has been

made in the primary and secondary schools of the province. The scale of teachers' salaries continued to rise. During the past five years the expenditure on teachers' salaries has increased by \$2,004,684, or 43 per cent., and the total cost of primary education has advanced 55 per cent. The number of male teachers increased from 1,511 in 1912 to 1,600 in 1913. In these years the school attendance increased from 467,022 to 480,243. The average daily attendance in public and separate schools increased from 291,210 to 305,640, and in number of pupils in collegiate institutes and high schools increased from 32,273 to 33,746.

Mining Accidents.

Bulletin No. 23, the Bureau of Mines. Report on the Mining Accidents in Ontario in 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 63.

A Bulletin issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines states that there were 58 fatalities in the mines, metallurgical works and quarries of Ontario during 1914, as compared with 64 in 1913. Owing to the decrease in the number of employees, however, the rate per thousand was practically the same, being 4.0 as compared with 3.93. A detailed account is given of each fatal accident. The bulletin also contains the text of an amendment to the Mining Act with reference to cages and skips used for carrying men, which came into force on January 1, 1915, and an extract from a circular issued by the United States Bureau of Mines on "Safety in Tunneling," giving instructions of what to avoid in the care and use of explosives.

BRITISH REPORT.

Emigration.

Report on the Emigrants' Information Office for the year ended December 31, 1914. London: Wyman & Sons, 1915. Pages, 23. Price, 2½d.

The British emigration returns for 1914 show a decrease in emigration amounting to 175,256 compared with the

previous year, the figures being 389,394 in 1913 and 214,138 in 1914, representing a decrease of 45 per cent. At the same time there was an increase in the number of immigrants arriving at British ports from 85,709 in 1913 to 104,995 in 1914. The largest decrease in emigration was among those bound for British North America, whose numbers declined 59.0 per cent from 190,854 to 78,305. The total number of passengers outward bound who were British subjects declined from 469,640 to 292,796, and the number of British passengers inward bound increased from 227,643 to 229,286.

UNITED STATES REPORT.

Lead Poisoning.

Lead Poisoning in the Manufacture of Storage Batteries. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 165. Washington, 1915. Pages, 38.

A Bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics on lead poisoning in the manufacture of storage batteries describes the processes in the making of these batteries, hygienic conditions, duration of employment, and number of cases in five large factories and types of lead poisoning. In two appendices there are given the regulations in Great Britain for the manufacture of electric accumulators, and the general provisions of the French law. A number of photographs are given showing how the dangers connected with this industry are avoided.

It is stated that by using proper precautions the amount of lead poisoning in factories of this kind has been greatly reduced by German and British employers. In the largest German factory the rate of poisoning in 1912 was 0.9 per cent., and in Great Britain the rate for all factories during the same year was 3 per cent., while in the United States during 1913 the five largest factories employing about 915 men which exposed them to lead poisoning had 16 cases, which makes a record of 17.9 per cent.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914.

Appendix to the Minister of Agriculture. Experimental Farms. Reports for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Department of the Interior. Report of the British Columbia Hydrographic Survey for the calendar year 1913.

Report on certified cheques, dividends, unclaimed balances and drafts or bills of exchange remaining unpaid in chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1913.

Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council, and Documents relating to the European War.

New Brunswick.—Report on Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick for the year 1914.

Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Province of New Brunswick for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1914.

Ontario.—Eighteenth Annual Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for 1914.

Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1914.

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province of Ontario for the year ending September 30, 1914.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province of Ontario for the year 1914.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province of Ontario for the year 1914.

Tenth Annual Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, 1914.

Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1914.

Report of the Stallion Enrolment Board of Ontario, 1914.

Appendix to the Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of the Province of Ontario, 1914. Results of competitions in standing field crops, and prize winning grain at winter fairs, the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions.

Report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Riddell as Representative of the Province of Ontario at the Ceremonies in the City of New Orleans, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and of the One Hundred Years of Peace.

Manitoba.—Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Province of Manitoba, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1914.

Great Britain.—Statistical Abstract for the British Empire in each year from 1899 to 1913.

Correspondence respecting the Third International Opium Conference held at The Hague, June, 1914. [Cd. 7813.] Price 2½d.

Australia.—Papers in connection with the Establishment of Standards for Whiskey in Western Australia under "The Health Act, 1911-12."

United States.—Bureau of Education. Bulletin Nos. 37 and 38. Education for the Home, Parts II and III.

Bulletin No. 48. The Educational Museum of the St. Louis Public Schools. By Carl G. Rathman.

Twenty-sixth Report of the Connecticut Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended November 30, 1914.

Eighth Annual Report of the State Free Employment Offices of Massachusetts for the year ending November 30, 1914.

Industrial Directory of New Jersey, 1915.

Bureau of Railway Economics. Statistics of Railways, 1903-1913, United States. Miscellaneous Series No. 19. Washington, D.C., 1915.

Sweden.—Lantarbetrarnas Arbetsoch Loneforhallanden inom olika bygder och a typiska Lantegendomar.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Industrial accident.—Insurance.—Urgent medical relief.

A LABOURER had been injured in the course of his employment, and his employers, in order to save his life or at least the amputation of one arm, called in a surgeon who performed an operation. The employers carried an insurance policy against accidents occurring to their employees, and when the surgeon claimed \$178 for the operation and subsequent attendance, the employers called in the Insurance Company as defendant in warranty. The latter claimed that it was no party to the contract with the employers for the surgeon's services and that consequently it was not to be held responsible for the same. Mr. Justice Fortin, however, held that it was so responsible, and the Court of Review confirmed the decision, Mr. Justice Greenshields drawing attention to a clause in the insurance policy whereby the company provides against the assured entering into any arrangement by way of settlement or agreement with its injured employees, "except that the assured may provide at the time of the accident such immediate surgical relief as is imperative."—(*Dupont v. Dupont et al., and Dupont et al. v. The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., in Warranty.*)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Apprenticeship.

An action was taken by the plaintiff for injuries received while in the employ of the defendant company, claiming "(a) the sum of \$412.50 damages

already suffered, and which he may in future suffer, and (b) the sum of \$225 per annum during his lifetime, because of partial and permanent incapacity resulting from an accident which he suffered on December 16, 1912." The action was taken under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the plaintiff further claiming that he was an apprentice brakeman in the employ of the defendant at the time the accident occurred. The defendant denied the existence of such relation between itself and the plaintiff. There was no proof adduced of the existence of a contract between the plaintiff and defendant, except by the production of a letter from the defendant to its employees, ordering them to teach the plaintiff such things as were necessary in order to enable him to become a brakeman, and the plaintiff himself in his declaration stated that at the time of the accident his apprenticeship was completed, although his being still an apprentice at the time of the accident was the only basis laid for his claim. For these reasons the Court dismissed the action, with costs against the plaintiff. (*Wilson v. Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.*)

Accident.—Negligence.—Refusal to withdraw case from jury.

In an action for \$10,000 damages for the death of the plaintiff's husband, who was killed by the bursting of a tube in the engine he was running, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased "was killed while in the service of the defendant company as a locomotive engineer by an accident which resulted from the fault of the defendant owing to the arch tube of his engine being defective and not adequately inspected," and granted the plaintiff \$4,500.

Before the verdict had been reached, the defendant made a motion to dismiss the action, claiming that no proof of negligence had been established, and objecting to the judge's charge to the jury, which it alleged to be misdirected; the judge having stated, in effect, "that the liability of the defendant might exist, under the provision of Art. 1054, Civil Code, without any proof of fault and negligence being made by the plaintiff."

The evidence showed that the locomotive had not been cleaned for several weeks at the time of the accident, and the jury, according to the Court of Review, "was right in charging negligence against the defendant as mentioned in the verdict." The verdict of the jury was in consequence maintained and the judgment refusing to set aside said verdict confirmed with costs. (*Irvin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.*)

Alien workmen killed.—Action for indemnity in the Province of Quebec under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Alberta.

A workman in the employ of the defendant company, while at work in the Province of Alberta, was killed, and his dependent mother, living in Sweden, sued the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec. The plaintiff alleged that the delay in bringing her action was due to her absence from the country and the difficulties in obtaining information regarding her son's death.

The Court held that the action was properly brought in the Province of Quebec because the plaintiff's son had been killed in the service of a railway company having its principal place of business in the city of Montreal, and reduced the indemnity from \$1,800, the sum demanded, to \$600, because the mother was not wholly dependent upon the earnings of her son. (*Dame Ma-*

thilda Johansdotter v. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Employment Agency.—Violation of Immigration Act.—No license.

On the complaint of Mr. J. Albert Mitchell, Inspector of Employment Agencies for the Dominion Immigration Department, a fine of \$65 and costs of court were imposed on Mr. Theodore Youritihuk, 107A Craig street west, Montreal, by Judge St. Cyr, on the ground that he had had business dealings with immigrants without having first obtained a license for doing so from the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, as provided in the Immigration Act. The fine of \$65 was used in giving \$15 to each of the immigrants, this being the amount collected from them by Youritihuk on the promise of finding them employment.

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence.—Death of servant of shipping Company by breaking of cable in moving ship.

Action was brought by the plaintiff on behalf of herself and her six children to recover damages for the death of her husband, who was killed while in the employment of the defendant company by the parting of a cable under the strain caused by attempting to move a steamship from its winter anchorage to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's wharf and elevator at Port McNicholl. The action was brought against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as well as against the Inland Lines, Limited. It was claimed that the plant was defective in not having a connection bearing a reasonable proportion to the strength of the cables, and that there was negligence by the foremen of both defendants in leaving out the bolt and connections overnight when the weather was below zero. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company claimed that they could not be held liable for the accident

as they had only loaned their appliances to the Inland Lines, Limited, upon the express understanding that they were not to be in any way responsible. However, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for the amount found by the jury, which was \$2,700, with costs against both defendants. (*MacTague v. Inland Lines, Limited.*)

Negligence.—Injuries received.—Damages awarded.

An action for damages for personal injuries sustained by the driver of a delivery rig was brought against the Hamilton Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway Company. The plaintiff, while

in the performance of his duty delivering goods at a certain house, to reach which he was obliged to cross the defendant's tracks, was struck by a car and sustained injuries. No alarm was given the driver that there was a car approaching, and the jury, therefore, found the defendants guilty of negligence. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount assessed by the jury and costs. An appeal was entered by the defendant company from the above judgment, but owing to the evidence adduced the judge decided that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. (*Gowland v. Hamilton Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway Company*).

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL labour conditions in May remained about the same as in the previous month, with some slight improvement in Eastern Canada in the building trades. The unemployment situation showed little change from that of April. There were still large numbers of unskilled workmen out of employment, particularly in the West. Skilled trades, outside of the building trades, were fairly well employed. The situation so far as machinists were concerned was good, the greater number of this trade being actively engaged in shops and factories manufacturing munitions of war, while many of those out of employment were seeking work in Great Britain also on war munitions, opportunities in regard to which were being presented by agents of the British Government who were in Canada for the purpose of recruiting members of the engineering or machinist trade.

Agricultural operations continued to give employment to many men, though the demand was mostly for experienced help. Activity continued in the lumbering industry, in the driving of logs and operation of sawmills. Fishing was fairly active on the Atlantic coast and in the northern waters of British Columbia. Coal mining continued fairly active in Nova Scotia, but was dull in the West. Metal mining showed improvement, the strong demand and high prices obtain-

ing for copper and nickel occasioning activity in mines producing these metals. Manufacturing showed improvement. Railway construction outside of some construction work in the West was confined principally to maintenance work. Transport conditions were fairly active in river and lake navigation, also at some ocean ports, but railway traffic was quieter. Domestic trade was improved slightly in some lines.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose slightly, standing at 147.6 for May as compared with 147.0 for April and 136.3 for May, 1914. The advance was due chiefly to advance in metals as the usual rise in animals and meats toward the early summer was offset by declines in dairy products. Grains fell steeply toward the end of the month. Prices rose slightly, however, in fish, fruits and vegetables, paints and oils, drugs and chemicals, rope and rubber. Declines also appeared in textiles, hides, fuel, hops and malt.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was little interruption to industry in the way of trade disputes during May. While there were one or two slight disputes in a number of localities, all of these either affected less than six employees or lasted less than two days, and were consequently not included in

the Department's record. But six strikes remained unsettled at the end of the month, one less than existed at the end of April.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of May, 1915, the following may be noted:

Nova Scotia.—Sawmill plant of W. K. Baldwin at Baldwin's Mills.

New Brunswick.—May 27, George F. Beach's store at Honeydale, loss \$10,000; May 25, premises of the Atlantic Sugar Refinery Company at St. John.

Quebec.—At Amqui, hotels belonging to M. Guay and M. J. Pouliotte; on May 31, at Leauport, the barns, with farm implements, hay and cattle, loss \$5,000; at Chicoutimi, Louis Boily's store, loss \$10,000; on May 14, at Gres Falls, sawmill, loss \$10,000; on May 27, at Hull, J. Pharand's dry goods store, loss \$5,000; at Montreal, May 25, H. Robinson's clothing store, loss \$2,000; May 8, B. Dankner's bakery establishment, loss \$2,000; May 29, A. E. Wener's factory, loss \$2,000; at Quebec, May 21, the *Delmonica* restaurant; at St. Jerome, Delangy's sawmill, loss \$12,000; at Three Rivers, May 9, C. Labelle & Company's hardware store and Messrs. Laurin & Chaine's dry goods store, loss \$30,000; May 14, Union Bag and Paper Company's sawmill, loss \$125,000.

Ontario.—At Belleville, May 17, the Metropolitan business block, loss \$2,000; at Bobcaygeon, May 19, premises of the *Bobcaygeon Independent* newspaper plant and a Chinese laundry, loss \$2,500; at Chatham, May 2, S. Kovinsky's jute warehouse and a quantity of wool in the Grand Trunk Railway bond warehouse, loss \$20,000; at Chrystal Beach, May 20, Dr. Snyder's business block, loss \$30,000; at Cobalt, May 16, the ore house, blacksmith shop and shaft-house of the Chamber-Ferland Mining Company, loss \$7,000; at Colborne, May 14, business block, loss \$20,000; at Chesley, May 30, Reavley & Savage's smallware store, loss \$3,700; at Delhi, May 6, premises of the Delhi Manufacturing Company, loss \$11,000; at Essex, Mr. G. Barnett's barn, loss \$5,000; at Elmira, May 6, public library, loss \$3,000; at Mitchell, R. Chapman's garage; at Niagara Falls, May 9, R. Smith & Son's planing mill on the River Road, loss \$15,000; at North Bay, R. Rankin's flour and feed store, loss \$2,000; at Orangeville, May 26, the McKim business block, Framplon's bakery and Merlin's fruit store, loss \$10,000; at Oakwood, May 16, barns of D. Dundas; at Pembroke, May 4, sash and door factory of the Pembroke Lumber Company, loss \$50,000; at Port Arthur, May 3, grain elevator of the National Elevator Company, loss \$100,000; Petrolia, May 19, Petrolia flour mill, loss \$9,000; at Rodney, May 10, Rodney Woodenware factory, loss \$8,000; at St. Thomas, May 11, premises of the Canadian Smallware Company, loss \$5,000; at Swansea, May 31, Canada Film Company's premises, loss \$100,000, and the premises of the Indestructible Brick Company, loss \$10,000; at Thorold, May 3, premises of the Beaver Board Company, loss \$15,000; at Toronto, studio and plant of the Beury Feature Film Company, loss \$10,000; May 7, the *Princess* theatre, loss \$100,000; May 10, premises occupied by C. H. Thompson, publisher, J. W. Whyte-worth, agent, H. Hesse, jeweller; May 18, the

premises of the National Mattress & Felt Company, loss \$20,000; at Waterdown, May 25, F. W. Walley's grocery and drug store and other stores, loss \$20,000.

Manitota.—At Le Pas, the terminal yard of the Hudson Bay Railway, loss \$10,000; at Winnipeg, paint shop of the Martel-Stewart Company, loss \$9,000.

Saskatchewan.—At Plenty, May 1, Plenty Supply Company's store, Hanbury's hardware store, Cockshutt implement warehouse, Gilroy & Brunt's general store, loss \$15,000; at Regina, May 3, Northwes Lumber Company's yards, loss \$25,000; T. Deolis cafe (gasoline explosion), loss \$12,000.

Alberta.—At Oids, May 4, E. E. Fruiling's warehouse and implement shed, offices of Messrs. Herman & Kirkendale, hay merchants, R. A. Craig, lumber merchant and government land offices, loss \$10,000.

British Columbia.—At Eburne, May 12, Smith & Shannon's shingle mill, loss \$10,000; at Victoria, Victoria Carriage Works.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were few changes in wages and hours of labour during May. In some cases where the number of working hours per day or week had been cut down owing to lack of business, the regular hours were re-established, and in some instances owing to war orders hours were increased or extra shifts put on, but increases or decreases in wages were few. At Halifax, N.S., members of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union received an advance of two cents per hour which brought the rate to 42 cents an hour. At Saskatoon, the same classes as the result of a new agreement to take the place of a temporary agreement, had their wages increased from 50 to 60 cents per hour. At Victoria, B.C., the standard rate of wages for the municipality of Saanich was fixed at \$2.25 per day or eight hours on waterworks and paving contracts. The former rate was \$2.75 per day. At Ottawa about 20 employees of a carpet and upholstering firm had their wages reduced 10 per cent.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during May in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information

received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

Agricultural conditions throughout Canada were on the whole excellent, though at the end of the month heavy frosts in some localities in Quebec and Ontario did considerable damage to fruit and vegetables. In the Niagara peninsula grapes suffered most, as much as 35 per cent. of the crop being lost in exposed positions. Tomato plants in many localities were destroyed. The total loss in the Niagara district fruit crop was estimated as not likely to exceed 20 per cent. Other fruit districts while reporting some damage were expected on the whole to show good returns. Western crops were reported in good condition, plentiful rains having fallen during the month and moisture requirements being fully met in practically all localities. With normal weather conditions, a good crop was expected. In some parts of the West farmers were showing a tendency to go out of pigs and poultry on account of the scarcity of feed.

Generally there was a fair demand for farm labour, with an active demand in some localities for experienced help. In Ontario in various places it was reported that many men had come out of the towns and cities to work on the land, and while some of them having previously worked on farms had given satisfaction, others through inexperience at farm work were not desired. In the West, also, lack of experience in farm work deterred many men from the cities from obtaining employment. In Ontario the acreage under tomatoes was considerably reduced, and it was expected owing to the fact that many canning factories would not be operated there would be a falling off in the opportunities for employment in this branch of agricultural industry.

In the Sydney, N.S., district, coal companies have encouraged their men to plant gardens, and many workmen have taken advantage of the offers. In

addition to giving the men free fertilizer the companies supply horses and carts as well as implements.

Under an order-in-council of the Dominion Government Canadians absent on active service will be relieved from the performance of homestead duties, similar relief being granted to their legal representatives in the event of the homesteader's death.

With the idea of encouraging greater production the Moose Jaw Board of Trade has formed a vacant lot gardening association to encourage citizens to take up vacant lots and acre plots to raise potatoes and other vegetables. The scheme has been taken advantage of by many of the married workmen of the city who were in casual employment. The cultivation of vacant lots has also been carried on in other parts of the Dominion.

Fishing.

Fishing on the Atlantic coast was fairly busy, though in the Sydney district and in Prince Edward Island waters, operations were considerably delayed in the early part of the month owing to ice remaining around the coasts. Lobsters were plentiful, and conners were fairly busy. Lower prices, however, were being paid than in former years. At Digby and Yarmouth fair conditions were reported. Some salmon were caught at various places in the Maritime Provinces, but not to any extent. Some good catches of gaspereaux and shad were taken in St. John harbour, also a few salmon, and in the latter part of the month fishermen along the shores of Halifax harbour had some good catches of mackerel.

Fishing on the lakes also showed increased activity. With the commencement of the summer fishing season at Selkirk, Man., over 300 experienced fishermen were despatched to the four fishery stations along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, whitefish being the principal fish taken at this season. The two fishing companies located at Selkirk have large cold storage plants, and excellent trans-

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City and district of Correspondent	Agri- culture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construc- tion	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Active							Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active							Active	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Active	Quiet			Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Active			Fair				V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Active				Fair			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Island</i> —									
6—Charlottown.....	Active	Quiet						Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	Active			Active				Fair	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active							V active	V active
9—Newcastle.....	Active		Active	Quiet				V active	V active
10—St. John.....	Active	Fair	Active					Quiet	Quiet
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Active			Active				V active	V Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active			Active		Fair		Active	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active							Active	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Fair	Active
17—St. Johns & Iboville.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Active							Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....	Active							Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Active							Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Active							Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Active							Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....	Active					Active		Quiet	Fair
25—Galt.....								Fair	Fair
26—Guelph.....	Active							Fair	Fair
27—Hamilton.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
28—Kingston.....	Active							Fair	Active
29—London.....	Active							Quiet	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Active							V quiet	Quiet
31—Orillia.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
32—Ottawa.....	Active			Active				V quiet	V quiet
33—Owen Sound.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
34—Peterborough.....	Active			Active				Fair	Fair
35—Port Arthur and Fort William.....	Active	Fair		Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active							Active	Active
37—Stratford.....	Active							Fair	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active							Fair	Quiet
39—St. Thomas.....	Active							Fair	Quiet
40—Toronto.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
41—Windsor.....	Active							Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....	Active							Fair	Active
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....	Active							Fair	V quiet
44—Winnipeg.....	Active						V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
46—Prince Albert.....	Active				Active			V quiet	V quiet
47—Regina.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
48—Saskatoon.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
52—Medicine Hat.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Fernie.....					Fair			V quiet	V quiet
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair			V quiet	V quiet
55—Nelson.....	Active					Fair		V quiet	V quiet
56—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair				V quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Fair						V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Active		Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi- quiet.

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Wood working and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wv'rs.
1— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	.....
2— Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
3— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....
4— Active	Quiet	V active	.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....
5— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	V active	.....
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
7— Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....
8— V active	V active	V active	.....	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....
9— V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
10— Active	V active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active	Active	V quiet	.....	.....
11— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12— Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Quiet	.....
13— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
14— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
15— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
16— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17— Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....
18— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
19— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
20— V quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	.....	.....	.....
21— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
22— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23— Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	.....
24—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
25— Fair	Active	V active	.....	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
26— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
27— V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....
28— Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....
29— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
30— V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
31— Active	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
32— Fair	V active	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
33— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
34— Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
35— Fair	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
36— Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active	.....	.....	.....
37— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
38— Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	.....
39— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	.....	.....
40— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
41— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
42— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....
43— Fair	Fair	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
44— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
45— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46— V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
47— Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
48— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
49— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50— V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
51—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
52— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....
53— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
54— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
55— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
56— Quiet	Quiet	V active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
57— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
58— Fair	Fair	Fair
59— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing			Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair		Active	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active				Active
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		
4—Truro.....	V active	V active		V active	V active				V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	V active	V active		Active	V active				Active
9—Newcastle.....	V active			Active	Active				
10—St. John.....	V active					Quiet			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	V active	V active	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair				
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
20—Berlin.....	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active		Fair	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Fair		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair
23—Chatham.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		V quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet				
25—Galt.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active				
26—Guelph.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	V Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Fair	Active	Active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
29—London.....	Fair	Quiet	V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet			
30—Niagara Falls.....				Active	Active				
31—Orillia.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair			V active	Active
32—Ottawa.....	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
33—Owen Sound.....	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
34—Peterborough.....	Active	Active		Fair	Active			Active	Active
35—Prt Arthur & Fort William	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet						
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet			Fair	Fair	V quiet			
37—Stratford.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active				
39—St. Thomas.....	Fair		Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
40—Toronto.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair		
41—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
42—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active			
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....	Active					Fair	Fair		V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				
46—Prince Albert.....	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet				
47—Regina.....									
48—Saskatoon.....									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair
51—Lethbridge.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet						
52—Medicine Hat.....	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....				Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....				V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
56—New Westminster.....	V quiet			Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet		
57—Prince Rupert.....	V quiet			Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		
58—Vancouver.....									
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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[illegible]

port facilities permit them to despatch large consignments of fish to many parts of Canada and the United States.

In British Columbia, fishing on the Fraser river was poor, the run of spring salmon being considered by many the lowest known on the Fraser. An increased output was reported from Prince Rupert.

Owing to the prevailing financial stringency, the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Company operating the whaling fleet and stations on Vancouver Island and Northern British Columbia, was unable to carry on its business for the season, and as a result many men will lose employment. About 500 men were employed for six months of the year, practically all of whom reside in Victoria. Approximately \$18,000 per month was paid out in wages.

The monthly bulletin of sea fishery statistics issued by the Department of the Naval Service for April contains an article pointing out that if the lobster fishery is to be maintained in a flourishing condition, the regulations governing it must be sharply restrictive, and urging fishermen and canners to assist in seeing that the regulations are carefully observed.

Lumbering.

The activity noted last month with the commencement of log driving operations and the opening of the mills was continued during May. While driving operations were delayed somewhat owing to low water in the earlier part of the month, on the whole the mills were being well supplied with logs, and late drives were expected to come through fairly well, except in some localities where lack of snow and rain left the small streams with low water.

In the Fredericton, N.B., district, river drivers were active and mills were all at work with the prospect of a successful season. At Newcastle practically all the mills had commenced the season's sawing and large crews of men were employed,

some of the mills running day and night shifts. In this district stream driving was hampered by low water. Successful driving operations were reported from the St. John district and all logs were being taken out safely.

Operations also were active in Quebec, and some of the large mills in the district had commenced the season's cut earlier than usual. There was some delay in the drives owing to low water, but rains in the early part of the month helped materially in the saving of logs. At Three Rivers, lumbering firms were conducting successful drives, though sawing had not commenced.

Ontario lumber companies on the whole were actively engaged, driving operations being carried on successfully in most districts. In some northern parts difficulty was expected on account of low water in the creeks.

In British Columbia improvement continued. The monthly returns of timber scaling indicated an increase, due for the most part to activity in the logging of cedar. A number of orders were received from the British Admiralty and there was a fairly good demand from Australia and South Africa. At Fernie an improvement was reported. Three or four lumber mills commenced operations and other companies put crews to work in the woods logging. Post and pole shipments compared favourably with shipments made at the same time last year. At New Westminster there was not much change from conditions of the previous month. The mills were running ten hours per day, but not to capacity, and with light crews. Wages were low. At Nanaimo, while mills in the city and district were working steadily, there were not many men being employed. Similar conditions obtained in the logging camps.

The Canadian Forestry Journal in its issue for May, states that the outlook for a summer season comparatively free from serious forest fires is decidedly hopeful. Reports received from officials in control of large areas in Ontario,

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces state that rain has been falling in abundance, and that the green undergrowth is developing to a marked degree. Conditions in the Western Provinces were not so good. Fires were reported from British Columbia and also in the northern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan and at one time it looked as if the season were likely to result in heavy loss. "Fortunately," states the Forestry Journal, "during May rain has fallen generally and the situation is now under control so that the spring danger having passed, the prospects for the season seem favourable."

Mining.

Conditions in the coal mines were only fair. In the Nova Scotia collieries comparatively active conditions existed, but in the West general quiet prevailed. In the Sydney district, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company were somewhat hampered by ice conditions early in the month, which prevented ships getting to the piers. This caused idle time at the collieries, but as soon as free transportation by water began, the mines worked very day. The Dominion Coal Company had a good month and was able to use the winter port of Louisbourg while Sydney Harbour was blocked with ice. This enabled them to ship more coal and work their collieries almost at full capacity. Inverness colliery had a fair month, but being without a steamer for coal-carrying was depending largely on small vessels and local business. Other coal mining districts in Nova Scotia reported conditions fairly good.

In the coal producing districts of southwestern Alberta and southeastern British Columbia conditions generally were unfavourable, and while there were instances of improvement these were of comparatively little importance compared to the general situation. At Fernie, B.C., the demand for coal was not increased and the mines throughout the district continued to work intermittently, miners being only able to secure a

small number of shifts per week. During the first week of May the underground workings of the Corbin Coal and Coke Company at Corbin were closed down indefinitely, throwing over 100 men out of employment. The Company was, however, still quarrying coal at its open cut by the aid of steam shovels, about 50 men being employed. The demand for coke was very good, practically all the ovens in Fernie being in operation, while another 100 ovens were started up at Michel during the month. Most of the camps in Alberta were very dull. At Lethbridge one mine was averaging one day a week; another mine was idle for some weeks while repairs were being made. At Bellevue a decreased production was reported. At Hillcrest, while the mines were operating three days each week, the mine workers, owing to the work being divided up in alternate shifts, were not working steadily. At other camps, such as Coleman, Beaver Mines and Taber, conditions were very quiet. At Carbondale, near Coleman, more activity prevailed. A notice in the District Ledger, Fernie, the official organ of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, signed by the secretary of the local union, advised all men to stay away from Brazeau Mines at Nordegg, Alta. The notice stated there were many men at Nordegg looking for work and unable to find it, and that the mines were only working two and three days a week.

Coal mines in Nanaimo district were slack, but the mines in the city gave steady work to those employed.

In metal mining continued improvement was shown. Conditions were fairly active in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts. The pumping out of Cobalt Lake was being proceeded with, and it was expected that all the water would be out about the end of June. Activity was marked in the copper and nickel mines of the Sudbury district owing to the strong demand and high prices obtaining. In British Columbia conditions continued fairly active. The Granby

Consolidated Company was back to its normal rate of production with all eight of the blast furnaces in operation at its smelter at Grand Forks. The Rossland mines and the smelter at Trail were also active.

Manufacturing.

Continued improvement was shown, on the whole, in manufacturing. The Sydney Mines steel plant had a very busy month, all departments working to capacity to supply steel to the New Glasgow works making war munitions. The Sydney steel works were fairly active, and had a better month than was expected, although the plant was not working to full capacity. Orders were received from Montreal for a supply of steel to make over 2,000,000 shells. In addition to this a rail order was received from South Africa which was expected to keep the rail mill running on single shift for three months.

Conditions in the industrial districts of the Maritime Provinces continued fairly active and in the industrial centres of Quebec and Ontario a fair amount of activity was also noticeable, with some increase in the number of workmen being employed. Most of the manufacturing activity continued to be accounted for by war orders, metal working establishments being particularly busy in the manufacture of shells.

During the month the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held a meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year. Mr. T. H. Wardleworth of the National Drug and Chemical Company was elected president, and Mr. George A. Slater of the George A. Slater, Limited, vice-president.

Railway Construction.

There was comparatively little being done in railway construction outside of maintenance work and the continuation of operations to some extent on some lines in the West. Considerable work

was done in the way of ballasting the Little Bras d'Or section of the Intercolonial Railway. At Saskatoon it was stated the Canadian Pacific crews, giving work to a considerable number of men. From Edmonton it was reported that 3,000 men were working in the north country and that more men would be required later on. There were, however, in Edmonton, more men than would be needed. It was announced that the British Columbia Government had made financial arrangements which would enable contractors for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to proceed with construction and employ about 1,000 men, and that married men were to be given the preference. Winnipeg reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway had provided work for about 2,000 men on construction work during the month, but that as these were engaged at several points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, unemployment in Winnipeg was not relieved to any considerable extent.

It has been announced that active construction work on the new Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern station on Yonge street, North Toronto, will be begun early in June. The preliminary excavation work has been in progress and plans for the station have been finally approved by the company officials. It is understood the station will cost about one million dollars.

General Transport.

Activity continued in water-borne traffic, but in some localities a falling-off in railway business was reported. At St. Thomas traffic on the railways was light and the number of crows in service was reduced to a minimum. In the shops at the same place, also, conditions were not as good as usual and the men in most cases were working short time.

At Halifax conditions were fairly active for longshoremen. During the first part of the month many ships were loaded with lumber and other cargo. The

latter half of the month work slackened off. At Montreal conditions were also fairly active, and a great deal of grain came through the Lachine Canal. The chartering of many boats, however, for other service, caused a falling off in general freight business. 'Longshoremen had a fair amount of work in loading vessels for export, all available tonnage being made use of in this respect. Some activity was occasioned through the taking over by the Dominion Government of the National Transcontinental Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway having declined to lease the line.

A falling-off in the use of jitney 'buses was reported from Vancouver, due to waning popularity with the public and also to the reduction in the price of fares by the B. C. Electric Company. A decline in the jitney business was also reported from other localities.

Navigation opened on the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River the first of the month, and a fair amount of activity in the movement of freight was reported.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades were slightly better employed than during April in Eastern Canada. Little improvement was noticeable in the West.

Metal.—Machinists were for the most part actively engaged in the making of munitions of war.

Printing.—There was little change in the printing trades from conditions obtaining in April.

Clothing.—The clothing trades were only fairly well employed.

Woodworking.—But little change was reported in conditions obtaining during April.

Food and Tobacco.—Tobacco trades continued quiet. Trades engaged in the preparation of food were fairly busy.

Leather Trades.—Leather trades continued fairly active.

Transport.—There was a fair amount of employment for 'longshoremen but railway workers were not so actively engaged as in the previous month.

Unskilled.—The situation in regard to unskilled labour showed little change from that of the previous month, large numbers remaining out of employment, particularly in the West.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During April, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of the imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$28,963,756 and \$37,271,387 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. The total value of domestic exports during April, 1915, amounted to \$28,691,889, an increase of \$10,938,818, as compared with the same month of 1914. During April, 1915, increases were shown in the products of the mine, the forest, the fisheries, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, April, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of April.			
	1914	1915		
Dutiable goods.....	23,945,085	16,615,321	.....	.....
Free goods.....	12,992,628	11,776,319	.....	.....
Total.....	36,937,713	23,391,640	.....	.....
Coin and Bullion.....	533,674	572,116	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	37,271,387	28,963,756	.....	.....
Duty collected.....	6,453,271	5,986,662	.....	.....

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of April.							
	1914		1915					
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	2,681,364	653	2,795,032	1,957,463	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Fisheries.....	531,132	9,920	710,447	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Forest.....	1,874,739	4,836	1,929,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals and their pro- duce.....	1,860,666	127,094	3,312,498	52,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture.....	6,494,911	37,286	6,618,443	38,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures.....	4,295,199	269,059	13,221,658	489,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	15,060	113,359	104,401	96,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total merchandise...	17,753,071	662,190	28,691,889	2,584,685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	1,242,606	.....	4,980,701	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total Exports.	17,753,071	1,904,796	28,691,889	7,565,386	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for April, 1915, with increase or decrease over April, 1914:

	April, 1915.	April, 1915	Changes.
Halifax.....	\$ 7,643,167	\$ 8,887,233	(—) \$ 1,244,066
St. John.....	6,261,978	6,346,025	(—) 84,047
Montreal.....	199,617,220	226,507,936	(—) 26,889,816
Quebec.....	11,981,412	12,516,631	(—) 535,219
Brantford.....	2,086,265	2,635,187	(—) 548,922
Fort William.....	1,874,433	2,904,117	(—) 1,029,684
Hamilton.....	11,922,395	12,616,469	(—) 694,074
London.....	7,170,617	7,481,999	(—) 311,382
Ottawa.....	18,411,618	18,399,879	(—) 11,739
Peterborough.....	1,695,271		
Toronto.....	144,776,746	180,394,211	(—) 35,617,465
Brandon.....	2,082,368	2,173,674	(—) 91,306
Winnipeg.....	107,277,914	102,167,246	(—) 5,110,668
Moose Jaw.....	3,136,551	3,872,177	(—) 735,626
Regina.....	5,494,028	7,847,694	(—) 2,352,666
Saskatoon.....	3,247,194	5,486,916	(—) 2,239,722
Calgary.....	12,316,684	16,767,187	(—) 4,450,503
Edmonton.....	8,574,523	14,527,255	(—) 5,952,732
Lethbridge.....	1,317,478	1,763,296	(—) 445,818
Medicine Hat.....	904,557	1,720,402	(—) 815,845
New Westminster.....	1,216,117	1,834,836	(—) 618,719
Vancouver.....	21,295,868	36,900,365	(—) 15,604,497
Victoria.....	6,814,060	10,987,272	(—) 4,173,212
Total.....	\$576,954,950	\$644,579,117	(—) \$67,624,167

The April, 1915, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$1,644, the total at the end of April being \$113,980,036. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$347,325,937 and \$339,14,286 for April and March respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$96,288,398, as compared with \$96,666,444 for March, a decrease of \$378,146. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$43,031,360, and other current loans to \$762,931,851. During

March, 1915, the total amount of these was \$810,366,332. The figures, therefore, for April show a decrease of \$4,403,121.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the two months ending May 31, 1915, amounted to \$21,759,296.18. The expenditure on capital account for the same period was \$3,371,205.98, and comprised \$2,327,252.45 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$43,953.53 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Transcontinental Railway Taken Over by Government.

THE Grand Trunk Pacific Railway having declined to lease the line, the Dominion Government has taken over the National Transcontinental Railway, which will be owned and operated by

the Government under the management of Mr. E. P. Gutelius, general manager of the Canadian Government Railways. The Government has also taken over the Lake Superior Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific, including the Fort William terminals.

Economic Prizes. Hart, Schaffner & Marx Twelfth Year Competition. Opening of Saskatchewan Legislature.

For the purpose of arousing an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, and of stimulating those who have a college training to consider the problems of a business career, a committee of which Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, is chairman, announces, for the twelfth year, that through the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, four prizes will be offered in 1916 for the best studies in the economic field.

In addition to a long list of available topics proposed in past years, the committee suggests the following new subjects, pointing out, however, that competitors may write on any other subject chosen provided it is first approved by the committee:

1. The Effect of the European War on the Future Rate of Interest.
2. The Relations of Credit and Exchange between the United States and South American Countries.
3. The Economic Effects of the Entrance of Japan upon the Chinese Mainland.
4. A Critical Study of the Appropriations for Rivers and Harbors of the United States, 1895-1915.
5. A Critical Examination of the Recent Fiscal Policy of the United States, 1913-15.
6. The Needs and Future of American Shipping.

The competitors are divided into two classes: Class B includes only persons who, at the time the essays are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college, while Class A includes any other Americans, without restriction. A first prize of \$1,000 and a second prize of \$500 are offered to contestants in Class A; prizes of \$300 and \$200 are offered in Class B.

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan commenced its sittings on May 10. The Speech from the Throne outlining the business of the session stated that one important reason for convening the Legislature was "to deal with a condition which militates against our economic strength in the prosecution of the war—the sale of intoxicating liquors in bars and clubs." Amongst other subjects to be dealt with by legislation were mentioned matters concerning transactions in farm implements, the taking of security by the Dominion Government for seed grain advances to settlers and a number of other questions.

Early Closing of Barber Shops. By-law Enacted by City of Ottawa.

As the result of a petition signed by most of the barber shops in the City of Ottawa, that city has passed a by-law which took effect on May 1, providing that all barber shops shall be closed on Saturdays and on all days immediately preceding a public holiday, at the hour of ten o'clock in the afternoon and shall remain closed until five o'clock in the forenoon of the next following lawful day.

Miners' Union Votes Money for Relief of Unemployed Members. Action of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

At the first meeting of the newly-elected executive of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Fernie, B.C., during the month, amongst other questions concerning the work of the district which were dealt with was that of unemployment. It was decided to distribute amongst the membership of the association the sum of \$7,500 with a view of giving relief to urgent cases.

*Explosion at Reserve Mines, Nanaimo,
B.C. Twenty-two Lives Lost.*

On May 27, twenty-two coal miners lost their lives in an explosion which occurred at the Reserve Mines, a new property opened up by the Western Fuel Company about three miles south of Nanaimo, B.C. The shift which comprised thirty-six men went below at three o'clock and the explosion occurred a few minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon. Fourteen men escaped though one of the number was seriously injured. The bodies of the victims, most of whom were of English and Scotch nationality and nearly all residents of Nanaimo for many years, were recovered. Many of the victims were married men with families in Nanaimo.

*Journeymen Barbers' Federation of On-
tario. New Organization Formed.*

On May 24 representatives from a large number of the Ontario locals of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America met at the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Hall and formed an organization to be known as The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario. The new organization will work along the lines of the several Barbers' State Federations in the United States, which have for their object the betterment of working conditions and the advancement of legislation in the interests of the craft. Mr. H. J. Hamilton was elected president of the new organization, and Mr. L. Worthall of Toronto, secretary.

*Bureau of Labour Established in Mani-
toba. Secretary Appointed.*

Probably the most important measure from an industrial point of view enacted by the Province of Manitoba during the 1915 session of the Legislature was that respecting the Bureau of Labour, whereby such a bureau was established, permitting the appointment of a secretary with "such other officers as may be

deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the bureau." The bureau is attached to the Department of Public Works. The special duties of the new bureau are set forth in clause 4 of the Bill, which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the bureau to collect, assort, systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lockouts or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital, and other subjects of interest to workingmen throughout Manitoba, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of Manitoba, as the bureau may be able to gather."

The concluding clause (No. 5) of the statute provides that "This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to," and the statute came therefore into effect at the close of the session.

Shortly afterwards the Government appointed to the secretaryship of the bureau Mr. Edward McGrath, of Winnipeg, who some time previously had received the appointment of Provincial Factory Inspector. Mr. McGrath will, it is understood, for the present perform the duties of both offices, with such assistants as may be necessary. Mr. McGrath has been employed in Winnipeg for many years as a skilled machinist and has been a leading member of local branches of the International Association of Machinists.

*Ontario Conference of Typographical
Unions. Meeting Held at St.
Catharines, Ont.*

The Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions held its annual meeting at St. Catharines May 25. Twenty-five delegates were present from different parts of the province, including St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, St.

Thomas, Guelph, Brantford, Stratford, Toronto, Peterborough, Kingston and Ottawa. The financial statement showed a balance of \$100 with all locals paid up. The Conference endorsed the recommendation of the executive encouraging the technical training of apprentices and passed a resolution that the secretary of the Conference be instructed to communicate with the different secretaries throughout Ontario to take a referendum vote on the question of keeping Ontario members who had gone to the front in good standing by the payment of a per capita tax on the membership. The

secretary was also instructed to make application to the International Typographical Union for special assistance for label agitation and organization purposes. Mr. Phil. Obermeyer was re-elected as secretary-treasurer. Mr. C. P. Doughty of Guelph, who has filled the position of vice-president since the inception of the organization, was elected president in place of Mr. T. A. Stevenson, who retired. It was decided to hold a two instead of a one-day convention in 1916 and Peterborough was chosen as the convention city, June 9 and 10 being the dates selected.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

There was quite an improvement in labour conditions during the month. A large addition is being added to the Roman Catholic school amounting to about \$10,000, which is being built of stone—employing a number of stonecutters and masons.

The starting of work, preparing for the making of special war material, began the middle of the month, and when the necessary machinery arrives, will give employment to about two hundred men.

Rates of wages remained about the same. An increase of two hours per week went into effect on May 1 in the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant.

There has not been much done in farming in this district (except preparing the ground) on account of the weather conditions. The condition of the weather has been very favourable to the lumbermen, enabling them to get all the drives to the mills, and from all indications the lumbering industry will have as good a year as has been in its history.

Coal mining has been well up to the

standard; in Springhill the prospects were decidedly good for steady work. The total output since the first of the year was considerably larger than for the same period of last year.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company started work on the first of the month on six passenger cars for the Intercolonial Railway, which are to be completed by the first of July, and were working nine hours per day with half holiday on Saturday.

The town of Amherst has let a large contract amounting to \$40,000 for street paving and sidewalks.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour during the month of May continued to improve, and with the exception of bricklayers, masons and stonecutters, the trades employed in building and construction work reported improved conditions. There was no great rush of work and no new construction of a large nature was projected for the coming summer, so that the outlook for bricklayers and masons was not very promising. There was, however, quite a number of dwelling houses under construction, and considerable jobbing and repair work, and the outlook was for pret-

ty fair conditions for local mechanics throughout the summer months.

Along the waterfront, longshoremen had plenty of work the first half of the month, many ships being in port loading deal and other cargo; the latter half of the month work slackened off and at the end of the month there was very little doing.

The city works department had a large force of men at work on sewer, water main and sidewalk construction and the usual number of street cleaners were busy.

The Halifax Electric Tramway also had a number of men at work on road-bed grading and general track repairs. A request has been made for a short extension of the tram rails to the new overhead bridge at the Richmond piers, but no announcement has been made that this work will be done this summer.

Members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 56, received an advance of two cents per hour May 1, by the award of an Arbitration Board, the new rate being 42 cents per hour.

The employees of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, at a meeting held recently decided not to press for the two cents per hour advance, which they had notified the Company would go into effect at the expiration of the existing agreement, and will continue to work for the next two years under the old rates.

Commencing June 1 and continuing throughout July, August and September, most of the retail grocers and butchers will close on Wednesday at 12.30 p.m., enabling their help to enjoy the summer half holiday.

The latter part of the month fishermen along the shores of Halifax harbour have taken large fares of mackerel.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued to improve and although all the trades and industries of the district were not favourably affected, yet the leading industries had a better month and showed

larger outputs than they have had for over a year. The increased activity of these industries is in large measure due to war contracts received by the steel companies of the province and also of other provinces to which Cape Breton Steel is sent for the purpose of making war munitions for the British War Department. Of course the opening up of the navigation season has always a stimulating effect upon the coal trade of the Island and upon other large works.

The wood working and building trades were still quiet and this condition was reflected in nearly all other related trades.

With the passing of the drift ice which was kept in on the shore by north winds for the first two weeks of the month the coal trade became generally active. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company were somewhat hampered by ice conditions early in the month which prevented the ships from getting in to the piers. This caused idle time at the collieries but just as soon as free transportation by water began the mines worked every day. The Dominion Coal Company had a good month and were able to use the winter port of Louisburg while Sydney harbour was blocked with ice. This enabled them to ship more coal and work their collieries almost at full capacity. The May output of coal exceeded that of last May by 25,000 tons. If the coal trade is not hampered by the want of vessels and sailors everything points to a fairly good season's work. Inverness Colliery had a fair month but being without a steamer for coal carrying purposes the company will have to depend largely on small vessels and local business.

The Sydney Mines Steel Plant had a very busy month, all departments working to capacity to supply steel to the New Glasgow works engaged in making shells.

The Sydney Steel Works was fairly active and had a better month than was expected although the plant was not working up to full capacity. Orders were received from Montreal for a supply of steel to make over 2,000,000 shells.

In addition to this a rail order was received from South Africa which will keep the rail mill running on single shift for three months. The starting up of the Bessemer furnaces will insure a further supply of Bessemer slag which is used by the Cross Fertilizer Company. The stock of this slag was running low and it was feared that unless the Bessemer furnaces were started up the Cross Fertilizer Company would be without material and have to shut down. The nail mill did fairly well during the month.

Upwards of 500 men are now employed at Marble Mountain lime-stone quarries. No lime-stone will be brought from Port au Port, Newfoundland, this year, but the whole supply used at the steel works will be taken from the quarries of Marble Mountain. Shipments of iron ore will be brought in early in June.

Transportation by rail and by water was fairly heavy.

The building and allied trades were quiet.

The wholesale and retail trades had a fair month.

Considerable work was done in the way of ballasting the Little Bra's d'or section of the Intercolonial Railway. It is stated that all the bridges from Point Tupper to Sydney on the Intercolonial Railway will be repaired and strengthened during the summer. The road will also be ballasted and put in condition that better time may be made.

There was no marked change in the cost of living during the month.

Weather conditions, while cold, were dry and favourable to the preparation of the soil and the farmers were very busy during the month. More ground was prepared this year than in former years with the view of having more to sell while the war is on. The coal companies of the Island have encouraged their workmen to plant gardens, and many of the workmen are taking advantage of the offers made by these companies. In addition to giving the work-

ingmen free fertilizer, the company supply horses, carts, ploughs and harrows.

The heavy drift ice inshore during the early part of the month prevented fishing of any kind and so long as reports of ice were sent out by the weather bureau fishermen refrained from setting their nets or putting out their lobster pots, so that very little fishing was done during the month. Fish were reported plentiful, however, and the few men who tried had fair catches of herring and codfish.

Truro.

Labour was fairly well employed during May, conditions greatly improving toward the end of the month in respect to unskilled labour by reason of civic work being got under way.

Building operations began, and as a consequence skilled labour was in greater demand.

The various industries operated steadily, but Stanfield's Limited closed down for two weeks on the twenty-ninth. Orders were a bit slack, but the outlook was good. Necessary repairs to the plant will be made during the close down.

There was expectation of a big shell order being obtained at the works of the Truro Engineering Company.

Farm work was retarded somewhat by reason of the cold, wet weather.

There was a good deal of activity in lumber circles throughout the country.

A new wood working factory was being put into operation at Londonderry Station.

Printers, painters and tailors were well employed.

The Chair Works at Bass River operated steadily.

The Pipe works at Londonderry continued closed down.

The Ribbon Wood Works at Stewiacke were in full blast.

The erection of a brick, up-to-date opera house was announced.

Railway operation was quiet.

Merchants reported trade, wholesale and retail, quite satisfactory.

The cost of living remained firm. The only increase of importance was in bread, which was advanced from 7 to 8 cents a loaf.

A very large, reinforced concrete garage was in course of construction.

Bank clearings and custom house receipts were satisfactory.

Westville.

The demand for labour increased materially over that of April, as well as for the corresponding month last year, and at the end of the month there was not enough labour available to supply the demand. These conditions are due in a large measure to the fact that so many manufacturers are employed in the making of shells for the War Department.

The Eastern Car Company was again operating their entire plant on an order of two thousand cars for the Russian Government.

While railway traffic continued somewhat inactive, improvement was shown over last month.

Business in both wholesale and retail trades improved considerably, and prospects were good for the balance of the year.

Lumbering continued active.

The coal mines for the latter half of the month worked full time, and from the increased demand it was expected these conditions would continue. Acadia Coal Company were putting on double shifts and advertising for miners, in order to keep their contracts filled.

Woollen mills were very busy working on orders for war supplies.

Printing, clothing, leather and miscellaneous trades were still quiet.

Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy; transport and building, fair; unskilled labour, active; metal and engineering, active; woodworking and furnishing, quiet.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions were excellent. All local industries and all trades were exceptionally busy.

Building operations, as outlined for the coming season, will keep contractors busy.

In and around the waterfront there was considerable activity.

Cost of living remains unchanged.

Recent sales of property in Charlottetown indicate a considerable increase in the value of property, the immediate causes being the scarcity of houses and the plentifulness of money.

Fishing and lumbering, owing to the weather conditions, were backward.

The poultry industry is making great progress in Prince Edward Island. Upwards of two hundred breeders of pure-bred stock are engaged in this industry.

Some of the fox ranches report large litters. There are now 40 pups in the Canada-Atlantic ranch, 35 in the ranch of the Charlottetown Silver Black Fox Company, 32 in the Victoria ranch, near Charlottetown, with four litters to hear from. Mr. J. R. Dinnis reports over 100 pups in the Mount Edward ranch. Others which have done exceedingly well as far as litters go are the Free-land and Bunbury ranches.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

The increased activity noted in the labour market during April continued throughout May, though conditions were not as favourable generally as for the same month of the previous year. All the building trades were fairly well employed, while the local factories were running full time and taking on new help. Machinists especially were in demand at the Smith Foundry and Machine Works, where large orders have

been received that will keep them going full blast day and night for a year.

In the agricultural districts backward weather during the first part of the month delayed farm work somewhat, though towards the end of the month conditions in this respect improved and farmers were busy with their spring sowing.

The stream drivers have been active getting the winter's cut of logs to the looms, and the lumber mills were all at work, with the prospect of a successful season.

Wholesale and retail trade was fairly active, but was hardly up to the standard of May of last year.

River fishing is engaged in quite profitably at this season by a considerable number of men. Salmon and shad are the principal product of the waters here.

Moncton.

Industrial and commercial conditions during May have both been active and fully up to the standard of the corresponding period of previous seasons. Local demand and supply were fairly well balanced and virtually no unemployment existed. Manufacturing plants with one exception (the cotton factory) were all in active operation and in some instances were working overtime and employing night shifts.

The Record Foundry and Machine Shops were installing \$40,000 worth of new machinery for the manufacture of war material and expected to be at work early in June filling orders from the Imperial Government. This will furnish employment for about 50 additional hands.

The saddlery shop was also employing additional help and working overtime filling harness and equipment orders.

The excavation work on Central Methodist church was completed and the laying of foundation wall begun. The building will be of grey stone and will

be equipped with all modern requirements necessary to meet demands of the coming years. Full completion is called for September, 1916, and the edifice will cost in the vicinity of \$100,000. The basement of the new Roman Catholic church of L'Assomption has been dedicated and was in use. Work upon the superstructure will stand for the present. The Sunday school rooms of the new Presbyterian church was also completed and in use, and the walls of the main church building were ready for roofing. The building is of brick and stone and will cost about \$75,000. Construction work had not commenced on the new Aberdeen high school building. A large amount of private building was also in progress. Excavation work on Main street subway was actively progressing and concrete work begun. Night shifts were employed.

Navigation between Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and Point du Chene opened May 3, the S.S. Empress making her initial trip on this date.

Customs returns for April show duty \$8,053, value \$42,977, as against duty \$7,314 and value \$66,453 in April, 1914. The Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Company statement of earnings for the first quarter of the year show electricity \$12,936.19, gas \$42,397.51, total \$55,333.70.

Rents remained firm with choice limited. Retail and wholesale trade was normal. Commencing May 1, as usual for summer months, the Government railway shopmen work 59 hours per week instead of 63 hours, taking Saturday afternoons off.

Farmers had a very quiet month. The weather has been cold, dull and wet the entire month and practically no seeding of any consequence was done.

Lobster fishing is in progress along the north shores. Very good catches are being made and canneries are fairly busy. The Shermogue Oyster Company have planted on their areas 22 acres of oysters and five acres of clutch at a cost of about \$10,000.

Newcastle.

The labour market showed some improvement over the previous month and compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. There was marked improvement in the demand for unskilled labour, and practically all men able and willing to work were busy.

Considerable activity is noted in shipping circles. Already large numbers of vessels are loading and have sailed for the United Kingdom. This work has formerly all been carried on by "tramp" steamers and a very noticeable thing this year is the large number of sailing vessels employed. The use of these vessels means the employment of a large number of men in loading the lumber.

Farmers have had a busy month. The prevailing fair weather enabled them to do more sowing than last year and generally more farm work, such as fences, ditches and similar work.

Fishermen have been fairly active. Lobsters were plentiful, but in common with all fish this year sell at much lower prices than previous years. Salmon fishermen had their nets set, but a small catch was reported. Other lines of fishing were fair.

Practically all the lumber mills had commenced the season's sawing and large crews of men were employed. The "Hutchison" mill at Douglstown was working both day and night shifts. Stream driving was badly hampered by the lowness of water and it was expected unless there were heavy rains that a large amount of timber would be hung up.

The Intercolonial Railway has called for tenders for a new station at Derby Junction, and also for a spur line of railway two miles in length at Bathurst.

At a meeting of the Bathurst Town Council, held May 10, it was decided to issue bonds to the extent of \$75,000 for the purpose of installing a water and sewerage system in that town.

St. John.

The labour market remained normal, and the building trades reported that conditions remained unchanged. Machinists were well employed in consequence of the manufacture of shrapnel for the Imperial Government.

Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons have been awarded the contract for a four-storey brick building to be erected on King street by Scovil Brothers. S. A. Williams has received the contract for the carpenter work, and W. A. Charlton the contract for signs. Excavation work was being proceeded with.

Bank clearings for the five weeks ending May 27 were \$7,376,156, and for the corresponding period last year \$7,605,930, being \$229,774 greater in 1914 than in 1915, and \$1,542,656 in excess of the four weeks ending April 22 of the current year.

Customs receipts for April reached a total of \$229,813.33, and for the corresponding period last year \$181,795.25, showing a gain of \$48,018.08.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of April were \$20,222.07, and for the corresponding period last year \$13,843.37, an increase of \$6,378.70.

Messrs. A. R. C. Clark & Son commenced laying a concrete floor on the new bridge at the Reversible Falls on May 3. The roadway will have a mortar cushion and surface of creosoted wooden blocks.

It was reported that forty vessels, including steamers and sailing craft, would arrive at this port during June to load lumber for the United Kingdom. Eight square rigged vessels arrived during May and loaded lumber. Freight rates were high, 135 to 140 shillings per standard being paid.

The grocery clerks held a meeting on May 8, and decided to ask the proprietors to agree to some plan of early closing, at least during the summer months.

Preliminary steps were taken on the evening of May 19 to form a Municipal

Officials' Association. Sheriff Wilson acted as chairman, and J. V. McLellan secretary. The intention was to establish a fund for employees too old for service. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Bowder, widow of the late Agent for the New Brunswick Government in London, sailed for Canada on May 24 in the S.S. Pretorian, with half a dozen families, some farm hands, and about twenty domestic servants from Scotland, who mean to settle in the Province. The New Brunswick Government is assisting these people to emigrate.

Gaspereaux and shad fishing are being prosecuted in the harbour, and some large catches have been made. Some salmon have also been taken.

The logs were all out along the bay shore and in the streams entering the Kennebecasis. The total cut in the bay shore district is between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet. Reports from the St. John river are that all logs will be got out safely.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions in this city, in spite of the present crisis, have improved over the preceding month, with the exception of the building industry.

Unskilled labourers are now paid from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day, as against from \$1.00 to \$1.25 last winter.

Benevolent associations reported having only about a dozen families to care for, which compares favourably with the conditions existing last winter.

Business in general was more active than during the previous month.

The city of Hull has succeeded in disposing of its debentures to the amount of \$271,000, which were bought by the Dominion Securities Company of Toronto.

Farmers in the district reported that frosts did considerable damage, especially to fruit trees.

Montreal.*

For machinists and all those whose training and ability enable them to accept work in connection with the manufacture of war supplies there was plenty of work during May. For all others the situation has not shown a change. There was still a great deal of unemployment in connection with the building trades, the woodworking and furnishing trades, and among railroad employees.

Through the month there has been a considerable procession of vessels into and out of port. From the sea have come 114 vessels, and 120 ships have gone seawards from the port. From the lakes vessels have made only 1,070 trips, 222 less than last year, and the cargo tonnage was 507,633 as against 615,390 in May, 1914. More than two million bushels less of grain were carried through the Lachine canal than during May, 1914, but wheat was only 62,133 bushels less than the 1914 total for May, 8,632,508. The chartering by the Canadian Steamship Lines, Limited, and other companies of many boats for other services has caused this difference. Longshoremen have had a fair amount of work in loading vessels for export

*In the Montreal report published in the April issue of the *Labour Gazette* (page 1150) the following statement appeared with regard to proceedings of the Trades and Labour Council:

"On a complaint from the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union that aliens were employed at the Canadian Vickers Company, Mr. John T. Foster, president, said he had seen the general manager of the company, who explained that, of the 1,780 men working, only 150 were aliens, who did work for which Canadian workmen were not available."

With regard to the above the Department has received a communication from the corresponding secretary of Local Union No. 144 of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Montreal, stating that no complaint was made by that union to the Trades and Labour Council, and adding:

"The publication of said report gives an impression that Local 144 is National in thought and action, whereas on the contrary it is International."

as all the available tonnage is being made use of in this respect. But vessels that come in, even the regular liners, carry only several hundred tons, or at most several thousand tons of cargo, from over the seas. It has been difficult for Canadian merchants to get goods from Great Britain where factories are working to capacity on other business.

Wholesale houses report a full demand from west of Calgary in Canada except in the larger towns and cities. Some manufacturers of yarns have given notice that they cannot undertake any further orders as they are filled up to the end of the year. There were signs of a slackening demand for paints and oils. Boot and shoe orders were on the light side, and the general demand for leather was moderate. It is understood that the difficulty experienced in getting freight space to Havre to fill a French Government order of \$200,000 worth of sole has been overcome. Some moderate lots of splits were going forward to Great Britain as well. There are a good many lines of imported goods that wholesale merchants have not been able to secure from Great Britain. As a result many buyers are here trying to get bargain prices on old stock.

On the stock market the excited trading of April did not continue, and transactions in shares were only a quarter of those in April, while bond business fell off more than fifty per cent. Encouragement is drawn from the fact that there was so little selling. Railroad earnings and bank clearings, however, gave no indication of immediate improvement, and it will be several months before the full effect of war business placed will be felt. As Colonel Bertram, chairman of the Shell Committee, has stated that 300 Canadian factories employing 30,000 workmen are working on orders worth \$170,000,000 the prospects in this direction are bright. Many of these factories are reported to be working at full capacity, or as close to it as they have ever done.

Report of the financial operations of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for the year ending April 30 shows substantial gains in gross and net earnings, net income and net surplus. Sir Herbert Holt pointed out, however, that the gains came more from the earlier than the later operations, and that the company had distinctly felt the depression in a retardation of growth, an unusually large number of disconnections, and an increase in bad debts which amounted to more than three times that of any previous year. As the prospects for the coming year were not as bright as usual he was not able to announce the intended reduction in rates for gas and electric light. There will be during the current year considerable expenditure by the company for cables to equip civic underground conduits for electric distribution in the uptown and downtown sections of the city. Fifty of the company's employees enlisted for service abroad and 300 now form an efficient and fully equipped corps of the Montreal Home Guards. The Montreal, Merchants and National banks show a strong position, but earning power is lessened through placing so much in reserve and the lessening of the number of current loans. The shrinkage of profits from current loans because of quiet conditions in business has been offset by the Montreal Bank by large advances to the Dominion Government and to municipalities.

The Dominion Textile Company at its annual meeting reported a three per cent. increase in net profits and 14.1 per cent. decrease in gross profits, the difference being accounted for by the fact that the company took advantage of the heavy drop in the price of raw material at the beginning of the war. The mills are capable of increasing their output as soon as trade warrants it.

Mr. Biermans, managing director of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, states that the company has contracts on its books insuring the run-

ning of the factory for eighteen months at 90 per cent. of capacity.

The Tuckett Tobacco Company earned its dividend by a small margin, but managed to increase very largely its current assets.

The National Drug Company's statement showed sales smaller but profits holding well. The company did not reduce its staff or make salaries lower.

Although the total bank clearings for May were larger than any month since the war began, they were \$31,000,000 under the total of May, 1914. In May this year it was \$203,618,435.

The harbour commissioners will expend more than \$2,000,000 this season for improvements in the port and to its terminal facilities.

The second addition now being made to Elevator No. 1 will increase the present capacity of 2,500,000 bushels by another 1,500,000, giving Montreal a total storage capacity of 11,250,000 bushels.

During the year a large amount of dredging will be executed in the harbour, particularly in the channel between St. Helen's Island and the south shore, the entire south shore of the river from Victoria bridge to Varennes being under the control of the harbour authorities.

The dredging of the south shore channel, which was commenced some time ago, will be pushed forward with every energy to a depth of 20 feet. The work already done has had the effect of reducing the St. Mary's current by 15 per cent. The material dredged from this channel is used for filling in the wharves being constructed on this side of the river. Two dredges were working behind St. Helen's Island, where they removed last year a ground area of eight and one-half acres, or a length of 1,000 feet by a width of 335 feet.

A concrete roadway connecting the municipalities of St. Lamberts and Longueuil will also be made.

This spring, work will begin upon the extension of the Jacques Cartier pier. It is proposed to make additions to two of the high level piers of 250 feet each. Ultimately steel freight sheds will cover their entire widths for the accommodation of lake and river vessels.

The enlargement of the Victoria pier, begun three years ago, is to be continued this year, providing berths for two more ocean liners, as well as increased accommodation for lower St. Lawrence and river craft. New wharves are to be built from Sections 26 to 28 to high level, which will also give two extra berths for transatlantic trade.

The harbour railway system will also be extended to high level from Racine pier to the Vulcan wharf at Longue Pointe. A considerable sum will also be expended on the paving of the wharves. The industrial wharf commenced in 1914 at Pointe aux Trembles for the accommodation of the large business of the Canada Cement Company and other industries in that vicinity will be completed about midsummer. This wharf has a quay wall of 600 feet in length and over it will be handled the large output of the cement company, as well as 300,000 tons of coal consumed in that part of the harbour.

Work will also start this year upon the construction of 400 feet of south extension to the Bickerdike pier in order to handle the enormous quantities of coal being brought to the port by the different coal companies located in the western part of the harbour.

Because they were refused a guarantee of extra pay on account of the dangers of the war zone around the British Isles, sixteen members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Siljestad* refused to sail. They were arrested for failure to live up to their contract, and they decided to go with the vessel.

In Montreal the Patriotic Fund is paying \$2,000 a day, \$400,000 having

been paid to date. Six hundred ladies are assisting, and 3,500 families being helped.

A Red Cross campaign fund conducted here during May resulted in the collection of \$110,000. The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society has offered Warren Home, Belmont Park, for the care of invalided soldiers. Only four vacation bible schools are being opened for the children this season instead of six as last year.

The city agreed to give \$17,700 for the use of the steamer Longueuil as a free ferry during the summer months to St. Helen's Island. Street paving is giving employment to 14,000 men in the latter part of May, and by the end of June it is expected that 20,000 men will be employed.

The Board of Control, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce, will ask the City Council to agree to the establishment of a bureau of information for the purpose of attending to the needs of those interested in Montreal's advantages as a commercial centre. The City Council passed an amendment to a by-law which compels junk and second-hand dealers to retain for a fortnight all goods purchased by them. A report for the improvement of St. Denis and Drolet streets and St. Joseph boulevard at a present cost of \$184,000 with further costs for expropriating more land passed the Council.

The Builders' Exchange agreed to keep the schedule of wages adopted last December in force as building prospects have not improved.

Six thousand freight cars of the 22,000 ordered by the Russian Government from six equipment firms in the United States and Canada will be built in Canada. The firms getting the orders are The Eastern, Canada and Scotia Car companies. Each gets a 2,000 car order, the value of which is placed at \$3,000,000.

It is shown by the monthly returns from timber scaling that no less than 7,000,000 feet of logs have been scaled so far this year in excess of the amount scaled for the first four months last year. Last month 45,000,000 feet of logs were scaled in the Coast district, as compared with 35,000,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Much of this increase is due to the activity in the logging of cedar.

The following report shows the operations during the month of May, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	364	51	415
No. of applicants for situations.....	467	51	518
No. of persons placed	327	47	374

Quebec.

The month has been a fairly good one. In the building trades a very large number of permits were issued, the majority of which were for repairs, but through their number they have made things busy for the building trades.

The first train on the Transcontinental Railway from the West came into Quebec on May 19, and regular daily trains were expected soon to be started running upon this road.

The opening of the ocean navigation and employment afforded to ship-labourers and longshoremen as well as the improvement work in the harbour by the Harbour Commission have all tended to better labour conditions.

The shoe trade was very dull. Two slight difficulties occurred, neither of which could be classed as strikes as they only amounted to a disagreement in both cases with a few hands. The settlement arrived at in each case was adverse to the men.

Farmers were busy seeding, weather conditions being favourable.

In the lumbering industry some of the large mills in the outside district had already commenced the season's cut. This is rather earlier than usual. Some trouble was experienced on the drives due to lowness of water, but the rain during the early part of the month helped materially in the floating of logs.

The Quebec Harbour Commission have a large force of men busy on the work of widening the Louise Embankment and deepening the River St. Charles, which was begun last year. The undertaking is a huge one and when completed the largest vessels afloat will be able to moor at the Harbour Commission wharves and have their cargoes unloaded by all the improved methods. In and around the works at the embankment there were about 250 men employed, about a hundred more at Indian Cove and some fifty at Victoria Quarry.

The Ross Rifle Factory was running to its full limit day and night. About 1,300 hands were employed. At Levis the Carrier shops have been reopened and engaged in the manufacture of war munitions.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was about the same as last month. The continued demand for war material has kept all mechanics in the district busy.

The Kayser Silk Company have commenced operations and have imported about ten girls from New York to teach local girls. Not many were being employed as yet as the company has just installed its machinery.

McKinnon & Holmes are building an addition to their factory 200 by 125 feet, to take care of their business in making shells and their other structural steel work. The Canadian Brake Shoes Company has commenced casting billets. Other factories were also running full time.

The lumber business was still quiet owing partially to the difficulty of making shipments as ocean liners are carrying other goods.

The Sherbrooke Construction Company, which has the contract for the school, had a lot of men at work and were progressing well.

The Corporation is considering the granting of a bonus to a new factory for making wood shooks for boxes.

The Page Printing Company has also installed a plant for making paper boxes, giving employment to ten men, and expect to increase the same.

Farmers were busy planting and the country looks well for a good crop. Large numbers of horses have been purchased in this section for the war.

Railroads reported business very poor.

Sorel.

The condition of labour during the month has been very satisfactory. More men in the numerous concerns have been employed.

There has been a marked activity, especially in navigation circles, in the shanties and in shipyards, both of private companies and of the Department of Marine, where hundreds of men have been employed to put in good condition the various boats which are now in commission on the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers.

All the industrial establishments in the district have been doing splendid.

Farmers, in spite of the rainy days and cold winds that have prevailed, have had a good month. Frosts have not to any extent caused damage, and farm work has been rushed as much as possible. More land than last year has been ploughed and sown, and more vegetables have been planted.

What is just growing has a fair appearance, and if weather permits a good harvest is expected.

Lumbering was satisfactory.

Fishing was poor.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during the month was very satisfactory. Activity prevailed in all branches of industry, with the exception of the building trades, not more than six new buildings having been started during the month. There was more repair work than usual, however, which provided employment for all those engaged in the building trades.

The City Council has voted \$38,000 for paving certain streets. It has also been decided to finish this year the construction of cement sidewalks, which will give employment to a number of men.

The Southern Canada Power Company has offered the city to furnish electric light at a rate which will mean a saving of \$10,000 per year to the consumers.

An early closing by-law has been passed by the City Council.

Wholesale dealers continued optimistic as to the condition of business. The retail trade was active.

Banks reported a fairly active month with satisfactory collections.

The cost of living was about the same as during the preceding month, with a slight increase in the price of eggs, butter and meat. Rents continued high with no prospect of any decrease.

The general condition of agriculture remained unchanged. Farmers were very busy seeding. Their work was delayed by the rain which fell almost every day during the month. Farm and dairy products were plentiful and sold at good prices. There was a good demand for farm labour at good prices.

St. John's and Iberville.

The general condition of the labour market showed a marked improvement in some lines as compared with the previous month. Building operations continued quiet, and there was no prospect

of a more active season. Conditions in the manufacturing industry have greatly improved. The Norcross Company of Iberville, which had closed down last fall, has resumed operations (stone cutting) with a reduced staff. The St. Johns Straw Works Company has received from the Militia Department an order for 37,000 straw hats for the soldiers at the front. The Singer Manufacturing Company continued working four days per week. The Cluett-Peabody Company worked full time. The Standard Clay Products Company was very active. City work gave employment to a number of workmen.

Navigation was not very active during the last week of the month. The largest tow to leave port for United States points since the opening of navigation consisted of forty boats loaded with lumber.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business a little more active. Banks reported a good month with easy collections.

There was some change in the cost of living. Beef, pork, new cheese and eggs have increased in price, while milk came down one cent per quart, butter two cents per pound and anthracite coal \$1.00 per ton.

The general condition of agriculture was better than during the previous month. Farmers have completed seeding operations. Farm labour was fairly well employed.

Fishing on the Richelieu river was very active.

Lumber dealers reported trade as quiet. Sash and door factories and railway construction were also quiet.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during May showed a decided improvement over last month as far as the building trades were concerned. There were quite a few new buildings under construction, and a large amount of repair work was underway. The laying of permanent sidewalks also furnished considerable employment.

There was hardly any change in the rates of wages and hours of labour, excepting the tailors, who had been working 55 hours per week last winter and were working 60 hours per week at the end of the month.

Cost of living has been the same for some time—high. For the poorer class of houses rents remained the same, while there was a small decrease in medium class houses the first of the month.

Farmers were busy getting the land ready and doing more seeding than previously.

Fishing was quiet.

Lumber firms are having a successful month driving logs, and expect to open the sawing season soon.

Nearly every factory was showing signs of more activity than previously.

The Three Rivers Traction Company expects to start work on their road on June 1.

Other industries in general were picking up a trifle.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Labour conditions for May were somewhat improved over the previous month, but there was not the activity there was a year ago, as building operations in the city were not so extensive. Considerable building, however, was being done and the prospects were bright for a larger increase for June as the Bank of Commerce is going to erect a three-storey building on Front street, the excavation for which was being prepared, and a moving picture theatre destroyed by fire will be rebuilt. The City Council has advertised for the construction of a sewer in the western section of the city, which when commenced will give employment to a number of men.

Business generally throughout the month showed an improvement over April.

The Marsh and Henthorne Foundry Company in this city during this month

commenced the manufacture of war munitions.

Grain generally was looking fine, especially fall wheat which was sown quite extensively. On the night of May 27 much damage was done to fruit and garden produce by a heavy frost.

Cheese factories in this locality are very busy, the make being larger than in former years.

The local manufacturing concerns such as the two lock works and foundries were quite busy with orders.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for the month of May were about the same as last month, with the building trades somewhat busier than last month. Work on the new Merchants' Bank was completed on the outside only. The contract for the new Economical Fire Insurance Block on Queen street north was awarded to Mr. C. Braun, of Berlin, work to begin at once and to be completed by October. The Hamilton Bridge Works, Limited, has the contract for the structural steel work and the heating and plumbing contract goes to H. Wolfard and Company of Berlin; the interior woodwork and finishing to the Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, and the contract for the vault doors to Goldie-McCulloch Company of Galt. Work on the H. L. Janzen Block on Gangel street and on the Schantz Block, King East, was progressing, as well as on the large new livery barns of P. K. Weber on King East. The old Bricker blacksmith shop on Queen street is being torn down and a large three-storey block will be erected. The new Y.W.C.A. building was dedicated on May 17 and the official opening of the garbage incinerator on Guelph street took place May 28. Work on the Liffert Block on King street west as well as on about 15 fine new dwellings kept the building trades fairly well employed.

The McBrine Trunk and Bag Company as well as the Fischer and Fernback saddlery shops were very busy on harness orders for use in the war. Fur-

niture factories were still slack, working eight hours per day and Saturday off, with the exception of the finishers and machine hands in a few factories working full time. Tanneries, breweries, whitewear, tire factory, rubber factories as well as shoe factories were working full time; one shoe factory was working overtime.

Some time ago a meeting of the leading shoe manufacturers of Toronto, Brampton, Tilsonburg, Brantford, Georgetown, Aurora, Hamilton, Waterloo and Berlin was held in Berlin. Mr. Weichel, M.P. for North Waterloo, was also present. The object of the meeting was to form an organization to pool war orders for shoes and then to divide them, as the British Government prefers to deal with as few individuals as possible. It is understood there is a possibility of securing an order for 2,000,000 pairs or nearly \$8,000,000 worth of shoes. If secured the order would mean seven months' work for every shoe factory in Ontario.

There has not been so much outside work as in former years. Berlin labourers, however, were engaged on Queen street putting down storm drains, on Ahren street putting down sewers, and on Chestnut street on storm drains, as well as on Lancaster W. leveling up for new sidewalks.

All the retail clerks in Berlin, instead of having a half-holiday during the summer months, will have off at 5 p.m. during July and August. This was agreed upon at a meeting of the retail merchants and the clerks.

Mr. Geo. C. Schmidt, bookbinder, of Berlin, received almost 5,000 books from the Elmira Library to be rebound. Fire on May 6 damaged the covers of these books. Mr. Schmidt expects to keep in employment his full force of men 10 hours per day for at least one year on this job.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair during the month but still behind the corresponding month of last year. There were no strikes or lockouts during the

month and the cost of living remained about the same.

Farmers in this section were kept busy seeding and caring for their stock. A heavy frost on May 26-27 did considerable damage to early fruit as well as to beans and tomatoes. There was no shortage of farm help this year; in fact the supply was greater than the demand.

Brantford.

Conditions have remained about the same as last month. There was no change in the state of employment. A number of men, especially those engaged in the building trades, were unemployed and a number have gone in search of work to other places. War munitions still kept a number of men busy and a factory was being enlarged so as to engage in that line of manufacture. A Government order for metal towers has given work to some men for a few weeks.

Other lines of manufacturing were quiet and in many factories short time continued.

The permits taken out for building construction have been of small value, but tenders have been called for the erection of a four-storey building to replace the premises burnt out recently and occupied by the E. B. Crompton Company. The municipal Board of Education has also called for tenders for a heating, ventilating and plumbing system to be installed in the Central school. The addition to the hydro-electric substation was nearly finished. The extension of the street car system has been completed and was opened toward the end of the month. Work has been resumed on the Grace church tower, the construction being delayed when frosts set in last winter. The interior fittings of the new Government buildings were completed during the month. The contract for a new school house in the township has been let and work has commenced.

The amount of freight being shipped was below the average for the time of the year and ocean and rail tickets were

not nearly so much in demand as usual.

The cost of living has been fairly stationary during the month, coal being the only commodity to show much fluctuation, and this is usual at the commencement of the summer season.

Men engaged in agriculture have been busy with their land and have got things well in hand, the season being very forward. Both farmers and market gardeners have suffered by the recent severe frosts.

Brockville.

There was little change in labour conditions during the present over last month. Building operations were only fair for this season of the year. There were some unemployed and many only partly employed while others were working overtime.

The new intake pipe has arrived and will be laid as fast as possible. Extensive improvements were being made to the Commercial Hotel.

Unusual activity prevailed in the steel and brass trade in the line of war material.

Steamboat traffic was fairly active in freight lines and passenger traffic was beginning to increase.

The cost of living was affected to some extent by the increase in the cost of cheese and beef and a slight advance in the price of eggs.

In agriculture there was considerable activity in seeding, stock-raising, dairying and market gardening.

Fishing was fairly quiet.

Manufacturing was fair in some trades and active in others.

The Canada Carriage Company was running five days per week, eight hours per day, making 40 hours per week.

The Brockville Atlas Motor Car Company was running fair. The Brockville Lumber Company and the Peter McLaren Lumber Company were only fairly well engaged on partly reduced time. The James Smart Manufacturing Company was still running five days per week in all branches except the brass

department which was running full time and night shifts also.

The National Manufacturing Company was unusually active preparing to place machinery for making shells in all parts of their factory and were running 23 hours out of 24.

The St. Lawrence Engine Company and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company were fairly active.

The Walthosen Hat Corporation was running only part time.

There was a considerable amount of work being done by the Board of Works and the Light and Water Committee.

Conditions in Smith's Falls were fairly quiet. Nevertheless there were prospects for more activity there as a deputation of Smith's Falls manufacturers visited the National Manufacturing Company and were contemplating putting in machinery for making shells.

Chatham.

Labour conditions have shown a decided improvement over the preceding month, the most noticeable change being in the building trade.

With one exception all manufacturing establishments were running full time. The Wm. Gray-Campbell Carriage Company was particularly busy on carriages and buggies. The wagon department was not so active.

The City Council has undertaken a large amount of concrete street paving which will employ a large number of the city labouring class. The Canadian Wolverine Brass Company's plant, which was destroyed by fire in April, has commenced to rebuild the entire plant over again. In the meantime all those who were thrown out of work at the factory have found work elsewhere.

Freight receipts, both Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, during the month compared very favourably with the corresponding month of 1914.

Flour mills were very quiet owing to overstock of flour. The prices are such

(\$8.00 bbl.) that dealers do not wish to risk too large orders.

Customs receipts for the port of Chatham for May were about one-third of the May receipts of 1914, being a decrease of \$34,388.56.

Dry goods merchants reported sales fair and prospects becoming brighter.

While a number of vacant houses were reported, it was impossible to secure a reduction in rents.

Farmers were very actively engaged in planting. The severe frosts during the latter part of the month made it necessary for many farmers to replant corn. Farmers who had contracted with canning companies for tomatoes were the heaviest losers by the frost. Small fruits of nearly all kinds were damaged to such an extent that the loss will be thousands of dollars in this district.

The prices of live hogs advanced to \$9 the latter part of the month, and the result was large deliveries.

Real estate was somewhat quiet, but a number of food farms changed hands at high figures.

Good farm hands commanded good wages, \$25 to \$35 per month and board for six and eight month contracts.

The town of Tilby reports activity owing to contracts secured for military supplies. Building was also brisk, but principally small houses.

Cobalt.

The mining industry of Temiskaming, which withstood the past winter in a favourable manner, from the standpoint of employment, was facing a brighter spring and summer. New mines are opening in Porcupine and Cobalt, and while there was more or less unemployment it was not so noticeable as last fall. In Cobalt the condition was unchanged from last month other than that additional properties opening with plenty of power gave employment to larger numbers. In Kirkland lake prospecting work was resulting in favourable discoveries, while at Porcupine the gold situation was even brighter than

last month. In the Sudbury district the nickel and copper properties were working full force, and owing to the growing demand for the product for war materials working forces will be increased.

The opening of a service on the Transcontinental Railway was announced during the month and the staffs were being arranged. At Iroquois Falls the first paper will be turned out in June, and before the end of the year the four units will be working. The pulp mill was operating steadily.

Galt.

General conditions in the industrial world have taken a decided turn for the better. With the advancement of spring the building trades have taken a great step forward, and the masons and carpenters were pretty busy at the old scale. There seems to be only one contractor who asked for a reduction in wages, but as the majority were in favour of the old scale that decided the question.

While all the moulders were not yet working full time, there seemed to be an optimistic feeling that they soon would be.

Printers were still working short hours.

Machine shops were all very busy and machine hands were in demand all over.

Boot and shoe workers were fairly busy and things are looking up very satisfactorily. Business in general has picked up pretty well.

The Dominion Bronze Company was busy owing to a big order from the Government for the brass work for war material. The order will keep all the machines of the company running most of the summer.

The customs collections for the month of April for Preston show a remarkable increase over the corresponding month a year ago. In April, 1914, \$6,495.05 was collected, and in April, 1915, the sum of \$22,463.70 passed through the customs office; a gain of \$15,968.65. The increase was largely due to the heavy

imports of wool which was required to replace the wool used in the manufacture of suiting for the British soldiers. Electrical machinery imported was also responsible for considerable increase.

The Hespeler branch of the Canada Machinery Company, which has been closed for some time, was expected to resume operations at an early date.

General trade conditions showed quite an improvement since last month.

The shoe factory in Preston is contemplating the erection of a new and larger factory to handle the increase in their product more adequately.

Lumber and saw mills appear to be doing well.

Pretty nearly all industries are now doing somewhat better than last month.

A local stove foundry, which was closed for some time during the winter, has resumed operations; also a local machine shop. The Wood Product Company, Limited, of Preston, has commenced operations.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during May did not differ materially from those of April. The building trades had a fair month with very few men idle. The total building permits issued to date for 1915 amount to \$154,200, and the total during the same period last year was \$315,829.

The Bell Telephone Company has let tenders for their new building on Cork street, the contract price being \$22,500, the building to be completed this fall.

Manufacturing industries for the most part remained quiet, very few of the concerns working to capacity.

The City Council has called for tenders for the curbing and macadamizing of three streets. This work will keep quite a force of labourers employed. The local authorities have sent 50 Austrians and Hungarians to the detention camp at Toronto, thus helping to solve the problem of providing work for unskilled men.

The Ontario Agricultural College will receive an appropriation of \$81,000 from the fund set apart by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the teaching of agriculture. This sum will be expended for new buildings, which include the Physical Building, now in course of construction, the remodelling of the Biological Building, the building over of the Chemical Laboratory, and changes in the men's residence.

The Toronto Suburban Railway transforming station was nearing completion. The men engaged in laying rails have reached Cook's Mills.

Customs receipts for the month of April were \$21,863.48, an increase of \$4,214.34 as compared with the same month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

Farmers were engaged in preparing ground for the root crops. The outlook for a heavy crop of hay was not encouraging, the cool, dry weather of the past month having been unfavourable for growth. No scarcity of farm help was reported.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during May were more active in some branches of industry than during the previous month, but there was still a large number of workers out of employment. The building trades were not nearly as active as is customary at the season, there being practically no speculative building going on this year.

There were still a large number of vacant houses and indications were that few new ones will be built this summer. Civic outside work is giving employment to about 650 men and 200 teams. To give work to as many men as possible the civic foremen have been instructed to shift a portion of their gangs every two weeks. The teaming work for the city is being divided between the 350 teams that have registered at the city hall for employment.

The total cost of local improvement roadways, sewers, sidewalks and curbs last year was \$430,312.16, of which the city pays about \$175,000 and the property owners the balance.

A large number of men are being employed on the Hamilton-Toronto highway work between here and Burlington and the road will be concreted in this stretch early this summer. Bird & Son of this city have secured the contract for expansion joints for the road. These joints are made of asphalt products and are placed every 35 feet of the 32-mile road.

The Proctor-Gamble Company, which has been busy for several months erecting a mammoth plant in East Hamilton, expects to commence manufacturing operations about September 1, when it is expected that 500 hands will be given employment.

Davis Bros., wholesale clothing manufacturers, are erecting a large three-storey "sunlight" factory at the corner of Cannon and Catharine streets. The new plant will be in operation about August and give employment to about 50 hands.

The John McPherson Company has secured an order for 5,000 pairs of soldiers' boots.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Company has laid off about 75 hands while some necessary alterations are being made to the plant. Operations are expected to be resumed in a month's time.

The International Harvester Company laid off about 600 of its employees at the first of the month, owing to export business being at a standstill on account of the war. It is likely the plant will be nearly all closed down for three months.

Work has been started on the erection of a new church building for the Anglican congregation of St. James in the east end of the city. The new building will be modern gothic in design and when completed will seat about 450 people.

The contract for the erection of a new City Hospital on the mountain has been awarded to the James Frid Company. The firm's tender for brick work, stone work and general bulk construction was \$90,529. A large number of men are being employed on the work, and the building is expected to be finished before the end of the year.

The Canadian Cartridge Company has purchased a site from the city in the east end and will erect a large plant there. The investment represents \$250,000, of which \$150,000 will be spent on the purchase of heavy machinery. A main building to cost \$30,000 and a boiler house and machine shop will be constructed at once and two shifts of 100 men each will be started to work as soon as the machinery can be installed. The class of workmen employed will be mostly machinists.

The Lock, Nut and Specialty Manufacturing Company expects to start on June 1 and will employ from 200 to 300 men before the end of the year. The new concern will manufacture lock nuts and auto wheels.

The Burlington Rapid Transit and Motor Manufacturing Company, Limited, is the name of a new concern which has recently been incorporated and granted a Dominion charter with a capitalization of \$50,000. The objects of the company is to engage in the business of carriers of people, merchandise and property, etc. It is the intention to extend the business to other parts of the Dominion.

A permit has been issued for the erection of a new theatre building on King street east, to cost \$25,500.

The Dominion Sheet Metal Company will erect a factory building on Burlington street, to cost \$15,000.

The Hamilton Street Railway Company's earnings for the first three months of this year amounted to \$132,536.19, a decrease of \$15,756.31 as compared with the same period a year ago. The city's share of the earnings amounted to \$16,602.90, which was \$1,260.50

less than for the first three months of last year.

Customs collections at the port of Hamilton for the month of April amounted to \$327,041.25, an increase of \$116,155.14 over April of last year. During the past winter 3,178 families received assistance from the Hamilton United Relief Association.

Mr. A. W. Wright, of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, addressed a joint meeting of the Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council and the Board of Trade on the Workmen's Compensation Act on May 5. The meeting was largely attended.

A new local union to be known as the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1033, was organized here and has for its membership a large percentage of those employed in the local shoe stores.

A strike of union moving picture machine operators and musicians occurred in four moving picture theatres here. Machine operators refused to work in three of the theatres where union musicians were not employed, and both musicians and operators refused to work in the fourth house when wages were cut.

Farmers and fruit growers have had a busy month and from present indications the wheat crop in this locality will be the best in many years. The hay crop will also be a heavy one.

Frost did considerable damage to the strawberry patches between Hamilton and Toronto and in the vicinity of Ancaster, but those east of Hamilton were not affected very much and promise a heavy crop. Peaches, plums and pears will be an abundant crop, but apples are light in some varieties. Canning factories which paid 30c and 35c per bushel for tomatoes last year are offering only 25c per bushel this year, and as a result there is a marked decrease in the number of plants being set out.

Manufacturing concerns engaged in the making of war material were working to capacity and the amount of war material turned out is increasing daily.

The firm of Wagstaffe, Limited, has been engaged day and night on a large order for the British War Office and Admiralty. Over 300,000 pounds of black currant and gooseberry jam are being put up in one pound hermetically sealed tins.

The city has contracted with the Canadian Quarries, Limited, for 120 cars of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stone at 80c a ton. Brennan & Hollingsworth of this city have been awarded a contract for concrete pipe for a \$72,000 main sewer to be built in Stratford this year.

Heavy frost on May 26 did considerable damage to early potatoes, beans, strawberries and grapes. Thousands of tomato plants were also ruined.

Bank clearings for the month of May amounted to \$12,267,228, as compared with \$13,727,441 for the same month last year.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during May showed a slight improvement over the previous month, but could not be compared with the corresponding month of last year.

While several new residences were going up, the building trades were very dull, the most of the work being repairs. The outlook for the season was very unfavourable. A new moving picture theatorium is being built on Princess street.

The factories were fairly active, the Canadian Locomotive Company especially having received new war orders that will keep them busy for at least a year, and will necessitate the increasing of their working force by several hundred men. The company has started to erect a new blacksmith shop, 23 feet long and 67 feet wide, intending to use the same in connection with shell manufacture and to take care of new orders, at the same time permitting them to go ahead with locomotives should they secure orders for same. They are also installing machinery which will enable them to make various kinds of war munitions.

Some of the rivetters of the Kingston Shipbuilding Company were on strike for a few days, but are now back to work again.

Let passes issued at the St. Lawrence Canal office for boats en route to Montreal from April 27 to 29 were as follows: grain, 417,574 busels; coal, 3,022 tons.

Inland revenue for April totalled \$5,-84.96.

The County Council has fixed the county assessments for the current year at \$6,342,500.

It was feared that the frosts during the month would have a very serious effect on the crops, and farmers were looking for a backward season.

Gananoque.—The total assessment of the town is given at \$1,707,196, with exemption of \$198,350. The population has increased from 3,684 during the past year to 3,769.

London.

Labour conditions generally were far behind those of the same month last year all through this district, and prospects were not bright. About all of the unemployed have secured employment of some kind or another. Building operations were very slow, but a couple of new schools are to be built at once which will help considerably in these lines, as they are to cost together in the neighbourhood \$120,000.

Commercial travellers reported conditions good in the early part of the month, but a large falling off in orders toward the latter end.

A number of war orders are being filled in this city, and this is giving work to a large number of people.

A request is being made to the Dominion Railway Commission to allow the street railway to run to Springbank Park (about 5 miles from the city) on Sundays, and the request is being backed up by the Board of Trade and Trades and Labour Council.

The depression in trade in this district is felt greatly by furniture manufacturers, china and glassware houses, tailors, cigarmakers, and such like lines, but firms engaged in manufacture of eatables, biscuits, etc., continued to be busy.

The Advertiser Job Printing Company have commenced the erection of a new building for their plant and expect to move in in the fall.

The outlook for crops in this district never looked better.

Railroad construction and grading has been about all called off for this year.

Niagara Falls.

There was some improvement in industrial conditions during May. Manufacturing was active, building trades improved, and the number of idle unskilled men was smaller. Further improvements to streets and schools were decided upon.

A factory for the production of leather goods and shipping cases was being erected.

Wholesale trade was fairly steady, and retailers reported a very good state of business.

Transportation was fairly active.

The American Cyanamid Company re-started another furnace of its plant, employing 25 more men.

Tenders were invited for the erection of a new church.

A planing mill was burned, entailing \$16,000 loss with \$8,000 insurance.

Welland ship canal works continued to draw many unskilled and some skilled men from all over the district, thereby lessening the number of unemployed, even in places remote from the works. In future ten hours will constitute a working day on all sections of the canal and Sunday work will be discontinued.

Late frosts were said to have done some damage to strawberry bloom. Winter wheat was progressing excellently. Prices of farm land are high and trans-

fers numerous. Many new houses are being erected in rural districts all over the Niagara Peninsula.

Manufacturing showed little change from April. Conditions were generally very satisfactory. A few more operatives were employed in several concerns.

Port Colborne.—The steamer Key West was loaded on May 15 at the Government elevator with a cargo of 76,300 bushels of wheat in the remarkably fast time of 34 minutes. About three minutes was taken up in trimming the cargo, leaving the actual time in loading between 31 and 32 minutes.

Welland.—A great demand for binder twine caused the Plymouth Cordage Company to commence running that part of its mills night and day. Two hundred extra hands were engaged, making 550 on the roll. The rope mill can handle its business by running days only. This company has never operated both night and day before. The Empire Cotton Company (Smart-Woods) was incorporated with \$40,000 capital. The annual assessment shows gains in population and property values from last year.

Orillia.

The labour situation continued steady, showing little change from last month. In general the factories were running just about as they were a month ago.

The Fisher Motor Company was working night and day finishing shrapnel shells. The National Hardware Company has received an order for shells, and was installing machinery to finish them.

The assessor's roll affords gratifying evidence that Orillia has been able to hold her own remarkably well during the trying year since he made his last report. The population is given as 7,448, an increase of 71 over the previous year, and the assessment is \$4,299,750, an increase of \$234,685. Orillia is now established as the largest of the six

towns in the county of Simcoe, which again has the largest population of any county in Ontario. Industrial development is largely accountable for the steady growth of the town during the past six years.

The Canadian Smelting and Refining Company is now turning out nickel oxide in considerable quantities at its smelter here.

A marked increase in the price of meats has been the most striking feature of the month from the housekeepers' standpoint.

Frost did considerable damage to gardens and to agriculture generally during the last week of the month. Tender growth was killed, the clover was thrown back, and, it is feared, the fruit injured. Hay was not so promising as during the earlier part of the month.

Fishing was good. The fishermen have done well with salmon trout.

Lumbering was quiet for the season, though mills have been opening up.

Ottawa.

The manufacture of war munitions continued to be the leading feature of the local labour situation during May, with but slight improvement in trades not engaged on war contracts. Machinists, leatherworkers, ironworkers and helpers were busy, as were tailors, where orders for military uniforms had been secured. The outlook for unskilled labour was slightly better through several civic projects; the opening of the lumber mills and a better demand for farm labour throughout the district.

The building trades, however, found conditions worse than in the previous month, building being practically at a standstill.

The services of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act were secured at the end of the month in a dispute between the Ottawa Car Company and its machinists engaged in the manufacture of war munitions. An increase of 6 cents an hour—from 29 cents to 35—was requested by the ma-

chinitists when their agreement with the company expired on May 28, it being held that the present wage scale is low in regard to the class of work turned out.

The dispute between the building contractors and the bricklayers and stonemasons has brought forth no settlement, mainly through the fact that but few members of these trades were employed. Those who were working were being paid the usual wage scale.

The local employing horseshoers, in a dispute over the Saturday half holiday, have agreed to grant the half day each week with a corresponding reduction in wages. This was not satisfactory to the horseshoers and negotiations were still pending.

The first big gun ever made in Ottawa was turned out complete during the month by the Ottawa Car Company.

Twenty labourers engaged on the new customs building have received a wage increase through the fair wage clause in Government contracts having been enforced by the Labour Department. Practically all of the stonemasons at present employed in the city were working on the building.

The agreement between the local stereotypers and publishers expired at the end of the month. Negotiations for its renewal were under way and no difficulty was expected.

A campaign against workmen who attempt to hold the position of stationary engineer without holding the necessary qualification papers has been inaugurated by the Stationary Engineers' Local No. 473.

A movement is on foot to merge the stonemasons' and stonecutters' unions.

A large number of labourers have secured temporary employment in the repairing of Bank street.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was still very quiet. When the special work undertaken by the corporation during the winter was finished a number of men

were thrown out of employment, but most of those who so desired found employment on neighbouring farms.

Work in the factories, that seemed to be on the increase earlier in the month, was slackening off again.

Owing to heavy frosts and cold, dry weather, agricultural prospects were considerably below the average.

Retail dealers report business very fair; quite as good as expected, in some cases better. In general, however, sales were somewhat short of last year's business.

The assessor's returns show conditions in Owen Sound to be healthy. The total assessment has increased by \$68,153; children of school age increased by 82; births increased by 28, and deaths by one. There is shown a decrease in the total population by 177. This is accounted for by the number of soldiers and reservists who have gone to the front.

The corporation of Owen Sound is giving a grant of \$20 to the families of soldiers who have gone to the front in lieu of free gas, electricity and water.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during May continued to show improvement in manufacturing lines, but building trades were rather quiet.

A new company has been incorporated to be known as the United Incandescent Light Company. The plant will be located at Peterborough, but it will be some time before the company will be ready to operate. The machine department of the Canadian General Electric Company has started to work full time. It had been working only four days a week since last fall.

An effort to have the city labourers paid a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour was defeated by the City Council, and a resolution passed to have the maximum rate 25 cents per hour.

The city is going to do considerable paving this summer, and will also build a pumping station in connection with

the sewage disposal plant. This will give employment to quite a lot of those who cannot get work at their usual occupation. There was a marked falling off in the number of building permits issued, 25 being issued for this month, representing a valuation of \$15,940, and for the same month last year 75 permits were issued, representing a valuation of \$105,260.

The favourable weather during the first half of the month gave the farmers a good chance to get their spring work done, but since then there have been many cold days and frosty nights which checked the early growth. Stock in general have come through the winter in good shape.

There are not so many hogs to the farm now as there were some years ago. The tendency is to go more into dairying, which is proving more profitable than beef where the right kind of cows are kept.

The first meeting of the Cheese Board was held on May 18 when 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound was the record price paid for cheese. The highest previous price was 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents.

Lumbering operations were active. The mills were all working with a full staff and full time. The drives of logs were in a more satisfactory condition this spring than they have been for some years.

Fenelon Falls.—A company is being formed to build a chemical works at this place. The Mickle & Dyment Lumber Company mills were running at full capacity. The Fenelon Falls Planing Mill has a contract for ammunition boxes for the Government. Mr. F. C. Chambers has just finished building a new planing mill.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

As compared with April the month of May showed little improvement in the way of employment. As compared

with May of last year the situation was deplorable.

The Western Dry Dock and Ship-building Company at Port Arthur had some 200 men at work during the month. On May 28 repairs began on the S.S. Turrett Chief, which ran ashore on the rocks at Isle Royale early in the season, and nearly 200 additional men were set to work. It was stated at the office of the company that some 3,000 men had applied for work during the day.

The cost of living has remained much the same; there has been a slight reduction in butter, eggs and potatoes.

All industries were very quiet.

Farmers were busy on their homesteads, and fishermen were actively engaged on the lakes.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Quietness has prevailed all winter and spring, and but for the mobilization here the city and surroundings would have been exceedingly quiet.

A little activity has been observed around the lumber mills in the district during the month, and a little stir has commenced at the local foundry because of the commencement of the manufacture of shells.

It is expected that a new life will be given to building operations next month because of commencement of work on the new jail and court house. The contract has been let for the former at \$26,000.

Considerable activity has been noticed in the agricultural districts. Larger areas have been put under crops than heretofore. Even in the city and surrounding towns much of the waste land has been put under cultivation in garden truck. This will help next fall and winter.

A decline in rentals because of many going to the war is observed, and the cost of living has slightly declined through a decline in the cost of agricultural products.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market for the month showed a decided improvement over the preceding month, but was not as active as in the same month of 1914.

The extending of water mains has given work to a number of labourers. In the building trades the prospects seem brighter. A number of dwellings and a few business places were in course of erection.

The factories have greatly improved since last month.

The City Council voted \$10,000 in a special fund to provide for the dependents of the local members of the Third Contingent, it having been found impossible to get them insured.

Wholesale and retail merchants, especially grocers, reported business good.

The excise returns for the port of Stratford for the month of April amounted to \$4,752.36. The customs returns for the month of April for Stratford amounted to \$18,237.84. This is a slight increase over the corresponding month of 1914.

Farmers were busy seeding, which was finished at the end of the month, and preparing for planting the root crop. Frosts towards the end of the month damaged tender plants that were set out. Grain prices were: wheat, \$1.40 per bushel; oats, 60 cents per bushel; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bush.; barley, 63 cents per bush.; live hogs, \$9.00 to \$9.15 per cwt.

St. Catharines.

The general condition of labour showed a slight improvement from that existing during April.

Penmans, Limited, have opened their new knitting mills here and have given employment to a number of work-people.

An exhibition section of the gigantic water pipe which is to bring fresh water from Lake Erie to this city, Thorold and Merritton is soon to be constructed. This

section will be about two hundred feet long and five feet in diameter. This will form part of the big pipe itself. The pipe line when completed will be capable of carrying all the water needed for this city and district.

All local factories working on shells for war purposes were kept busy day and night to fill the orders, but outside of this general conditions in the factories were quiet.

Operations on the canal were showing fine progress, especially at Pt. Weller, where the main work was going on.

The jitney service in the city proved to be a failure after two days' trial.

Pt. Dalhousie.—The steamer "Garden City" was being thoroughly overhauled to be put on the route in June. Tug owners reported business brisk, for a number of boats are towed up and down the canal. A large amount of grain was being carried through the canal, the Pt. Colborne elevator having a large amount of wheat. Another of the big concrete cribs for the pier at Pt. Weller was completed. The Maple Leaf Works will work six days a week instead of five.

Thorold.—The Beaver Board Company are rebuilding their houses which were burnt recently.

Merritton.—Building was going on steadily, mostly residences. The sewer work was nearly completed.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during May did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Traffic on the railroads was lighter and the number of crews in service was reduced to the minimum. The spare men were not well employed. In the railroad shops conditions were not as good as usual, and the men in most cases were working on short hours. Twenty-five workmen were laid off at the Pere Marquette shops and an eight hour day with Wednesdays and Saturdays off became effective June 1.

There was a considerable falling off in the building trades, the work done consisting chiefly of repair work. In general it cannot be said that the conditions of employment were good, although the labour market did not appear to be overcrowded with unemployed. Wholesale and retail trade was quiet. Manufacturing also was quiet.

During the month a number of machinists were sent to England to work in factories making munitions of war. The first batch consisted of five men, and another batch will follow in the near future. Arrangements were made for the payment of passage both ways with a guarantee of receiving standard wages on arrival at destination.

The St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council endorsed the proposed amendments to the Ontario Colonization Act whereby the granting of assistance is recommended to worthy European immigrants of the agricultural classes, with a view to having them take up lands in New Ontario. It was the opinion that action along this line would have the effect of reducing the pressure occasioned by unemployment in the cities and at the same time add to the productiveness of the country.

A delegation consisting of city officials and business men held a conference with a number of Canadian Pacific Railway officials in this city with a view to preventing the removal of a number of Canadian Pacific employees domiciled here. The removal would be occasioned by the turning over of the business interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Michigan Central Company, thus closing up the Canadian Pacific Railway offices here and discontinuing the car repair work of that company at St. Thomas. No definite results were obtained by the city's representatives, but the railway officials promised to give the matters discussed their consideration.

A peculiar situation was brought about in St. Thomas during the month when a number of city bakers were summoned to appear before the magistrate

for selling bread to their customers that weighed more than the law allows. The offenders were fined. According to the Bread Act "small bread" must not weigh more than 12 ounces and "loaves" not less than 24 ounces. The bakers were making bread at an intermediate weight. Fines were also imposed for underweight bread.

The crops in this district were showing up well. Heavy frosts during the latter part of the month threatened the fruits, but fortunately they did not suffer to any extent. More ground is under cultivation for garden purposes in this city than during last spring.

Manufacturing was quiet.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during May showed little change for the better, but the unemployment situation was to some extent relieved by the departure of many to find work in the country, or elsewhere. A number of machinists have been sent to Britain by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to work on munitions of war. On the other hand there has been a steady influx from other places of men seeking work. Property Commissioner Chisholm, who has charge of the Civic Labour Bureau, stated that next season no work will be given out to men who have not been residents of Toronto for at least six months. The Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission stated that many of the men sent them by the Bureau are unsatisfactory, and that out of 1,360 applications through that agency only about 900 turned up to go to work. The rate of pay on the highway is \$2 per day and \$4.50 per week is charged for board.

The Riverdale Neighbourhood Workers' Association, organized in connection with the campaign started by Mayor Church, has concluded its work. The number of applications registered was 542, of whom over 300 received work, 110 securing permanent jobs.

Good progress is being made on the work of installing concrete piers for the Bloor street viaduct, on which upwards of 400 men were employed.

The Toronto Harbour Commission anticipates the expenditure of about \$2,000,000 this season on the work of deepening the harbour, reclaiming marsh land, and making improvements to the waterfront, employing from 800 to 1,000 men.

Work has been commenced on the new trunk sewer system in the northern section of Ward 7, where a large force of men was engaged.

It is officially announced that active construction work on the new Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway station on Yonge street in North Toronto will be begun early in June. The preliminary excavation work has for some time been in progress. The plans for the station have been finally approved by the company officials. It is understood that the station will cost about \$1,000,000.

Works Commissioner Harris has examined the figures submitted for the installation of private water services under the contract system and compared them with the cost of the work on the flat-rate basis under the day labour system. He finds that the cost of long services under the contract system will be lower than by day labour, but that short services will cost less under the day labour system. With a view of trying out the matter further he recommends the acceptance of a tender by a contractor for both long and short services.

The tax rate has been finally fixed at 33 mills. The estimated total expenditure for the year is placed at \$36,448,380.

The Municipal Loan Association is in a critical financial position. Only about \$25,000 of the \$100,000 voted by the City Council has been used, and the association is paying interest at 6 per cent on the balance and only getting 3 per

cent. from the banks for it. The monthly expenses are about \$1,000, and the income about \$500. The Board of Control is asked to take it over and conduct it as part of a civic department, otherwise it will have to be wound up.

The new Central Technical School on Harbord street, which cost \$1,400,000 exclusive of the site and equipment, has been completed and has been formally taken over by the Board of Education. It will be open in September.

The Rotary Club has gone into vacant lot gardening on a large scale and has 500,000 square feet of land under cultivation. An assortment of seeds is given to each applicant who works under the direction of the superintendent. Valuable prizes are offered for the best kept lots and largest production of vegetables.

The number of jitneys conveying passengers on the streets of the city has greatly increased, with the result that the traffic of the Toronto Railway Company has considerably fallen off. The receipts for April were some \$50,000 less than the income for April last year, and the returns for May will show a further reduction. The company has taken off cars on some lines and reduced its staff, about 150 men having been laid off. The Board of Control on the twenty-seventh ordered a report from the City Solicitor and City Engineer on the changes in the street car service and the steps which should be taken to compel the company to resume a full service. The Board of Police Commissioners has laid down rules respecting the operation of jitneys, which will be embodied in a by-law. It is provided that jitneys must furnish seats for all passengers and limit the number carried to the car's capacity. Every jitney driver must give a bond of \$1,000 and take out a license at \$1 per month.

The Morrison Brass Manufacturing Company has been granted a permit to build a two-storey factory on Patron road for the manufacture of ammunition.

Building continues quiet with a large proportion in all trades concerned out of work. The bricklayers and stonemasons have effected an agreement with the Builders' Exchange under which wages will remain at 55 cents per hour for a 44-hour week. The plasterers to the number of about 350 ceased work on the fifth owing to a misunderstanding with the employers. They went back to work on the seventh, having effected an agreement under which the wages were to remain at the old scale of 55 cents per hour. The engineering and metal trades were generally quiet with the exception of machinists, who had plenty of work owing to the demand of skilled labour for the manufacture of war munitions. Electrical workers were fair. Furniture workers, upholsterers and piano makers were quiet. Leather workers were active. Printers, bookbinders and allied trades had a fair month. Garment workers were quiet, with the exception of those working on war contracts. Boot and shoe makers had steady work. The provision trades were normal. Brewers and cigar makers were quiet. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers and laundry workers were quiet. Railway workers had a fair month. Street railway men had a poor month, a number being laid off. At a mass meeting of employees of the Toronto Railway, on the ninth, it was resolved to submit a new agreement as to wages to the company asking for an increase of one-half cent per hour, bringing up the rate to 24, 26 and 28 cents for the first, second and third years respectively. Sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in navigation had a fair amount of work.

Farmers were busy and experienced help much in demand. Considerable damage was done to fruit and vegetables by a heavy frost on the night of the twenty-sixth, and orchards are suffering much injury from the tent caterpillar. Otherwise prospects for a good harvest are encouraging.

Aurora.—Building was active and a number of fine residences were under

construction. Local factories were running to full capacity and three plants were undertaking the manufacture of shells.

Mount Dennis.—This suburb is growing rapidly and about 50 houses were being erected.

Weston.—The York County Highways Commission has decided to start work on the construction of Weston road by day labour at an estimated cost of \$9,000 per mile.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not been very good during May, there being little demand for labour.

The civic works department did very little in improvements and had not commenced any paving operations and only a little sewer work.

Building lines were only fair. About 25 per cent. of these trades were out of employment. Buildings under construction were: Separate school, \$30,000; Oddfellows' Temple at Walkerville, \$25,000; First Baptist church, \$12,000. The largest permit issued during the month was for \$10,000, being repairs to lumber mill. Most of the permits were for small houses and garages, there being very little speculative building.

Real estate was not very active, although prices remained about the same. There were numerous rentable houses vacant throughout the city, but prices were not affected.

Retail merchants reported only a fair month.

The outlook was not promising, there being a number of unemployed men from other cities.

Farmers have had favourable conditions this year and crops were in good condition.

Woodstock.

Industrial conditions may generally be described as dull. Manufacturers of pianos and organs reported business fairly good in Ontario and the Mari-

time Provinces; but there was no improvement in Western business, and none is expected until the coming crop is harvested. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs made a similar report. The local factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers has gone on full time; but this has been for the purpose of finishing up some orders, and is not to be taken as a sign of improved conditions. The local foundry—stoves and furnaces—continues to run in a limited way, without much immediate prospect of improvement.

Other industries reported conditions about as usual. Some building was going on, but the outlook was not nearly so good as it was a year ago.

Shopkeepers reported that business had kept up fairly well, but the outlook was reported less encouraging than it was some time ago.

In one way or another labour was fairly well employed. There were very few idle men to be found, though many were not working full time. Many others were not working at their regular occupations, but there were very few who were not working at something.

Farmers reported some difficulty in securing sufficient help of the right kind; but this is a familiar complaint.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During the month the market for unskilled labour has been fairly good. Considerable civic work was undertaken and this, with considerable extensions to the gas company's mains, have given work to large numbers of men. There was also considerable employment tending horses at the Government remount depot.

The demand for skilled labour, especially in the building trades, has been very light and showed no sign of improvement.

Tenders have been called for by the City Council for extensions to the street railway lines; also for considerable

sewer extensions, but though the tenders were lower than the city engineer's estimate the City Council decided to do this work by day labour, thus ensuring that married residents would have preference in employment.

The prices of meat rose during the month, also the price of bread; practically all other commodities remained unchanged.

Crop conditions were good, and a large acreage has been seeded.

The Borbridge Company, saddlery manufacturers, were busy with orders for the Government.

The Brandon Machine Works and the Manitoba Engines, Limited, were also busy manufacturing shell casings.

Winnipeg.

No improvement in labour conditions was shown in May over the month of April.

The building trades were quiet for the season of the year, and there appeared to be little assurance that these trades would experience even an average season. The engineering trades were not fully employed. The woodworking and furnishing trades were but moderately employed. The clothing trades were fairly well employed, as were the leather trades. Unemployment amongst the unskilled remained a serious matter. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company provided work for about 2,000 men on construction work during the month, but these were engaged at several points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, so that unemployment in Winnipeg was not relieved to a noticeable extent by the company's step.

The commission appointed by the Home Government to visit Canada, with a view of obtaining qualified help in the making of munitions of war, is expected to have a session in Winnipeg for the purpose of examining the applications of those anxious to go to the old country. Some 1,500 written applications have been received by Ald. R. A. Rigg, secretary of the Trades and Labour Coun-

cil. Nearly two-thirds of those making application were out of work, and the remainder were working short time.

The Ford Motor Car Company anticipate erecting a plant in Winnipeg shortly, which will provide work for 150 men, but no definite action has been taken.

The railway track and platform at the Canadian Pacific depot has been raised and, with other alterations that have found employment for a fairly large number of tradesmen and labourers, was nearing completion.

Wholesale merchants report business fair during May.

Through the medium of the Civic Free Employment Bureau, 763 men were found positions in the city, and 113 secured positions out of the city.

The report of the grain inspector for May shows the following shipments: wheat, 5,335,875 bushels; oats, 1,031,700 bushels; barley, 96,200 bushels, and flax, 148,625 bushels.

Selkirk.—The commencement of the summer fishing season was evidenced by the fact that over 300 experienced fishermen were despatched to the four fishery stations along the shores of Lake Winnipeg during the month. There is little other than whitefish caught at this season. A new boat of 1,500 tons was launched during the month from the Government dockyard. The new vessel, which has been named the George H. Bradbury, will act as a patrol boat. The two fish companies located at Selkirk have large cold storage plants, and the excellent transportation facilities permit them to despatch large consignments of fish to many parts of Canada and the United States.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There has been very little demand for labour in any line, and those formerly employed in building work have no employment. A few were taken up for work on farms, but there were very many out of work and their position

was critical. Mechanics and artisans were in the same position, while the position of machinists was likewise critical. They, however, were looking forward to some work to do in connection with a shell contract which has been secured by a local concern and work was expected to commence on this order in a few weeks.

Two very heavy rains in May have given the crops a splendid start and the growth has been very rapid. The land was in good shape to receive the seed and the conditions and prospects were never better. All wheat was sown early, and oats were in the ground about the middle of May. There was some flax to be sown yet. Spring breaking was progressing well and summer-fallow will be started early in June.

Very little was being attempted by railroad companies in the way of construction work.

Prince Albert.

There was little change in the general situation regarding labour. Several carpenters during the month left for the States where they succeeded in obtaining employment. The outlook was far from promising. No prospective building was in sight, and there was little demand for farm labour.

Seeding throughout the district was completed.

The waters of the North Saskatchewan ever teem with edible fish, and large numbers of fishermen were along its banks securing a cheap article of food.

The crops throughout the district gave every evidence of a bountiful harvest. Good showers have repaired in many cases the damage done by cutworms, which became very aggressive in several localities owing to the dry weather prevailing.

Regina.

Employment was still very poor. A large number of men were joining the ranks in the local regiments for service

abroad, and mechanics were leaving the city for country points and the United States in large numbers as it was impossible to get work in Regina.

Work has started on two small buildings, getting out the basements, and the city was doing a little sewer work. Twenty men were wanted about a week ago and there were 200 applications from men who needed the work.

Stores of all kinds report business very dull, as well as machinery and wholesale houses.

Farmers are very optimistic as regards the crops. Experienced grain growers claim they have never seen the crops in better condition so early in the season. The fields both north and south of Regina look extraordinarily good.

Saskatoon.

Unsatisfactory industrial conditions continued, and very little work had opened up to relieve the situation. Heavy relief measures continued to be carried out.

The plumbers and steamfitters of the city have concluded a new two year agreement to take the place of the temporary agreement expiring June 1. Wages will be changed from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour.

The price of meats has risen, although the per capita consumption of the same is much smaller than heretofore in this city according to the report of men in that business.

There was some buildings going up in the smaller towns and rural districts, and when the crop is sufficiently advanced to promote a greater optimistic spirit there will undoubtedly be more.

The weather has been very dry this spring, and some grain sown under unfavourable conditions has not germinated evenly. A general heavy rain, however, has put the crops on a good footing. If normal weather conditions ensue there is room for the expectation of a good average or above average crop. Most stands of wheat were looking good.

Farmers were still showing a tendency to go out of pigs and poultry on account of feed scarcity. Milk yields were much better, but it is not expected that butter will drop very low this season.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has filled out its section crews, giving work to very many foreigners.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment was general, and there seemed but little improvement on the preceding month. The terminal elevator and the customs examining warehouse were nearly completed. The city is constructing the Mission bridge and has started on the footings of the Centre street bridge; also grading for road to the bridge.

Another battalion has been raised which claims the distinction of being almost entirely drawn from the city. It is rumoured that another battalion will be recruited, and this it was expected would minimize the prevailing distress.

Leather workers were busy, the only trades in the West which could claim that distinction, activity in these trades being accounted for by local firms securing several contracts for war materials. The manufacture of war munitions rendered conditions fair for machinists. All other trades were 95 per cent. unemployed, with prospects dull.

The manufacturers held an exhibition of made-in-Calgary goods, commencing May 17, with a view to stimulate the buying of home-made products.

Farming reports on crops in the vicinity of Calgary were good. There has been a satisfactory rainfall.

The camp has been completed at the Sarcee Reserve to accommodate 6,000 soldiers who will be stationed there for the summer.

The Exhibition Board have decided to hold the exhibition as usual, June 29 being the opening day.

There have been several public demonstrations and considerable hostile feeling displayed towards alien residents. Petitions have been drawn up and presented to the City Council requesting that all alien enemies be discharged and interned. The civic authorities up to the end of the month so far refused to comply with the request.

Mayor Costello with other representatives of the West has gone to Ottawa to request the Government to come to the assistance of the unemployed. The cities state they are unable to cope with the unemployed problem, which is unquestionably a serious one. There are at present 3,000 names of married men on the Civic Labour Bureau books and only work for about 500. The men are being taken on fortnight about to distribute the work.

The Canadian Northern Railway are preparing to start the construction of their line to Macleod.

The Associated Charities have given relief to 274 families this month who were in acute distress; also to 112 families of foreign descent.

Edmonton.

The number of unemployed decreased somewhat during May owing to the demand for farm help and railroad labour. The city also made a slight increase in their outside staff. The opportunities of employment in the skilled trades showed no improvement over the previous month, no new work of any importance being started.

Many men who were desirous of procuring work in the country districts were debarred by the fact that farmers in almost every instance would engage only experienced help.

Relief work was carried on during the month, but on a much smaller scale than the previous month.

The city has let a contract for plank sidewalks, work to commence about June 1, which will furnish work for a considerable number of men, the rate of wages to be not less than 25 cents an

hour. The rate for this class of work in former years was 35 cents an hour or over.

Transportation companies reported a quiet month. Wholesale business showed very little improvement. Machinery companies reported business in farm machinery much better than a year ago.

Meat markets reported a steady increase in the price of meats. The milk dealers reduced the price of milk from 10 to 12 quarts for a dollar.

The Woolworth Company has opened one of their five, ten and fifteen cent stores in this city.

Farmers had an ideal month for seeding, and while there has been very little rain there appears to be sufficient moisture in the soil to insure the crops a good start.

Lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries were all quiet.

Some activity prevailed in railroad construction. Officials reported 300 men working in the north country and that at least 1,000 more men would be required in the near future.

Lethbridge.

There has been no improvement in labour conditions over last month. Every line of employment remained dull, with no demand for labour. The condition of the crops was splendid and all were expecting times to get better as the season advances.

Bank clearings for the month of April were \$1,317,428, as against \$1,763,296 for April, 1914. The clearings for the week ending May 20 were \$324,536, as against \$451,989 for the corresponding week last year.

Up to the end of April the inland revenue local department had sold war tax stamps to the extent of \$370.17.

At the Land Office 144 entries were made during April.

Farmers were very busy, but had very little help hired. The crops were coming along well. There is greater attention being paid to market gardening with gratifying results. The local mar-

ket is well patronized both by sellers and buyers.

Coal mining was very slack.

A strong resolution urging the seriousness of the unemployed problem in Lethbridge, and the slackness of all trades, particularly that of the miners, was passed by the Trades and Labour Council at a largely attended meeting and forwarded to the mayor at a conference on unemployment being held in Ottawa.

Medicine Hat.

No improvement was shown in the building trades over the previous month, except in the case of bricklayers, who have been able to secure a few weeks' work on the Mulligan three-storey building, which is in course of construction, also a brick addition to the Alberta Linseed Oil Mill warehouse; save with these exceptions, the majority of the men in the different trades have been unable to find employment. The city was employing only a very few men, as there has been no new civic work started this spring, the city finding it almost impossible to do any financing owing to the tightness of the money market.

The International Supply Company, the Alberta Foundry and Machine Company, the Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Works and the Dominion Harvester Company have secured contracts amounting to about \$300,000 in all for the manufacture of shells, and have all been busy the past two weeks installing special machinery for the manufacture of these explosives. The four concerns will employ in the neighbourhood of 200 men as soon as material has arrived, which should be early in June.

House rentals have taken another drop from \$20 for six-roomed houses with sanitary conveniences to \$15 per month, and for six-roomed houses without sanitary conveniences from \$12.50 to \$10 per month.

The weather was favourable for seeding operations, which were entirely completed. It is estimated that there

is an increase of 25 per cent. in the acreage seeded this year. Rain has fallen throughout Southern Alberta, and the prospects for good crops were excellent.

The Alberta Iron Rolling Mills were only running about one-third time, while the Clay Products Company continued to run six days a week, but with a greatly reduced number of men.

The flour milling industry has taken a slump during the month. Instead of running full time, two of the three large concerns operating here are only running four days a week, while the third continues to run six days a week. This is accounted for by lack of sales of flour and their warehousing capacity being taxed with too large stocks on hand.

Both wholesalers and retailers reported trade below normal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

There has been a slight improvement in the general condition of the labour market over the preceding month due to the advent of spring which permitted of minor building activities and repairing, essential civic improvements and government road work.

One two-storey reinforced concrete building, 30 feet by 40 feet, in the business section of this city has been commenced, and construction started on an addition to the Bank of Commerce. One or two dwellings were also under construction. Cement sidewalks have been put down by property owners in both business and residential localities, but this has been on a limited scale.

Conditions as affecting particular trades were still very quiet, although slightly improved over the conditions existing during the previous three or four months.

Reduced train schedules were still in existence, which indicates that there has been no increased commercial activity. The wholesale and retail trades have been required to meet only the demand

for the bare necessities; and as a result all merchants have allowed their stocks to run down as low as possible.

There has been some improvement in the lumbering industry during the past month in this district. Three or four lumber mills have commenced operations, while other lumber companies have put crews to work in the woods logging. The local sawmills were not operating, and it is doubtful if they will commence this season, although the planing mill of the Elk Lumber Company has been operating for some months. Post and pole shipments compare favourably with the shipments made at the same time last year.

The demand for coal has not increased and the mines throughout the district still continued to operate spasmodically; the miners being able to get only a small number of shifts per week.

During the first week in this month the underground workings of the Corbin Coal and Coke Company at Corbin were indefinitely closed down, thereby throwing over 100 men out of employment. The company was, however, still quarrying coal by the aid of steam shovels, as they uncovered a huge body of coal over a year ago, when the surface formation was all removed in order to produce it by the mechanical means above referred to. There were still approximately 50 men engaged in producing the coal with the steam shovels, and in addition to that number, as this company operates the Eastern British Columbia Railway, a sufficient number of men for this purpose were still employed.

The demand for coke was very good, practically all the ovens at Fernie being in operation, while another hundred were started up at Michel during the month.

There have been several gangs of men and teams put to work on the Provincial Government roads, and also repairing bridges and sidewalks in localities under their supervision.

The city of Fernie has commenced operations in connection with street improvements, and this gives temporary employment to quite a number of rate-payers, although the applications were very much in excess of the number required.

Recruiting for the 54th Kootenay-Boundary Battalion was begun in this district early in the month, and although there are a large number eligible who only manage to get temporary employment from time to time, of the allotment of 450 men from this vicinity for this battalion only about half that number have enlisted, and of these a large number have given up permanent positions. While some of these vacancies have been filled, in most cases owing to business depression the employers are making their depleted staffs handle the work.

The cause for the widespread depression in the coal mining industry is largely attributed to the importation of fuel oil, which according to official statistics increased in this province alone from 7,000,000 gals. in 1911 to 110,000,000 in 1914. The equivalents of these quantities on a tonnage basis from a coal production viewpoint are that in 1911 the fuel oil importation displaced 35,714 tons, while in 1914 the tonnage displaced amounted to 814,285 tons. It is readily realized that this tremendous displacement in 1914 has had a serious effect on the production of coal.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions showed hardly any change over last month. Some men were leaving the country but their place was being filled by others out of work, there being practically nothing in the form of improvements going on.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet.

The cost of living has shown a slight increase during the month in bread, meat and sugar.

Farmers have finished their spring work but small fruits have been hurt by

the very wet spell for the last three weeks of the month.

Local fishermen have not done much during the month.

Sawmills in the city and district while working steadily have not had many men employed keeping their output down. The same applies to the few logging camps that were working. The coal mines in the district have worked very slack during the month but the mines in the city have been steady for those employed.

There was very little railroad construction being done on the Island.

New Westminster.

There has been little change in the labour situation during the month. Very little new work has been started and the number of unemployed was almost as large as during April.

The Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Company is preparing a new retail establishment at a cost of \$15,000 and the jetty work at the mouth of the Fraser will give employment to some local men. The construction of a new salmon cannery on the south side of the Fraser opposite the city will also help a little.

Altogether the outlook was not bright and wages as a rule were very low. The city was still maintaining from 100 to 150 residents by relief work, week on and week off.

The weather was excellent during the month and the season exceptionally early. Prospects were good for a very heavy fruit crop and only plentiful rains during the last few days of the month prevented local berries from being marketed in large quantities.

Fishing on the Fraser has been exceptionally poor, some old-timers stating that the run of spring salmon has been the lightest ever known in the Fraser.

The lumber industry has not changed much since last month. The mills are running ten hours, but not to capacity and with light crews. Wages were low. The sash and door factories were averaging about half time.

Railway construction was at a standstill and the building industry was almost in the same condition.

An order for shells received by the Heaps Engineering Works will help the iron workers for a time.

Prince Rupert.

The condition of labour was slightly improved during May. New work has been started on the road around Kain Island, about 40 men being employed. The men only get one month's work, a new gang being started each month. The foundation of the new Provincial Government buildings was well under way, about 50 men being employed taking out rock. Two weeks' work is given to the employes on this work, a new gang being started twice a month.

The last contract on the city's new streets has been completed, adding another one and one-half mile to the city's street mileage.

A number of local business houses owned by Germans have changed hands because of lack of patronage since the sinking of the Lusitania.

Much activity was shown during May in organizing the workers. Three new unions were formed, namely, bartenders, cooks and waiters and laundry workers. Charters have been applied for in all three cases.

In the fishing industry the output during May exceeded the previous month. A large amount of fish was landed from American boats which accounts for the large increase. Two passenger trains leave every week both carrying from three to five carloads of fish.

The only railroad construction under way was the finishing of the bridges on the Grand Trunk Pacific and the building of small stations.

Vancouver.

Widespread unemployment still continued despite the advance of the season. At this time of the year it is customary to see a great many labouring men leave for various industrial activi-

ties in the interior. Such is not the case this year. Several attempts were being made to relieve the situation. The Provincial Government announces that it has made financial arrangements which enable the contractors for the Pacific Great Eastern railway to proceed with construction work and employ about 1,000 men. Married men are to be given preference. The Government has also promised a deputation from the local Trades and Labour Council that it will send an officer to further inquire into the unemployed situation in Vancouver, with a view to giving some measure of relief.

A plan is being laid by the city authorities to assist about 1,500 Russians to return to their native country. It was expected that 400 Italians would also leave.

The officer in charge of the city relief department has made arrangements for a number of unemployed to go to up-country farming districts. The Trades and Labour Council has decided to ask the Federal Government to deport unemployed aliens to their native countries.

Building for April was poor, 86 permits valued at \$31,754 being issued, as against 141 last year valued at \$254,166. Permits up to April 30 this year numbered 278, valued at \$302,791. Last year for the corresponding period the number was 558, valued at \$1,296,604. The majority of building tradesmen were unemployed.

As the result of a visit by a representative of the Imperial Government, it is announced that orders have been placed here for shells and other war munitions, the manufacture of which will give employment to some of the unemployed in the metal trades.

The proposed new Workmen's Compensation Act for British Columbia, based on the principle of the new Ontario and Nova Scotia Acts, is being opposed by the insurance companies. One of their representatives recently spoke against the proposed measure before the local Trades and Labour Council. The latter body has been granted \$1,000 by

the City Council to assist in the reception and entertainment of the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada which meets here in September.

The outside electrical workers employed by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company have been notified that their working agreement with the company will expire June 30 next. It is stated by the company that a new agreement will be submitted. Representatives of both parties were dealing with it.

The jitney 'bus traffic, which made such rapid strides early this year, has greatly declined. This is in some measure due to waning popularity with the public. It is due in greater measure to the action of the British Columbia Railway Company in reducing car fares. Previous to May 8 the charge was 5 cents per ride, with a transfer in the city limits. The new rule gives eight rides for 25 cents in the city limits but no transfer. These tickets are good until December 31, 1915. In addition the City Council has formulated jitney 'bus regulations to go into effect June 1. The restrictions in the regulations were expected to result in a further reduction of jitney 'buses.

Flour reached its highest price on May 12, at \$1.15 per 25 lb. bag. Fresh meats also advanced. Fish, generally, was cheaper.

The outlook from a general standpoint was not promising, being less so than for some years past.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during May showed no improvement over previous months and the number of men unemployed skilled and unskilled, was on the increase, about 2,200 being registered at the Central Employment Bureau, a majority of whom have been out of work for some months.

The Central Employment and Relief Bureau has been reorganized, and is now under the sole control of the City Council. Three of the aldermen will

act as commissioners in managing the bureau.

The public market, which was established some months ago, has proved to be such a complete success that it has been decided to have two market days a week instead of one as formerly, Wednesday and Saturday being the days chosen.

On Monday, May 10, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company made a decided reduction in fares on all city lines. Eight tickets (non-transfer) are now sold for 25 cents, instead of five (transfer) tickets as formerly. In addition the company has also added six extra cars, which will employ 24 extra men, giving a much better service in addition to the substantial reduction in fares. The "jitney" autos at the end of the month had not met the reduction and are still charging the five cent fare.

Splendid work has been done by the Affiliated Friendly Societies Association in the way of encouraging the cultivation of vacant lots around the city. About 100 lots were in a flourishing state of cultivation.

The Esquimalt Council has let a contract for additional sewers, amounting to \$25,000.

The City Council has \$200,000 available for local improvement work, which will permit the engineering department

to keep the present number of men employed for a considerable time.

The standard rate of wages for the municipality of Saanich has been fixed at \$2.25 per day of eight hours on water-works and paving contracts. The old rate was \$2.75 per day.

The Saanich School Board has notified all school teachers (about 40) in its employ that, commencing July 1, all salaries will be reduced ten per cent.

Owing to the prevailing financial stringency, the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Company, operating the whaling fleet and stations on Vancouver Island and Northern British Columbia, are unable to carry on their business this season. About 500 men were employed for six months of the year, practically all of whom reside in Victoria. Approximately about \$18,000 per month was paid out in wages.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the lumber and logging industry recently.

The British Admiralty has ordered through the British Columbia Government 10,000,000 feet of lumber, which will be cut in provincial mills for delivery in June and July. There is also a brisk demand in Australia and South Africa for lumber, and several ships are now loading cargoes at island mills for those countries.

CONDITIONS DURING MAY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

During May prevailing conditions in the labour world have not shown any notable change. Women workers have been in fair demand, but less activity has been noticed than in May of last year.

Since the beginning of the month there have been fewer applicants for positions in domestic service, as many

girls, natives of country districts, always return home towards this time in order to help with the summer work. There has been somewhat less demand for factory workers than last month, especially in whitewear establishments, where summer orders have been filled.

Effort made to reduce cost of living.—The garden committee of the City Improvement League has obtained satisfactory results in the case of the first

vacant lot they subdivided for cultivation. Fifty-three families applied and have received as many lots. A member of the committee superintends the gardening; seeds are obtained at reduced prices, and it is estimated that each family will be able to grow their own vegetables, besides making a profit by selling the surplus.

Child welfare.—Preparations are being made by the several organizations interested in procuring for city children a sojourn in the country during the summer months. In many cases it has been found that those profiting of this change have shown great improvement, both mental and physical, during the remainder of the year.

The Montreal Housewives' League, in view of making conditions as favourable as possible during the heat of the summer for infant life, has planned to canvass every district of the city through mothers' clubs giving instructions as to the quality and care of milk. In October it is proposed to hold a Baby Contest, hoping that public interest in the milk question may be increased, similar results having occurred in other centres. The league works with other organizations and avoids overlapping. Its milk committee has done much in the way of inspection of stores and the improvement of the milk supply of Montreal.

Education.—At the last meeting of the Catholic Committee of Public Instruction a programme of rules and regulations for kindergartens were adopted. In future the school commissions wishing to establish a primary branch will follow this given plan.

Women's organizations.—*Nurses.*—The Victorian Order of Nurses reports a very busy season. A number of nurses having gone on army service has increased work here. The Westmount branch of the Victorian Order at a recent meeting decided to aid in the establishment of a hospital for convalescing wounded soldiers. A recent report of "l'Association des Gardes-Ma-

lades de Ville-Marie" shows that in the year just elapsed seven nurses made 7,000 visits; of this number more than 1,000 were made free among the poor.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—The second general meeting for 1915 of all the members of La Fédération was held on the second instant. The report was given of the work done during the winter months by the committee of the Red Cross and "Assistance par le Travail."

The association affiliated to La Fédération will not hold their usual monthly meetings during the summer.

The Business Women's Association has appreciated the course of Commercial Law given at Laval University for women. There were registered for these lectures 375 names, the average attendance at each was 80, exactly twice the number required by the authorities of the university to ensure the continuation of the lectures.

The Provincial School of Domestic Science brought a successful year to a close at the end of April. The normal course given during July proved very popular and was followed by 26 teachers.

Classes in both languages were held regularly from October to the end of April, and were followed by 286 English-speaking and 620 French-speaking pupils.

At the monthly meeting of the Women's French-speaking section of the Central Committee of Milk Stations, working under the auspices of La Fédération, plans were made for the working of the stations during the summer months. After June 1 the dispensaries will be open every day. A system of investigation has been adopted by which women workers belonging to each parochial committee will be able to report to the milk stations cases that might otherwise remain unknown.

Health Department.—The Municipal Bureau of Hygiene is in a position to give enquirers the names of dealers selling good milk.

L'Assistance Maternelle.—The third annual meeting of l'Assistance Maternelle was held on May 29. The report of the president, Mrs. Henry Hamilton, showed that 358 cases were looked after during the year. Twenty-two parish branches have been established in the city.

Clean up week.—Effective results have been reached by means of lectures in connection with the yearly clean up campaign. Lantern slides were used which proved very interesting, these latter being loaned to the city by the Hygiene Department of the city of Paris (France).

Red Cross.—A campaign for funds was brought to a successful close this week. The central committee is working with zeal and has organized country committees in both French and English sections which are expected to bring in fruitful results.

Toronto.

Whitewear firms were still busy on summer garments but anticipated a lull from the middle of June till September.

Chocolate firms were taking advantage of the cool weather as their trade is now during the summer.

The John Keckie Company, Limited, cratching supplies and tent makers, have been kept busy since September. In the last two weeks of the month they have taken on 7 extra women, and have been working 5 nights a week. Besides the regular work for the summer, they have been busy on soldiers sleeping bags, and tents and were at the end of the month making hospital tents.

The war has improved conditions for the oil clothing companies. They are making drivers' rain coats, hats, and rubber cloth goods.

Box and cigar factories were still low and the knitting mills have at present no urgent army contracts.

Business Agent James Watt of the Journeymen Tailors reports that members of the union were fairly well em-

ployed. Things were moving more smoothly than they were a year ago.

Domestics.—The following numbers for the past month from the Women's Patriotic League Employment Bureau show the increasing demand for domestics:

Total number registered.....	153
Total number registered for day work.....	65
Applications for domestics.....	292
Applications for domestics filled.....	29

At the Women's Welcome Hostel, 31 maids were placed and it is stated that the demand was very much greater, especially for cooks. Among the char women there is a demand for more office cleaning than can be supplied them.

Department of Public Health.—This Department has inaugurated a system of scoring restaurants for equipment and methods. Those scoring over 75% will be published in a first class list in the Health Bulletin, as has already been done with the dairies of the city.

The Mother Craft classes of the Division of Child Welfare have been discontinued until the autumn, but the regular work of the well-baby clinics will continue as usual. A new well-baby clinic has been established for the summer only at Wychwood. An aggressive campaign for baby saving will be conducted during the summer.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Household Economic Association, the reports for the year showed that the numbers were insisting on pure food products, and successfully dealing directly with the producers. "How to get better markets" was the chief topic of the discussions as there is felt to be great need of more careful inspection of existing markets and the establishment of smaller markets at the main points in the suburbs.

The members of the Rotary Club of Toronto have made an offer of one-sixth of an acre of ground to every working man who will cultivate a garden. The plots are ploughed ready for planting, and different kinds of vegetable seeds are also provided. In return each recipient is required to care for the garden and at the end of the season

report the result—the value of the products, whether used or sold, and any difficulty in the protection of his plot through lack of community spirit. The Secretaries of the Neighborhood Workers' Association have undertaken the responsibility of supplying the men, and a number of plots were under cultivation.

Winnipeg.

Much unemployment continued to prevail, and the situation was considered not as good as during the early spring when the Easter trade gave employment to many in stores. Much publicity has been given to unemployment as affecting men, but little has been said of late concerning women's work or unemployment. But the facts contained below would indicate that women are being employed quite as extensively in many lines as previous to the war, and in the stores the showing is rather gratifying.

Factories.—The garment makers were working with increased staffs and full time and have been having occasional night shifts. The same is true in the tent and awning trade, where orders for soldiers' kits have been giving increased employment. In the candy and cigar trades staffs were greatly reduced. The laundries have kept their hands, even reducing their hours (which does not mean reduced pay), and where soldiers' contract work was being handled overtime has been necessary. Bookbinders were working short time with reduced staffs. On the whole it seems that the factory population is quite as great as prior to the war. This population is said to be 18,000, with a monthly payroll of \$1,000,000.

Stores.—Figures for all the department stores could not be given covering the present time, one year ago, and two years ago. A partial report for a given unit shows for May, 1913, 1,795 women and girls employed; 1914, 1,785; 1915, 1,788. The stores say that first-class girls (salesladies) are not seeking employment, though married women who

had had experience are now seeking working owing to their husbands being out of employment.

Domestics. — The demand was still good for domestics; conditions as wages were practically back to what they were prior to the war. The figures of the Free Employment Bureau show a great difference between demand and supply.

Office work. — Male stenographers have been more noticeably in demand than formerly and the calls have not been numerous for lady stenographers though improved towards the close of the month. The leading agency for stenographers placed 47 during the month. At the end of the month they had 180 on their list who were actually out of work.

Nurses are reported as having bright cases, as is customary at this time of the year. The Registry contains the names of 69 on the waiting list, six calls per day being the largest record during May. A new class has just graduated from the General Hospital.

Figures for last month at the Associated Charities are as follows:

New cases helped	...	...
Total number relieved	...	5

Causes for the above:

Unemployment	...	1
Inadequate wage	...	...
Under employment	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...
General sickness	...	...
Rheumatism	...	...
Cripples	...	...
Accidents	...	...
Widows	...	...
Desertion	...	...
Man away	...	...
Old age	...	...
Imprisonment	...	...
Insanity	...	...
Separation	...	...
Non-support	...	...
Intemperance	...	...
Immorality	...	...
Misfortune	...	...
Laziness	...	...

Figures for the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau for last month are as follows:

	Positions Offered.	Positions Filled.
gent's	1	..
hambermaids	19	13
ooks	7	2
ay workers	432	411
domestics	243	81
actory helpers	10	7
ousekeepers	15	5
ousemaids	1	1
itchen women (hotel and res- taurant)	25	23
audresses	1	..
nurses	1	1
nurse girls	19	11
ailoresses	1	..
waitresses	9	5
dressmakers	3	2
lower makers	1	1
ardmaids	2	1
Totals	791	564

The Social Service Workers' Club has announced its intention of studying civic problems, and has arranged for the appointment of committees to study and report on the following questions: Care of the Feeble-minded; Pensions for Widows; The Conditions Affecting Women and Girls in Factories, and Juvenile Delinquency.

A Summer Course has been arranged, entitled "Winnipeg Training Class in Social Work," and will be conducted in the university under the direction of J. S. Woodsworth, secretary the Canadian Welfare League. The lectures are on social and economic questions, and will be given from July 5 to August 13 inclusive.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women remained very much the same for the month of May as during the previous month. Women working at seasonal occupations were more active than during the earlier months of the year, while many women unable to find employment have left the city, most of them going south. This tended to somewhat equalize the supply and demand of female labour and while reports show that there were a number of women unable to find work during the past month, conditions were on the whole so far as women were concerned, better than during December of 1914 and January, February and

March of 1915. The general labour situation however, was very acute, unemployment and consequent distress being general.

The City Unemployment and Relief Association reported an increase in the number of applications per week for relief, the number of families being supported or partially supported by the Association being 1125, all being residents of Vancouver for a considerable period, making a total number of 2250 adult persons and 3667 children in distress through the father of the family being unable to obtain employment.

The School Teachers Relief Association also report distributing relief to 345 families during the past month. Families to the number of 126 containing 365 children were entirely supported by the association, 77 families containing 185 children were helped with groceries and fuel, while in addition to the those who have been given relief work for the last month or so, twenty odd days work were paid for out of the fund. The total expenditure for the month was \$5, 049.24, the outstanding amounts being for relief work \$3,205.77, groceries, \$453.45, childrens' boots, \$506.93.

As a result of the representations made to the Attorney General, Hon. W. J. Bowser by a delegation from the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, the Provincial Government has appointed a representative to look into the question of unemployment on the lower Mainland and to confer with the City Council and the Trades and Labor Council, with the idea of giving out some measure of relief.

The various women's societies and organizations, have for the last month or two devoted themselves entirely to Red Cross and similar patriotic work. The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire collected a car load of linen for the use of the wounded soldiers at the front. May 24th was named as "sock day" and about 2,000 pairs of socks for soldiers were collected by the Vancouver Red Cross Society.

A Tag Day arranged by the Red Cross Society and all the Women's Clubs of the City, resulted in the

collection of \$12,406.14. A cheque for \$12,300.00, was handed to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper with a request that it be forwarded to London, England to be available immediately for the purchase of medical and surgical supplies.

A report issued by the Travellers Aid Department of the Y.M.C.A. local branch, dealing with the arrival of women and girls in the city on boats and trains, stated that during the last year 1807 trains, 738 steamers have been met and 1618 travellers assisted by the secretaries.

The formation of an organization known as the British Columbia Consumers' League attracted considerable attention during the past month. The object of the League is to induce people to purchase commodities manufactured or grown in British Columbia, thereby supporting "home industries". Arrangements have been made for the members of the League to visit a local factory each week as a feature of the work of educating consumers as to the high standard of B.C. goods.

The first of these visits was to the Kelly Confection Company whose pre-

mises were opened freely for the inspection of a large number of ladies, all of whom expressed satisfaction with what they had seen.

In particular employments, reports from employment agencies show that during the last month there was a fair demand for domestic help at an average wage of \$12. per month, the demand however was not more than the supply could cover. Owing to the fact that so many trained domestics have left the city rather than accept the low rate of wages at present prevailing, a somewhat rare call for a first class cook was difficult to fill, the general demand being for all-round domestic help.

Garment workers, dressmakers, tailloresses and milliners were fairly well employed during the month, also boot and shoe workers. Other factory workers and laundresses were not very active, store clerks and telephone operators were not fully occupied, while many stenographers and book-keepers were unable to find employment at all. The salaries of most of the stenographers in the city who are working have been reduced from twenty five to forty per cent.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING MAY, 1915.

DURING the month of May three applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, as follows:

1. To deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Lines and Merged Lines and the locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen and enginemen of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, Canadian Northern and Quebec Railway, Quebec and Lake St. John's Railway, Halifax and South Western Railway, Central Ontario Railway, Bay of Quinte Railway, Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway and Irondale, Baneroff and Ottawa Railway. The number of employees concerned in this dispute was given as 407

directly and 1,120 indirectly. In the application it was stated that the dispute related to a demand on the employees' part for the same wages and general working conditions on the lines east of the Great Lakes as are at present paid and enforced on the Canadian Northern system in the West. This application was under consideration by the Minister of Labour at the end of the month.

2. To deal with a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric system and its electrical workers in Toronto. Attached to the application was a proposed new schedule of agreement submitted by the employees. The number of employees concerned was given as 175 directly and 125 indirectly. This application was

under consideration by the Minister at the end of the month.

3. To deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company of Ottawa and its machinists, to the number of 100. The Board in this case was established under section 63 of the Act, on the joint consent of both the employing company and the employees concerned. The dispute related to the employees' desire for the establishment of a minimum wage rate of thirty-five cents per hour for machinists, concerning which a number of conferences had already been held between the employees' committee and the company management.

The application was received on May 28, the Board being established the same day. Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, and Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., of Ottawa, were appointed members thereto on the recommendation of the employees and the employing company, respectively. The Board was completed on May 31 by the selection of Mr. H. P. Hill of Ottawa as chairman, Mr. Hill being appointed on the recommendation of the other two members of the Board. The Board took up the consideration of the dispute immediately but had not concluded its labours at the end of the month.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held at St. Catharines on May 24. There were in all 109 delegates in attendance, representing nineteen industrial centres of Ontario. Vice-President Joseph Sauve of Kingston occupied the chair, and the delegates were welcomed by the local civic officials and members of the Trades and Labour Council.

The report of the Executive Committee, which was read by the secretary, Mr. Joseph T. Marks, referred to changes in the programme of the Association which had become necessary on account of altered circumstances. It had been the intention of the Association to inaugurate a forward movement by holding mass meetings and the carrying on of an active organization campaign, but as the question of alleviating unemployment had come to be the greatest problem, the activities of the Association had been put forth in this direction. In this connection the Association had established a toy factory in the face of great difficulties. The report recommended that action be taken at the convention to launch a campaign in regard to the question of unemployment, which it was con-

sidered was important enough to take up the whole time of the convention. The plan proposed, it was suggested, "should follow the line of inducing the Government to take hold of a scheme of reforestation, good road construction of a permanent character, to assist the unemployed back to the land on small plots of ground for the purpose of intensive farming, thereby increasing the food supply of the native and cheapening the high cost of living, one solution of the unemployed problem being largely bound up in the question of settlement upon and development of the land, not in large farms to serve the few, but in many smaller holdings to assist the many."

Following the reading of the report the secretary outlined the operations of the Trades Industrial Toy Association, and drew attention to a display of toys on view at the convention in charge of the manager of the toy factory. The convention endorsed the objects of the Association and urged the hearty co-operation of trade unionists to make it a success.

The question of unemployment was discussed and the following resolution passed:

"That whereas the problem of unemployment is inherently a product of our present industrial system, and affects the workers locally, provincially, nationally and internationally; therefore, be it resolved that we call upon the Federal Government to immediately appoint a committee to bring down such recommendations as they deem necessary to relieve the conditions of unemployment, nationally; and further, that we stand ready to support any practical plan to abolish unemployment entirely."

It was also resolved to inaugurate a provincial campaign to arouse public sentiment upon the problem of unemployment in which all the central bodies in the province should be called upon to co-operate. It was decided, also, to send a delegate to a conference of the mayors of Western cities and other municipal officers to be held in Ottawa during May, and Mr. James Simpson was elected as the Association's representative.

A report upon the progress of the offi-

cial organ of the Association showed that the Labour Educational Publishers had since the last convention acquired a printing plant of their own, and that the Industrial Banner was in a healthy condition.

A motion supported by delegates from Brewery Workers' Associations that the convention go on record as opposed to prohibition or the reduction of hotel licenses in Canada, was, after discussion, ordered to be laid on the table indefinitely. A resolution was passed disapproving of the use of running boards on street railways.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Joseph Sauve, Kingston; first vice-president, James Ussher, Ottawa; second vice-president, C. P. Doughty, Guelph; third vice-president, J. A. Wiley, St. Catharines; fourth vice-president, John Briggs, Hamilton; fifth vice-president, George Myland, Peterborough; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto. Berlin, Ont., was chosen as the place of meeting for next annual convention.

BRITISH ARMAMENT LABOUR SUPPLY.

Mission of Enquiry from Great Britain Reaches Canada.—Steps taken in the matter.

PRESS despatches have for some time indicated the existence of a shortage of labour in Great Britain in various industries occupied in the manufacture of munitions of war. On the other hand there has been in Canada since the outbreak of war considerable unemployment, though it has not been clear to what extent this unemployment affected callings in which the labour shortage in Great Britain existed. British authorities had reported a particular demand for "engineers," a class of workers corresponding generally with that known in Canada as machinists. Large orders in Canada for shell contracts to be executed for the British Government had caused

considerable activity in this calling, but the British authorities, after some preliminary enquiry through different departments of the Dominion Government had gathered that there might still be some skilled workers in different line concerned in munitions who might be available for shipment to Great Britain and a mission was sent to Canada to look into the question. The mission consisted of Mr. W. Windham, of the British Board of Trade Offices, and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., Assistant Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Messrs. Windham and Barnes made their headquarters in Ottawa at the Department of Labour and the facilitie

the Department were placed at their disposal for the furtherance of the work the Commissioners had in hand. After two or three days' active enquiry in Ottawa, the Commissioners proceeded to Montreal and then left for western provinces, intending to touch at every important industrial centre from Montreal to Vancouver.

The Commissioners proposed to arrange for the insertion in the newspapers of different cities of a public notice which would name the various classes of labour which workers are required in Great Britain; also they left with the city authorities of different cities a supply of application forms to be distributed to workmen interested. The various city authorities were instructed as to subsequent procedure. Copies of the public notice and the application form were as follows, namely:

BRITISH MISSION OF ENQUIRY

INTO

ARMAMENT LABOUR SUPPLY.

NOTICE.

Skilled workmen required for employment in the United Kingdom for a period of at least six months.

Mechanists, including Fitters,
Turners,
Millers,
Millwrights, etc.

Fitters.
Millers.
Shipwrights, including ship carpenters.
Boilermakers and boilermakers' helpers.
Sheet iron workers.
Coppersmiths.
Blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers.
Foundrymen.

For terms and particulars apply personally (or in writing) at once,

To the CITY CLERK,
.....
.....

NOTE.—No applications will be entertained from persons already employed in any of the above mentioned occupations, or who are over fifty years of age.

CENTRE.....

BRITISH MISSION OF ENQUIRY

INTO

ARMAMENT LABOUR SUPPLY.

Reference No.

APPLICATION FORM.

Occupation or Handicraft.....
(This should be in some detail)

Where last employed.....
.....
.....

State whether you are at present unemployed

Name in full.....

Age.....

Address.....
.....

AGREEMENT.

Subject to being selected for employment I agree to accept the conditions specified overleaf.

Signature.....

Witness to Signature.....

Date.....

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE USE OF THE MISSION ONLY.

Forms B and C sent. Form U sent.

**CONDITIONS OF ENGAGEMENT
OF CANADIAN WORKMEN FOR
ARMAMENT WORKS AND
SHIPYARDS.**

1. Standard British rates, including war bonus, &c.
 2. Minimum engagement of six months if suitable. If not required for any work in his trade on munitions of war in any of principal centres and he wishes to return at once, fare back paid by Government.
 3. If Government transport not available, fares to be paid to the United Kingdom. Fares in the United Kingdom payable in any case.
 4. Fares to be paid back if men stay as long as wanted for Government work during the war.
 5. Subsistence on authorized scale from date of leaving home after selection to date of starting work.
 6. No families will be brought at Government's or employer's expense.
 7. Undertaking to stay for six months if suitable work is available.
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CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES CONSIDER UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION

**Meeting of members of the Union of Canadian Municipalities
in Ottawa during May.**

A MEETING of the executive and other members of the Union of Canadian Municipalities to consider the unemployment problem was held at Ottawa on May 25, 26 and 27. Delegates were present representing the following cities: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Guelph, Woodstock, Berlin, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Medicine Hat, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Fort William, Port Arthur, Prince Albert and Moosejaw. There were also present representatives of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. Mayor Church, Toronto, opened the proceedings, and Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Montreal, acted as secretary.

Mayor Waugh, of Winnipeg, was appointed chairman, and at the opening meeting outlined the difficult situation in Western Canada resulting from unemployment. He urged the desirability of steps being taken to get the unemployed on the land, and this view was supported by many speakers.

A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the Dominion Cabinet.

This memorial, which was presented to the Government on May 26, stated among other things, that the problem of unemployment which affected almost wholly the cities, should be solved by the co-operation of federal, provincial and municipal authorities. It was pointed out that during the past ten years the Dominion had passed through a period of great constructive development and that the money so expended had been paid out mostly in wages to mechanics and labourers, the latter being largely of European nationality. These constituted the largest part of the unemployed, and they were unable to find work because of their being no railway building and very little public and private work going on in the Dominion in comparison with previous years. A large percentage of wage-earners, including both skilled and unskilled workmen, were suffering, also, from unemployment through the closing down of industrial enterprises and the cessation of building operations, and it was pointed out that these conditions might be

come worse next winter. There were, it was stated, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and west of the Great Lakes in Ontario, no less than 33,000 unemployed, and conditions in the cities of the older portions of Canada were not much better; 25,000 of the unemployed in the western section of the country were immigrants of the agricultural countries of Europe; 65 per cent. of the immigrants brought into Western Canada by the Dominion Government during the last three years had not taken up land; the Province of Saskatchewan during the three years 1912 to 1914 inclusive received 51,041 immigrants from the agricultural countries of Europe and during the same period only 16,310 homesteads were taken by people of these nationalities. It was stated further that an enquiry in Winnipeg showed a considerable proportion of the unemployed to have been agricultural workers before their arrival in Canada. The committee made the following suggestions:

1.—That inasmuch as it is the opinion of this body that the final solution of the unemployment conditions in Canada must come through placing the idle agriculturalists on the land, and to this end we would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to select suitable agricultural districts throughout the Dominion where conditions are favourable for settlement, settlers to be allotted not more than 40 acres each and to receive from the Government by way of a loan sufficient money to purchase stock and such implements as are required, and to assist the settlers until such time as they can become self-sustaining, such advances to be a charge against the land and to be repayable in instalments covering a period of years.

2.—That where public works have been contemplated or projected it is strongly urged that the work be prosecuted immediately.

3.—That the Dominion Government confer with the provinces with the object in view of constructing necessary

permanent highways, including a national inter-provincial highway.

4.—That the plan which has proven so effective in the matter of improving agricultural methods by the establishing of experimental farms be extended if possible to industrial pursuits.

5.—That vigorous measures be taken to extend the foreign trade of Canada to those markets formerly supplied by other nations and to encourage the manufacture in Canada of goods formerly produced by countries with whom Britain is now at war.

6.—That the Government establish a system of industrial exchanges throughout the country where men can be assisted in moving from a locality where no demand for labour exists to one where some means of employment may be obtained.

7.—That the Government consider the advisability of restricting immigration and to confine it to those especially fitted and intending to become agriculturalists and that steps be taken to ensure the location upon suitable lands of such immigrants as may be admitted, and that they be followed with such supervision and assistance as will make them producers.

8.—And that the Government take such other steps as they, in their wisdom may deem expedient in order that some immediate action may be taken with a view to ameliorating and correcting the present deplorable conditions.

The memorial was signed by representatives of 39 cities. In addition to the deputation representing the civic officials, Messrs. J. C. Watters, Fred Bancroft and James Simpson, of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress were present.

The Premier, in reply to the memorial, assured the deputation that the whole matter would receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government. Subsequently leading members of the depu-

tation met different Ministers at the office of the Minister of Labour and an informal discussion took place regarding the leading features of the memorial.

On May 27 the delegates met again in convention and after some discussion passed the following resolution:

"That we request Premier Sir Robert Borden to appoint a commission whose duty it shall be to advise the Government as to the best methods to adopt to relieve

the unemployed conditions in Canada, the said commission to be instructed to call a conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments to be held in Ottawa at as early a date as possible to formulate a national movement to relieve the present conditions."

This resolution was later presented to the Prime Minister who repeated his assurances that representations made would receive most careful thought.

CONTRACT WORK DISPUTE AT BANKHEAD COAL MINES.

Amicable Adjustment through means provided in Agreement between Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, U. M. W. A.

THE agreement of April 1, 1915, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, representing respectively (1) the colliery companies of south-eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, being members of the above named association, and (2) the employees of such companies, being members of the United Mine Workers of America, provides that differences between the company and its employees shall be referred for settlement to a permanent committee consisting of three officers of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the same number of officers representing the men's organization. In the event of the members of this committee failing to reach a settlement of the differences an independent chairman is to be appointed, either by agreement between the parties, or, in the absence of such agreement, by the Minister of Labour. Reference was made in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette* to certain disputes decided by the permanent committee without the assistance of a chairman. In the case of a dispute at the Bankhead Mine as to the wage rates to be paid on certain "contract work," the permanent committee did not succeed in reaching a settlement and the assist-

ance of an independent chairman thus became necessary. The members of the committee being unable to fill the chairmanship by agreement, the Minister of Labour was requested to name a chairman, and Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary, was accordingly appointed.

The following is the text of the decision given under date of May 29 in the matter of the dispute at Bankhead Mines:

Re Bankhead Mines.

This is a dispute which has arisen in No. 0000 gangway at the Bankhead Mine, and which has been referred to me as independent chairman pursuant to the mining agreement of March 1, 1915, the matter coming before me on April 30, 1915, Mr. Phillips, president of District 18 of the U.M.W. of A., representing the miners, and Mr. McNeill, the commissioner of the W.C.O.A., representing the operators.

The dispute is as to the amount to be paid to N. Polak and A. Coutts, two "helpers" to the miner who had contracted for the work in the gangway of the miner referred to. The following facts were not disputed:

1. That the work in respect of which the dispute has arisen was in what is known as "contract work" as distinguished from "day work";

2. That the amount to be paid by the operators to the contracting miner is fixed by the above mentioned agreement of March 1, 1915, at \$13.50 per yard;

3. That the men in question were working under the contracting miner;

4. That these "men" have been paid at the rate of \$2.75 per day, this amount having been deducted from the \$13.50 per yard payable to the contracting miner under the agreement referred to;

5. That there was more coal than rock in the work referred to.

The claim of the men in question is that they should have been paid \$3.30 per day, and that this amount should have been deducted from the moneys payable to the contracting miner.

In the first place it appears that the contracting miner would be more affected by the result of this dispute than the operators, as if the claim of these labourers is to be allowed a larger amount should have been deducted from the miner's contract price, which, as above stated, is fixed at \$13.50 per yard.

One ground on which this claim is made is that it is to be governed by what is known as the "minimum rate clause", but that claim can only arise where "abnormal conditions" exist where the work is being done, and where there is no evidence nor is it claimed that any abnormal conditions existed.

Another ground on which this claim is made that these men should be paid \$3.30 per day, is that they should be paid the wages of a "machine runner's helper," and in support of this the clause headed "rock miners" is referred to, which is as follows:

"Where a man is continuously engaged on rock work where hammer and steel are used, he shall be con-

sidered a rock miner and paid rock miners' wages, and if an air drill is used the driller shall be paid machine runners' wages, and the helper paid 'machine runners' helpers' wages,' the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or labourers as may be. When a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal, he shall be classed as a rock miner and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock he shall be classed as a coal miner."

As it is not disputed that there was more coal than rock where the work referred to was being done, and as the men referred to were not continuously engaged in "rock work" the clause referred to does not apply.

In the agreement between the mine workers and the coal operators. there are two schedules of wages, one being known as "outside wages" and the other as "inside wages"; the work in question, it is not disputed, falling under the clause in which "inside wages" would apply, and in the last mentioned clause the wage fixed for labourers is \$2.75 per day, the wage for "machine men's helpers" being fixed at \$3.30 per day, and although an air drill was used in the work in question, the amount of coal being greater than the amount of rock and the men not being continuously engaged on rock work, I do not think they could be considered as "machine men's helpers" and entitled to the higher wage of \$3.30 per day.

In the agreement referred to under the heading of "Backhands" in the following provision:

"The present practice of working miners either as partners or with miners and labourers as it exists in the several camps at the present time shall be adhered to. On all company work the company shall employ such classes of men as the work requires and at the rate of wage provided for in this agreement."

The contention of the operators being that the practice has been where "back-hands" are employed to pay them at the rate of \$2.75 per day, as has been done in this case, and as to this point Mr. Phillips obtained an enlargement of the meeting in order that he might make further inquiries in that respect.

After the questions in dispute had been fully discussed, on reference being made to the agreement, it appeared that the committee to meet with the chairman should not be the commissioner and the president alone, but should be the committee of six, and the meeting was adjourned until the opinion of the Minister of Labour on this point should be obtained. The opinion of the Minister being subsequently given that the question should be finally dealt with by the committee of six, a meeting of this committee was held on this date, and, after full discussion, for the reasons above stated, I find that the amount of wages

to be paid to the men making this complaint is \$2.75 and not \$3.30 per day. At the close of this meeting it was unanimously agreed that the president and commissioner in concurring or declining to concur with the findings of the chairman should represent and bind the whole committee.

Dated at Calgary the twenty-ninth day of May, A.D., 1915.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Independent Chairman.

I concur in the above findings.

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,
*Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators' Assn.*

I decline to concur.

(Sgd.) W. L. PHILLIPS,
President, District 18, U.M.W. of A.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY LEGISLATION.—APPLICATION BY MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS' UNION, HALIFAX, TO HAVE NOVA SCOTIA ACT BROUGHT INTO FORCE.

THE annual report of the Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities, recently issued, contains the report of the Board (dated February 6, 1914), upon the application of the Motormen and Conductors' Union of Halifax to have brought into force certain legislation affecting street railways in the Province of Nova Scotia. By chapter 52 of the Acts of 1913, the law relating to street railways was amended so as to provide for:—

1. (a) The equipment of cars thirty feet or more in length with modern air-brakes, and with suitable seating arrangements for the use of motormen;

(b) Determination by the Board of Public Utilities of the kind of hand-brakes to be used on cars not so equipped.

2. Fourteen days instruction under supervision of a regularly employed

motorman or conductor of all persons to be employed as motormen or conductors.

3. Limited hours of service for motormen and conductors.

The Act further provided that the foregoing provisions of the measure were to come into force and take effect when deemed necessary or feasible by the Board of Public Utilities which Board should direct when and in what manner the same were to be carried out. The applicants and the Halifax Electric Tramway Company were represented before the Board and several hearings were had for the taking of evidence, briefs and further memoranda were, as to the construction of the statute sought to be enforced were also filed.

There was some question as to whether the amending Act referred only to the Halifax Electric Tramway Company or

to all street railway companies in the province and the Board was of the opinion that in regard to the equipment of cars thirty feet or more in length the Halifax Company only was meant but that sections of the Act referring to instruction and hours of service were applicable to every street railway in the province. Notice of the application, however, had been given only to the Halifax Company, and this company alone had been represented at the hearing. The Board, consequently, did not feel justified in bringing into force provisions affecting other companies without giving them an opportunity to be heard, and while ordinarily it might be proper to give other tramway companies notice and might direct further hearings, the Board did not feel that such a case had been made out as would show that the provisions of sections 2 and 3 were necessary or feasible in Halifax at the time or necessitated further investigation on the part of the Board as to other parts of the province.

Hours of Service.

The Board's report states, also, that at the hearing the applicants abandoned the claim as to limited hours of service, "and it would almost appear that the Halifax Company is making an honest effort to comply, with and for the future, in times of unusual stress, may be expected to conform closely to the provisions respecting limited hours of service." The Board, however, in refusing the application as to these sections, did so on the ground that all the proper parties were not before it, and left it open to any person interested to renew the application to have these sections brought into force throughout the Province; or the report states, the Board on its own motion might make further enquiry should such course appear desirable or necessary.

Equipment with Modern Air-brakes.

The greater portion of the Board's report is devoted to the consideration of

the provision of the Act which provides for the equipment of cars thirty feet or more in length with modern air-brakes, and with suitable seating arrangements for the use of motormen.

On behalf of the street railway men's union the following claims for air-brakes were put forward:—

1. That they relieve men from excessive strain, resulting in permanent physical injury.
2. Relieve from long hours of standing, and permit of sitting.
3. May be applied instantaneously.
4. Stop a car more quickly.

The contentions of the company represented at the hearing were summed up as follows:—

1. Air-brakes have been tried and found wanting.
2. There is not sufficient room to install on single-truck cars.
3. They are liable to freeze and not dependable.
4. They cause injury to wheels, and discomfort to passengers.
5. They are less effective than hand-brakes on cars of type used in Halifax.

After hearing motormen and conductors and officers of the company able to speak from experience of actual conditions as they exist in Halifax, and the evidence of witnesses from Montreal and Detroit regarding equipment on cars in those cities, the Board came to the conclusion that the time had not arrived for introducing the air-brake on cars in Halifax. It is stated that the evidence for the most part showed that in other cities where air-brake equipment was used the cars were longer and heavier than any used in Halifax. Reference is also made to rulings of the Dominion Railway Board and of the Public Service Commissioners of New York, First District, which permitted the use of hand-brakes alone on cars

much heavier and larger than any use in Halifax, and while the Board found there was no rule of law which compelled it to follow the rulings of either of these authorities, these rulings it is stated must carry great weight, particularly that of the Dominion Railway Commission. The number of cars used in Halifax exceeding thirty feet in length was comparatively small, the longest, an open summer car, being one inch under thirty-two feet and its weight under 18,000 pounds. The heaviest, a "pay-as-you-enter" car was less than 23,000 pounds and exceeded by thirteen inches the length limit referred to in the section of the Act sought to be enforced. "When the maximum of thirty-seven feet length, and 35,000 pounds weight, "states the report," for cars to be operated with hand-brakes, fixed by the Dominion Railway Board is compared, it will be seen that a tolerably wide margin exists between the finding of that Board and what is here invited."

The Board refers to a recent decision of the Ontario Railway Board dealing with safety appliances, which had ordered the use of air-brakes on certain lines. The Board found, however, that this decision was confined to heavy double-truck cars and was not applicable to cars of the type at present used in Halifax.

The question of cost, it is stated, had not been urged, but none the less it was an important consideration, secondary only to that of safety. At first a charge upon the company, it must ultimately fall upon the patrons of the road. The alterations proposed would involve a considerable outlay, but, it is stated, the question did not demand further consideration and had not influenced the conclusion reached.

Conclusions of Board.

The report concludes as follows:—

"Board is fully sensible of the responsibility placed upon it by the Legislature in deciding this question, and has given the matters most anxious thought. The supreme consideration must be that of safety; and the evidence does not convince that any greater safety will be secured by the change proposed. Further, the Board recognizes that its function is regulation, not management. In case of accident, responsibility and liability must rest upon the company, and that responsibility should not be lightly shifted. Modern equipment of proved efficiency is being used. The company claims that it affords best protection from accident. The number of accidents which have occurred is not great.

"Much of the credit for this is doubtless due to the superior class employed as motormen—to their alertness and caution. At the same time, without efficient appliances they would be powerless to avoid accident. Any action on the part of the Board, which might in any way lessen that alertness or caution is to be avoided. The Board is not convinced that the time has arrived for bringing into force any part of Chapter 52; consequently, for the present the only order to be made will require the company from time to time, and before new cars are brought into service, to report to the Board the length, weight and type, and the proposed to braking equipment of all cars, as contracted for, or proposed to be contracted for. The Board proposes to pursue further inquiry as to improvement in all hand-brakes to be used, a subject which was not specially dealt with at the hearing."

REGULATIONS UNDER QUEBEC ACT RESPECTING STATIONERY ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

THE Government of the Province of Quebec has recently put into effect regulations under the Stationary Engineers Act (Chap. 42 of the Statutes of 1914) respecting stationary engineers and firemen. The regulations are administered by a new examining board composed of Mr. Louis Guyon, Chief Factory Inspector and Messrs. Ephrem Valiquette and Richard Marchand of Montreal, and Messrs. Alphonse Guilmette and P. J. Jobin, Inspector of Industrial Establishments, Quebec.

General Regulations.

Under the regulations which deal with examinations, granting of certificates, payment of fees, etc., no person is eligible for examination unless a British subject or a resident in Canada for at least one year. Certificates may be revoked or suspended upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners. Stationary engineers are required during the continuance of their certificate, to register with the Board of Examiners on or before May 1st, in each year on a form to be furnished by the Board, and any stationary engineer who fails to do so will not be allowed to continue in charge of a steam plant unless by special permission of the Board. Persons not the holders of a certificate are not permitted to operate or have charge of any steam plant, except in case of emergency, when employment is permitted for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time. Provisional certificates may be granted by the board of examiners good for a period not to exceed one year to persons holding a stationary engineers' certificate from the proper authorities of any other province of Canada. Certificates must at all

times be exposed to view, in either the boiler or engine room in which the holder thereof is employed, and failure to keep certificates exposed is deemed *prima facie* evidence of lack of qualification under the law.

Power is given to any member of the Board of Examiners to enter premises and inspect steam plants; inspectors appointed in virtue of the Industrial Establishments and Public Building Acts of Quebec may be appointed to the Board of Examiners, and certain provisions of the Boiler Regulations of Quebec providing for the examination of engineers by boiler inspectors is annulled, boiler inspectors being required to conform to instructions given them by the Chief Inspector regarding examination of engineers and stokers in their respective inspection districts. Boiler inspectors in the employ of insurance companies are forbidden to issue certificates of competency to stationary engineers. The regulations do not apply to persons in charge of steam plants of a less capacity than fifteen square feet of heating surface. Persons in charge of locomotives or steam plants in steamboats, or in butter and cheese factory are exempt from the application of the regulations. Engine builders or contractors putting up steam plants and persons engaged in installing or testing steam boilers are also exempt.

Examinations.

Any person who desires to take charge of a stationary steam plant in the province of Quebec must make application to the Board on a form which will be supplied on request, that he desires to pass an examination in order to obtain a certificate. A candidate for examination is required:—

- (a) to be at least 21 years of age;
- (b) to furnish information as to the length of his practical experience as an engineer, assistant fireman or oiler, under the supervision of a competent engineer;
- (c) to satisfy the Board as to character and sobriety;
- (d) to answer at least sixty per cent of the questions asked;
- (e) to pay a fee at the time application is made for examination. (The fee is not to be returned should applicant fail to pass the examination).

Examinations consist of questions upon the construction and operation of steam engines, steam boilers, steam pumps, hydraulic and electrical apparatus. Examination questions will be furnished only at the time of examination and under no circumstances can they be furnished by mail. Examinations are to be in writing, but when the applicant has had less than two years' experience and in other cases at the discretion of the Board, the examiner may examine the candidate orally on questions contained in the examination paper and have him demonstrate his knowledge of the operation of a steam plant in an engine or boiler room. In the event of a candidate failing in his examination, ninety days shall elapse before he can become eligible for re-examination. Candidates may be examined, subject to appointment, at any time during office hours at the Board of Examiners' office or any other place that may be designated. The examiners may conduct examinations three times each year at Montreal, Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers or any other place designated by the Minister. The dates of examinations are to be fixed by the Board and notice sent to candidates.

Certificates.

Certificates are good only from July to the end of the following June. Any engineer who fails to renew his

certificate will not be allowed to continue in charge of a steam plant, and every certificate holder wishing to renew his certificate is required to register with the Board of Examiners not later than July 1st, of every year upon a form which will be sent to him. Every certificate holder who fails to register before October 1 following, will be charged five dollars for the renewal of his certificate. On receipt of his certificate the holder is required to sign the same and keep the certificate exposed to view in the engine or boiler room.

Every engineer who is the holder of a certificate of qualification from any other province of the Dominion, and who furnishes satisfactory evidence as to his good conduct and sobriety together with the prescribed fee (\$1.00) may be granted a permit to take charge of a stationary steam plant in the province of Quebec for one year only from date of issue, when it will be necessary for the applicant to try the prescribed examination in order to obtain a certificate entitling him to take charge of a steam plant as provided in the Act and regulations.

Fees for Examinations and Renewal of Certificates.

The fee for the examination of a first-class engineer, qualifying for boiler inspection work, either for the government or for a private company is \$25, and for all other engineers of the first class, \$15. For a second-class engineer the fee is \$10; for a third-class engineer \$5; and for a fourth-class engineer, \$2. The fee for renewing a first-class certificate is \$3; a second-class certificate, \$2; a third-class certificate \$1; and a fourth-class certificate 50 cents. A first-class certificate entitles the holder to take charge of a steam plant of 400 h.p. and above; a second class certificate of 400 to 180 h.p., third-class certificate of 180 to 50 h.p., and a fourth class certificate of less than 50 h.p.

Firemen and Stokers.

The regulations also provide that candidates for a fourth class certificate not possessing the necessary qualifications to the satisfaction of the examiners shall be classified as stokers and shall in no case act as stationary engineers in charge of motive power, except under the direction of and control of an engineer holding the certificate required by law and the regulations, though in case of emergency the examiners may authorize such candidates to take charge of a boiler for a period not exceeding 30 days. A stoker's certificate may also be granted by the examiners to any persons capable of answering satisfactorily the questions put to him, either by one of the examiners or by one of the Provincial Boiler inspectors

designated by the Chief Inspector; in the latter case report must be made to the examiners who alone are authorized to issue certificates.

Cancellation of Certificates.

Certificates are subject to cancellation if the holder is habitually intemperate or addicted to the use of drugs; if he becomes insane or physically incapacitated; if he has proved incompetent or grossly negligent in the discharge of his duties; if he has obtained his certificate through misrepresentation or fraud; or if he allows another to operate under his certificate. In case a certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, a duplicate will be issued on presentation to the Board of statutory proof, setting forth the facts.

**MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS
AND APPRENTICES.—REGULA-
TIONS OF SASKATCHEWAN
GOVERNMENT.**

BY an order-in-council, dated May 12, the Government of Saskatchewan has issued a number of regulations governing theatres, public halls and moving picture machines. Most of these regulations have to do with matters affecting security from fire and the class of films to be exhibited, but a number refer directly to moving picture operators and apprentices. Moving picture operators are required to be of the full age of eighteen years. Operators must examine machines and wire connections daily, and must devote their whole attention to the machine while operating. Operators must not permit any persons to enter or remain in the cabinet during any performance, except an assistant operator or apprentice or police officers or inspectors. An applicant for an operator's license must produce a certificate from a licensed operator in good stand-

ing that the applicant has served an apprenticeship under his supervision of at least six months. In addition to this certificate an applicant for a license may be examined by an inspector regarding his knowledge and competency to operate a moving picture machine with safety. Every licensed operator may be accompanied in the cabinet by an apprentice or assistant operator, and for such apprentice or assistant a license for six months is to be issued. No apprentice or assistant, however, is permitted to operate any moving picture machine or similar apparatus except in the presence of a licensed operator, and any exhibitor or operator who permits any apprentice or assistant to operate a moving picture machine or similar apparatus is guilty of an offence. A duly qualified operator, non-resident in Saskatchewan, may obtain a license good for two months to operate a moving picture machine for the exhibition of a special feature, on submitting satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as an operator together with the fee of \$2.

**SAFETY OF WORKMEN IN MINES.—
REGULATIONS BY QUEBEC
GOVERNMENT.**

AN order-in-council, dated May 19, 1915, has been passed by the Quebec Government establishing regulations respecting sanitary conditions and safety of workmen in mines. The regulations are passed under Article 2214 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909, which states that regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respecting the sanitary condition and safety of the works in mines, so as to protect the life and health of the workmen therein employed. The article provides that such regulations after publication in the Quebec Official Gazette shall become law, and a copy of the same shall be posted up in the most con-

spicuous places of the mine, in conformity with the instructions of the mining inspector.

The following is the text of the new regulations:

“Re Scaling of Workings. The walls, roofs of shafts, levels, stopes, tunnels, raises and other underground parts of mine workings, the sides and walls of open-cast pits, quarries, sand and clay pits, and all other workings of mines and prospects, must be scaled and freed of loose or fissured rocks and stones, so as to ensure the safety of the workmen.

“Re Explosives. All firing of blasts in the course of shaft sinking shall be done by means of electric current.

A charge of explosives, whether it is a missed hole or a charge which has not been fired, shall not be withdrawn.”

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, MAY, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

May, 1915.....	147.6
April, 1915.....	147.0
May, 1914.....	136.3

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE slight rise in the index number was due chiefly to higher prices in metals, as the advance in animals and meats, which is usual at the end of spring, was offset by declines in dairy products. Grains dropped considerably at the end of the month. Prices rose

slightly, however, in fish, fruits and vegetables, paints and oils, drugs and chemicals, rope and raw rubber. Declines also appeared in textiles, hides, fuel, hops and malt.

As compared with the same period last year, the chief increases appeared in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Foods, Textiles, Leathers, Metals and Implements, Paints, Oils and Glass, Crockery and Cutlery, Drugs and Chemicals. Lower levels appeared in Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Fuel, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for May, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1915, APRIL, 1915,
AND MAY, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		May, 1915.	April, 1915.	April, 1914.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	212.5	216.9	149.2
Grains Western.....	4	198.7	203.8	131.3
Fodder.....	5	188.0	189.6	165.3
All.....	15	200.0	204.3	149.8
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	226.5	206.6	222.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	167.2	161.8	169.3
Sheep and mutton.....	3	189.6	179.8	162.2
Poultry.....	2	188.4	204.0	221.8
All.....	17	194.5	185.7	193.1
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	147.0	161.0	129.5
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	144.6	147.7	148.4
Fresh fish.....	4	154.5	146.0	153.1
All.....	9	148.5	147.0	166.9
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	147.1	137.9	210.8
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	87.3	83.4	95.6
Dried fruits.....	4	123.9	123.9	121.7
Fresh vegetables.....	3	131.4	131.6	206.7
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	102.4	97.7
All.....	17	116.6	115.5	144.4
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.....</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	166.7	167.9	125.9
Tea, coffee etc.....	4	128.5	115.5	107.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	133.4	137.5	102.9
Condiments.....	5	120.3	120.3	104.6
All.....	25	142.2	142.7	113.2
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Wollens.....	5	155.3	162.1	142.9
Cottons.....	3	127.5	125.8	145.0
Silks.....	3	85.6	80.3	93.2
Jutes.....	2	226.2	226.6	231.1
Flax products.....	4	168.7	168.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	103.5	103.5	104.7
All.....	20	143.9	145.4	135.2
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	192.1	202.7	208.3
Leather.....	4	173.5	172.2	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	176.1	179.5	173.3
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	104.4	104.1	102.2
Other metals.....	13	195.0	182.4	118.1
Implements.....	10	111.1	110.5	106.6
All.....	34	141.1	136.0	109.6
X. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	115.8	119.3	123.6
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	92.2
All.....	10	105.5	107.6	111.1
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	177.5	177.5	183.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	111.1	111.2	112.7
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	154.6	150.6	140.6
All.....	48	143.1	142.0	141.5
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.0	146.7	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	133.9
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	125.3
All.....	16	136.3	136.6	129.0
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	150.5	156.3	111.6
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Raw furs.....	4	133.8	133.8	241.3
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	137.8	138.4
Sundries.....	7	117.2	115.8	108.9
All.....	17	127.4	127.8	150.5
All commodities.....	264*	147.6	147.0	136.3

*Eight commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

More detailed information as to the prices movement during May is as follows:

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat declined from \$1.63 to \$1.58 in the first three weeks of the month, but during the last week fell to \$1.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ and was still very weak as a result of lower prices in England. Ontario winter wheat declined from \$1.55-1.57 to \$1.38-1.40. Western barley was steady. Ontario barley was slightly easier at 73c. Oats also eased off in the last week. Corn was steady. Flaxseed fell from \$1.78 to \$1.65 in the last week. Ontario peas, however, rose from \$1.55-1.60 to \$1.60-1.65, but averaged lower than in April. Rye rose slightly towards the end of the month. Hay advanced \$1.00 at Montreal, but eased off 50c at Toronto. Baled straw declined \$1.00. Bran and shorts eased off \$1.00 per ton.

Animals and meats.—Butcher cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$7.50-8.00 to \$8.50-8.75. At Toronto, butcher cattle rose from \$7.50-8.00 to \$8.10-8.60. The demand for beef was reported better and cattle were scarce. Later in the month prices eased off slightly. Dressed beef rose at Toronto from \$13.50-14.50 to \$15.00-16.00 per cwt. for hindquarters. Forequarters rose \$2.00 per cwt. Veal averaged lower than in April. Hogs advanced from \$8.15-8.25 to \$9.15 at Toronto. Dressed hogs advanced from \$11.00-11.50 to \$12.25-12.75. Bacon rose from 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19c to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20c, and hams rose $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17c. Sheep were steady. Dressed mutton rose from \$11.00-13.00 to \$13.00-15.00. Dressed lamb advanced from \$18.50 to \$20.00 per cwt. Fowls were slightly higher, but turkeys declined.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter continued to decline at Montreal, except for a short time at the middle of the month. Finest quality was quoted at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28c in the last week, as compared with 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the end of April. At Toronto creamery solids fell from

31-32c to 27-29c. Dairy prints declined from 27-28c to 22-24c. Cheese rose to the highest price on record, advancing from 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 19-19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. A strong demand from Great Britain was the cause. Milk fell to summer prices at Montreal and Toronto, on the same level as last year. Fresh eggs rose at Montreal and Toronto to 25c for selects, but eased off to 23-24c.

Fish.—Fresh halibut declined from 9c to 8c per pound at the Atlantic coast. Fresh whitefish came on the market at Toronto at 14-15c, and fresh salmon trout at 12-13c. Salt mackerel was steady at the decline in April. The April catch of the Lunenburg fleet was sold in Halifax at \$6.50 per quintal for cod and \$4.50 for haddock. The quality was reported remarkably fine, and the demand good. Owing to unfavourable weather the catch was light. The dried fish market in the West Indies was very slow for old stock. In Brazil the demand for hard shore codfish was good. The lobster catch west of Halifax was about the same in size as last year. The prices were lower and the quantity packed was less. A considerable quantity of large lobsters was obtained and sold alive in the United States.

Fruits and vegetables.—Winter apples were slightly higher. Bananas and lemons were steady. Naval oranges rose 25c per case. Potatoes declined to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bag at Montreal. New Brunswick potatoes declined 5c per bag at Toronto. Beans averaged higher. Onions and turnips were steady. The market for canned goods was reported easy as stocks in some lines were large.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour declined steeply toward the end of the month in sympathy with wheat. Spring wheat flour fell 50c per barrel. Rangoon rice advanced 10c per cwt. On primary markets all rices were rising and freights on the Pacific ocean were reported higher. The price of tea continued to rise and numerous advances

were made in Canada. Coffee was slightly higher. Cocoa continued firm. Sugar declined 25c per cwt., as demand was light. Glucose advanced 20c per cwt. Maple sugar fell 2c per pound.

Textiles.—Ontario wool declined from 30-37c to 29-32c per lb. for washed and unwashed wool fell from 22c to 21-24c. The new clip was coming on the market in good supply, and demand from manufacturers was reported good. In Britain the market was somewhat stronger. Raw cotton had advanced from \$9.80c to 10.40c at the beginning of May at New York as the markets in the Southern States were firm. Jute eased off, but hessians were firm.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The hide markets eased off again from the high prices which had prevailed, as demand was lighter, the quality coming on the market was not so good, and large shipments of Argentine hides were received. Beef-hides were down to 14c per pound, calfskins to 15c, and horsehides to \$4.00-4.50 apiece. Harness leather advanced to 50-52c.

Metals and implements.—Galvanized iron sheets advanced from \$3.90 to \$4.05 per cwt. Aluminium rose steeply from 18¾c to 26-27c. Antimony continued to advance, rising from 27c to 35c per pound. Brass rose again from 19¾c to 22½c. Copper advanced from 16¾ to 21c per lb. Quicksilver eased off, but later advanced steeply. Bar silver averaged slightly lower. Spelter rose from 13c to 15½c, and was still upward. Solder bar eased off from 30c to 27c. Tin was somewhat easier. Soldering irons rose from 28c to 30c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Bituminous and anthracite coal were reduced to summer prices. Nova Scotia coal declined to \$3.35 at Montreal, as compared with \$3.44 last year. Anthracite coal declined to \$6.20 as compared with \$6.25 last year. Connellsville coke was slightly

firmer at the ovens, demand being better.

Building materials.—The lumber markets in Ontario showed some easiness, being very quiet, except in spruce and lath. New Brunswick spruce was being shipped to Great Britain chiefly. Stocks of lath were reported scarce. Some demand was reported in small towns from farmers. At Montreal a good demand from United States was reported. Lead pipe rose from 7½c to 8c. Dry red lead advanced from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt. Copper wire rose 3c per lb. Galvanized barbed wire declined 15c per cwt. Linseed oil advanced from 74-82c per gallon to 81-88c. Turpentine rose from 69c to 73c. Prepared paints advanced from \$1.70 to \$1.80 per gallon on account of the higher costs of raw material. Shellac advanced from \$1.90 to \$2.00 per gallon.

House furnishings.—A line of iron beds declined from \$3.50 to \$3.25.

Drugs and chemicals.—Opium eased off. Carbolic acid was higher. Caustic soda was also upward.

Miscellaneous.—Canadian hops were slightly higher. Malt declined from \$1.05 to \$1.00 per bushel. Newsprint paper was again lower, being down to \$1.85-2.00 per cwt. Ground wood pulp and unbleached sulphite declined \$1.00 again. Manilla rope rose from 14½c to 15½c per pound. Raw rubber rose from 53-54c to 54-55c.

Course of Prices in Canada, Great Britain, United States, and France.

The following table, which includes the latest findings available of the most authoritative index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movement and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada:

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	80	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1899.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1900.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1901.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1902.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1903.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1904.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1905.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1906.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1907.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1908.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1909.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1910.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1911.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1912.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
1913.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
January.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
February.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
March.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
April.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
May.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
June.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
July.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
August.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
September.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
October.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
November.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h)8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	130.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.6	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	.....	.....	9.7878	126.649	68.3	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.992	.....	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Economist*, London, May 8, reports as follows:

Prices of most of the first necessities of life continued to rise during April, but the advance in commodity prices as a whole was neither so general nor so rapid as in the previous months of the present year. In some directions there was an appreciable decline, but the net result of the month's movements is to raise our index number total by 32 points to 3337, making the percentage 151.6, compared with 150.2 at the end of March. . . . Among foodstuffs the rise is again formidable. Wheat (both British and imported), flour, oats, beef, mutton, tea, coffee and butter have all advanced. . . . The rise in the price of butter since the end of January is due to occasional interruption of shipping across the North Sea. Tea prices continued their advance during April, but have fallen away a little this week. The decline shown in the textile group is due mainly to a reaction in jute. Wool quotations were also a trifle lower. . . . In the mineral group an important fall in lead and tin is sufficient to overbalance an advance in copper prices. . . . American purchases of tin fell off during the month, and the general tendency of prices was downward. Coal quotations have eased off a shilling or two. There remains the miscellaneous market, where the aggregate rise in the group is due mainly to timber and petroleum. Indigo is the same as a month ago, but nearly four times as costly as before the war. On the whole, then, prices are still rising, though the rate of the advance has been checked.

The *Statist*, London, May 15, continuing Sauerbeck's index number, reports:

The rise in foodstuffs and materials since the outbreak of hostilities continued in April, the advance reaching 2.1 per cent. This carried the index number from 103.7 to 105.9. In the ten months since June the rise has been 24.7 points, or slightly over 30 per cent. For prices higher than are now current we have to go back to 1873, when the number was 111. With the exception of potatoes and rice, both of which were somewhat lower, prices of foodstuffs rose during April, more especially American maize and English wheat. . . . Mutton was easier, but beef, pork and bacon were firmer. . . . Sugar, coffee and tea rose. . . . An advance in iron bars and in copper and coal having been largely neutralized by a set-back in tin and lead. Minerals have risen as much as 22.7 per cent. since June. Cotton, flax and jute were all higher, but hemp, wool and silk were somewhat cheaper. . . . Hides, tallow, linseed oil and linsed were somewhat lower, but, owing to a considerable rise in nitrate of soda and advances in olive oil, petroleum, palm oil and timber, sundry materials were 2 per cent. higher. . . .

Bradstreet's index number had risen by May 1, owing to advances in bread-stuff livestock, provisions, lemons, textiles, oils, naval stores and some building materials, but hides and leather, tin, drugs and chemicals, hops and tobacco were lower.

Dun's Review, New York, June 5, reports:

Unlike the two months immediately preceding, the general tendency of commodity prices was downward during May, and, on June 1, Dun's index number fell to \$125.992, as against \$126.649 on May 1, and \$121.096 on June 1, a year ago, at which time a sharp advance was recorded. On the corresponding date of 1913 the total stood at only \$120.050, but in 1912, when quotations were at a high level in the spring months, the index showed \$125.988. Without exception, the present figures surpass those reported at the beginning of June in any former year since 1875. . . . The decline was due mainly to the fact that wheat was cheaper by fully 19c a bushel, while declines also occurred in corn, oats, barley, beans and peas. As was to have been expected, an easier tendency was manifest in dairy and garden products, the total of these falling from \$15.464 to \$15.132 because of lower butter, eggs, potatoes and certain other vegetables. Comparatively little alteration appeared in other food and the difference in the clothing class was even more slight, the break in cotton, as well as the downward trend in wool and leather, being largely offset by the renewed strength in hides.

The *Gibson* index number, including 22 foodstuffs, stood at 65.4 at the beginning of June, averaging 68.3 for May as compared with 67.8 for April and 57.9 for May, 1914.

The *Annalist* index number, including 25 foods, stood at 149.97 at the beginning of June as compared with 139.95 a year before.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the rise in meat prices in many cities, due to better demand and to the high prices and scarcity of cattle. Tea advanced in many cities following advances on primary markets and increases in the cost of obtaining supplies. Butter declined, but eggs began to advance as storing had commenced. Cheese rose on account of great demand for shipments to Great Britain. Sugar declined in some cities. Potatoes also declined, stocks being large as a result of the large crop last year.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak rose in price at St. John's, Que., at Brockville, Peterborough, Guelph, Berlin and Chatham, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Regina, Sask., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., and at Vancouver, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. Round steak was higher at St. John's, Que., at Orillia, Stratford, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton, Alta., and at Vancouver, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. Rib roast rose at St. John's, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, St. Thomas, Chatham, Cobalt and Port Arthur, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., and at Nelson, Vancouver, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C., while medium shoulder roast was higher at St. John's, Que., Brockville, Berlin and Chatham, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C. The advances were reported due to the heavy demand. It was also reported that on account of the high price of feed, cattle were exceedingly scarce in some localities.

Veal.—The price of forequarters declined at Montreal, Que., at Brantford, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alta., but advanced at Orillia, St. Thomas, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Regina, Sask.

Mutton was higher in price at St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Orillia, Niagara Falls, Brantford, St. Thomas and Fort William, Ont., at Regina, Sask., at Edmonton, Alta., and at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C., and was lower at Ottawa and Berlin, Ont.

Pork.—Fresh pork declined at Niagara Falls, Ont., but advanced at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, Chatham and Fort William, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert, B.C. Pork chops were higher at Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and Mont-

real, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, Hamilton, Chatham and Port Arthur, Ont., at Regina, Sask., at Edmonton, Alta., and at Prince Rupert, B.C. Salt pork, Canadian mess, was dearer at Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Brockville and Chatham, Ont., and at Regina, Sask.

Bacon.—The price of breakfast bacon declined at Three Rivers, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., but rose at Quebec and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Hamilton and Berlin, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alta.

Fish.—Fresh fish were somewhat lower at St. John's, Que., at Toronto, Woodstock, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask. Salt herring advanced at St. John's, Que. Canned salmon were higher in price at New Westminster, B.C.

Lard declined in price at Vancouver, B.C., but advanced at St. John's, Que., at Berlin, Ont., at Regina, Sask., at Medicine Hat, Alta., and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were lower in eight of the cities and were higher in eighteen. A good demand for cold storage purposes was reported. Packed eggs declined in two cities and advanced in four.

Milk.—The price of milk was quoted lower at St. John's, Montreal and Hall, Que., at Brockville and Berlin, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alta. The reductions which took place were from the winter to the summer price.

Butter.—Dairy butter declined in nineteen cities and advanced in ten. Creamery butter was similarly lower in twenty-one cities and higher in eight. Owing to favourable weather and good pasturage butter was reported plentiful in most localities.

Cheese.—The price of old cheese was up at Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Brantford, Berlin and St. Thomas,

Ont., and at Nelson, B.C. New cheese was also higher at Ottawa, Berlin, St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Nelson and Victoria, B.C., but was down at Guelph, Ont. The heavy demand for export purposes was reported to be responsible for these increases.

Bread.—Bread rose in price at Halifax and Truro, N.S., at Brandon, Man., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Flour.—The price of flour declined at Stratford, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and advanced at St. John, Fredericton and Newcastle, N.B., at Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough and Woodstock, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Regina, Sask., at Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., and at Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Rollod oats was lower in price at Halifax, N.S., and higher at St. John's, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Rice.—Good medium rice was steady throughout the Dominion, but Patna rice advanced slightly at St. Thomas, Ont.

Tapioca was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn showed slight declines at Berlin, Ont.

Beans.—Common dry beans were higher at Kingston, St. Catharines, Guelph, Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Evaporated apples declined at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and advanced at St. John, N.B.

Prunes were higher in price at Brockville, Kingston and St. Catharines, Ont.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar showed decreases at St. John, N.B., at Hamilton and Brantford, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Fernie, B.C., but was higher at

Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Yellow sugar was down at St. John, N.B., and at Brantford and Hamilton, Ont., but was higher at Kingston, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Tea.—Black tea was higher in price at Ottawa and London, Ont., and at Calgary, Alta. Green tea declined at St. John's, Que., but advanced at Ottawa, London and Galt, Ont. These increases were attributed to the increased cost of importing, war risks, etc., which have considerably raised the wholesale price.

Coffee declined at Regina, Sask.

Potatoes were higher in three cities, but were lower in eighteen cities, being reported very plentiful in most localities owing to last year's large crop.

Vinegar was steady throughout the Dominion.

Starch.—The price was quoted lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was quoted lower at Fredericton, N.B., at Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, Brantford, Berlin and London, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. Bituminous coal was reported higher at Toronto, Ont., and lower at Peterborough, Brantford and Berlin, Ont.

Wood.—Hard wood declined at Sorel, Que. Soft wood was lower at Halifax, N.S., Fredericton and Newcastle, N.B., and at Regina, Sask.

Coal oil.—The price of coal oil fell at Victoria, B.C., the demand being reported light.

Rent.—Rates were downward at Hull, Que., Brockville and Orillia, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. At Brockville it was reported that several families had left the city and that there was no demand for dwellings, the renting season being over.

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MAY, 1915.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together representative of every Province in the Dominion. in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 65.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels	Vinegar, White Wine XXX per quart,	Starch, laundry per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in wrk'gman's quarter)	
				Granulated in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, med'm, Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium, Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord	Soft, per cord		With sanitary conveniences	Without sanitary conveniences
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	7	10	12	8½	7½	35	..	45	0.90	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00	4.00 — 1
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	35	.75	10	10	..	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	18.00	12.00
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 2
6	7	10	15	7½	7½	30	40	40	.85	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.00	20	16.00	7.00 — 3
6	7	10	13	7½	7	35	..	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	12.00 — 4
5	6	14	12	7½	7	28	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00 7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	20	18.00	15.00
5	7	12	12	7½	6½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	..	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	20.00	12.00 — 5
6	7½	12	14	7½	7½	40	50	40	1.05 a	10	12	8.00	5.50	8.00 5.00	4.50	22	18.00	15.00
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	.90	10	10	8.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 8
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	35	..	45	.75	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	d3. 5 3.50	20	14.00	10.00 — 9
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	35	35	50	.60	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50	6.00	4.50	20	12.50	8.00 — 10
5	7	12	15	7½	6½	30	30	40	.65 .80	15	8	7.50	5.00 4.75	7.00 7.50	5.50 4.00	22	20.00 22.00	.... — 11
6	8	10	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.98	10	8	7.30	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	8.00 — 12
5	6	10	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.75	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	20	14.00	12.00 — 13
8	7	10	13	7½	7	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.00	5.50	7.00	6.00	18	12.00	10.00 — 14
5	6	13	13	7½	7½	40	40	40	.70	10	8	6.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00	10.00 — 15
6½	5	10	12½	7½	7½	30	50	30	.70	15	8	8.00	6.25	9.00	5.00	25	10.00	8.00 — 16
6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	40	.75	20	8	8.25 8.75	5.50	5.00	3.00 3.50	20	14.00	12.00 — 17
																	13.00	10.00 — 18

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef.		lb.	Mutton, hind quarter, per lb.	Pork.		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs.		Milk, per quart.	Butter.		Cheese.	Bread.	Price, per lb.	Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.						Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.
Ontario—																			
19— Ottawa	25	16	15	20	18	18	26	8	20	26	...	7-8	29	34	24	22	14-3	44	5
20— Brockville	25	18	12½	20	22	18	23	10	18	22	...	...	35	33	22	26	14	44	5
21— Kingston	30	20	15	20	18	17	20	20	17	22	...	8	32	40	23	21	3	44	5
22— Belleville	20	15	15	20	15	...	28	12½	18	20	...	7	32	36	22	...	3	4	4½
23— Peterborough	22	16	18	18	20	18	23	16	18	22	...	7	33	35	22	20	1½	4½	5
24— Orillia	28	18	17	18	18	...	25	10	18	20	...	8	25	28	22	...	2½	4½	4½
25— Toronto	20	14	15	18	18	14	22	12	15	23	...	10	33	36	24	22	3	4	4½
26— Niagara Falls	25	18	20	25	20	20	28	14	20	25	...	8	33	40	25	22	1½	4½	5
27— St. Catharines	24	16	18	18	18	14	22	16	18	24	...	8	36	37	24	22	3	4½	5
28— Hamilton	22	16	18	20	20	16	12½	13	18	23	...	8	30	36	24	22	1½	4½	5
29— Brantford	25	16	16	24	20	20	20	15	18	22	...	7	32	35	24	22	1½	4½	5
30— Galt	23	15	15	24	18	18	23	15	16-18	20	...	7	33	35	23	17	1½	4½	6
31— Guelph	25	17	18	23	18	17	21	15	18	20	...	7	34	34	25	22	3	4½	5
32— Berlin	22	18	18	20	18	18	25	15	18	20	...	7	32	34	24	22	1½	4½	5
33— Woodstock	25	14	16	20	20	20	23	10	18	22	...	7	30-32	35	25	25	1½	4	5
34— Stratford	25	16	14	20	20	17	28	15	16	20	...	7	29	32	24	22	1½	4	4½
35— London	25	17	20	25	18	20	25	18	18	23	...	7	35	38	22	20	1½	4½	5
36— St. Thomas	23	15	17	20	18	16	24	15	18	20	...	7	33	37	23	22	1½	5½	5
37— Kani	23	18	20	20	22	18	22	12	16	20	...	8	32	36	22	22	1½	4½	5
38— Windsor	25	18	20	18	20	15	22	15	14	20	...	10	35	37	24	22	1½	4½	5
39— Owen Sound	23	15	18	18	16	16	22	12	17	21	...	7	28-30	35	22	...	1½	4½	5
40— Cobalt	30	18	19	23	21	18	25	15	18	28	25	12	...	40	25	18	3	4	5
— Sault Ste Marie	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	12½	16	30	25	10	28	33	25	24	1½	5½	5
— Port Arthur	25	18	20	22	22	18	25	10	20	25	25	12	34	40	25	25	1½	5½	5
— Fort William	25	18	22	25	22	18	25	10	20	25	25	12	37½	40	25	25	1½	5½	6
Manitoba—																			
41— Winnipeg	27	17	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	25	25	10	30	40	23	22	1	6	6
45— Brandon	23	15	15	20	15	1½	25	15	18	20	...	10	30	40	25	...	1½	4½	6
Saskatchewan—																			
46— Regina	30	17	20	26	17	17	32	18	20	25	20	10	30	35	25	...	1½	4½	5½
47— Prince Albert	22	15	15	22	15	15	25	17	18	20	...	10	35	40	25	25	1½	4½	5
48— Moosejaw	25	18	18	18	18	...	18	18	...	...	...	11	35	40	25	25	1	6½	8½
49— Saskatoon	25	16	18	25	18	20	25	20	20	20	...	10	35	42	...	25	1½	4½	5½
Alberta—																			
50— Medicine Hat	30	18	25	25	20	18	28	18	20	20	15	10	35	45	25	25	1½	5½	6½
51— Calgary	20	12½	18	20	16	15	22	12½	15	25	...	10	...	42½	30	26	1½	4½	6
52— Edmonton	24	14	20	24	17	18	25	12½	15	20	20	10	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	4½
53— Lethbridge	25	18	18	28	20	...	30	16	15	25	...	40	35	40	25	23	1	6½	7
British Columbia—																			
54— Fernie	25	20	18	28	20	18	23	20	17½	25	25	15	40	45	...	25	2	6½	5½
55— Nelson	25	17	16	26	20	18	28	15	20	30	...	12½	37½	45	30	30	1	6½	5½
56— New Westminster	25	15	20	25	20	16	25	15	15	30	...	10	33½	35	30	24	1	6½	6½
57— Vancouver	22	15	23	28	16	18	32	10	14	30	23	10	25	40	25	23	1-1½	5	6
58— Victoria	22	15	25	30	20	18	27	10	16	30	...	11	35	40	25	25	1	6½	6
59— Nanaimo	27	20	25	30	25	20	27	10	16	30	...	11	35	40	30	30	1½	5½	6
60— Prince Rupert	35	30	25	40	30	20	25	12½	18	35	...	20	...	40	25	25	1	6½-34	4½

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 65.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, MAY, 1915.—Concluded.

	Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar.		Tea.		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal.		Wood.		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in w'k'ng'm's quarter).		
					Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences	
6	6	12½	12½	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	.75	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	25	21.00	17.00	-18
5	8	10-12½	12½	15	8	7½	40	35	40	.90	10	10	7.60	.....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00	9.00	-20
5	8	12½	12½	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00	12.00	-21
5	7½	..	12½	12½	7½	7	30	30	30	.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	18.00	15.00	..
5	7	12½	15	7½	7½	7½	30	30	40	.50	10	10	7.00	5.00	6.50	3.00	20	12.00	10.00	-22
5	7	10	13	7½	7½	7½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	6.60	5.50	5.00	3.50	15	15.00	12.00	..
6	7	12½	13	7½	6½	6½	30	38	30	.75	10	8	7.00	5.00	9.00	6.00	20	10.00	8.00	-23
5	8	..	12½	8½	7½	7½	30	30	30	.95	12½	10	6.25	5.00	f	f	20	12.00	9.00	-24
5-6	7½	..	14	7½	7½	7½	35	35	30	.75	10	7	7.50	4.75	.....	.....	18	20.00	14.00	-25
5	7	12	13	7½	6½	6½	40	46	35	.90	10	7	7.25	5.00	.....	.....	18	15.00	12.00	-26
7	6	..	12½	7½	7½	7½	45	50	45	.60	10	8	7.75	5.50	8.00	6.00	18	17.00	13.00	-27
5	6	..	15	8½	7½	7½	40-45	50	40	.60	10	8	7.50	.....	10.00	7.50	18	13.00	9.50	-28
7	8½	10	12½	9½	8	8	35	35	40	.60	10	8	7.60	5.50	8.00	5.50	18	10.00	8.00	-29
5	7	8	12½	7½	7½	7½	30	40	25	.50	10	8	7.00	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	13.00	10.00	-30
7	7	8	12½	8½	7½	7½	30	30	30	.60	10	10	7.00	5.00	8.50	4.00	18	12.00	8.00	-31
5	7	..	12½	7½	7½	7½	35	35	40	.40	10	10	7.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00	10.00	-32
8	7	..	15	8½	7½	7½	40	40	45	.60	10	10	7.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	17	15.00	12.00	-33
5	10	12½	12½	8½	7½	7½	30	30	35	.75	10	8	7.50	6.00	6.50	4.50	13	20.00	16.00	-34
6	8	..	12½	8	7½	7½	30	30	40	.75	10	9	7.75	6.00	7.00	5.00	18	15.00	12.00	-35
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	8.25	5.00	8.00	5.00	18	12.00	8.00	-36
5	7	..	12½	8½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.25	5.00	7.00	3.50	15	15.00	12.00	-37
5	7	11	15	8	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	9.00	6.00	4.75	5.00	25	18.00	15.00	-38
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	6½	30	30	30	.80	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	13.00	10.00	-39
5	7	10	15	8½	7½	7½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	7.60	6.00	4.00	3.50	25	12.00	8.00	-40
8	7	10	15	7½	7½	7½	30	30	30	1.10	10	10	7.60	6.00	4.00	2.50	25	20.00	12.00	-41
6½	5	12	12	7½	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	4.70	6.00	25	20.00	18.00	-42
5	8½	12½	12½	8½	7½	7½	40	45	45	1.20	13	12½	12.00	9.00	4.75	5.50	25	13.00	12.00	-43
5	8	12½	15	8½	8	8	45	45	50	1.50	15	15	13.00	8.40	4.50	5.50	25	20.00	15.00	-44
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	8½	40	35	35	1.37	10	8	13.60	10.50	4.00	3.00	25	20.00	15.00	-45
7	6	10	15	10	8½	8½	45	45	45	1.75	15	15	13.00	8.00	.....	8.00	30	20.00	12.00	-46
10	10	15	12½	8½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.40	20	15	13.60	9.00	4.00	6.00	30	20.00	12.00	-47
6½	8	12½	12½	10	9½	9½	40	40	40	1.50	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	20.00	12.50	-48
6½	8	12½	15	9½	8½	8½	45	45	45	1.20	13	10	7.00	5.25	4.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00	-49
5½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.20	15	12½	.....	4.75	.....	4.00	30	25.00	15.00	-50
10	10	15	15	8½	8	8	50	50	10-15	1.50	20	15	.....	4.75	.....	3.00	35	15.00	10.00	-51
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	8½	40	55	37½	2.00	25	10	.....	4.75	.....	7.50	40	20.00	18.00	-52
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	8	35	50	30-40	2.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	20.00	15.00	-53
6½	7	12½	13½	8½	7½	7½	35	45	35	1.00	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.00	35	15.00	10.00	-54
5	7	13	11	7½	7½	7½	35	35	35	.90	10	7	.....	6.50	.....	3.00	30	16.00	12.00	-55
6	6	11	12½	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	8	.....	7.50	.....	3.50	14	16.00	12.00	-56
7	8	12½	12½	9½	8	8	35	40	40	1.25	20	16	.....	6.00	.....	5.50	30	16.00	12.00	-57
8	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	8½	40	50	40	1.50	25	12½	.....	8.50	.....	8.50	30	20.00	15.00	-58

\$Delivery extra. e. Lignite. f. Natural gas. g. Per bag of 100 lbs. h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc.
i. Millwood, mixed hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord. j. Slabs, 1-3 cord. k. Lower price to Coal Com-
pany employees only; run of mines coal, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

DURING the month of May, 1915, the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 19 contracts awarded by various Departments of the Government. Of these, 12 were awarded by the Department of Public Works, four by the Department of Railways and Canals and three by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Of the above 19 contracts there were seven which contained a fair wages schedule, three of these being awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals, three by the Department of Marine and Fisheries and one by the Department of Public Works. In the 12 other contracts no fair wage schedules were inserted, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the payment of the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted.

Fair Wages Schedules.

The contracts containing a fair wages schedule were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of 27 steel bridges on the Dartmouth Branch Line of the Intercolonial Railway.—Date of Contract, May 5th, 1915. Name of Contractors, Mc Gregor & McIntyre, Limited of Toronto, Ontario. Amount, \$43,300.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per per day of 10 hours
Riveters	\$0 35 per hour.
Rivet heaters	0 25 "
Structural steel workers	0 35 "
Labourers	0 18 "
Carpenters	0 30 "
Machinists	0 30 "
Hoisting engine drivers	0 30 "
Blacksmiths	0 27½ "
Electricians	0 31½ "
Painters	0 30 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0 27½ "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	0 40 "

Manufacture and erection of the steel superstructure of a single-track railway bridge at Port Nelson, in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway.—Name of Contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of Montreal, Que. Date of Contract, May 5th, 1915. Schedule rates.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Rivet heaters	\$0.40 per hour.
Structural steel workers and riveters	0.45 "
Labourers	0.30 "
Carpenters (rough)	0.37½ "
Machinists	0.45 "
Hoisting engine drivers	0.40 "
Blacksmiths	0.45 "
Electricians	0.45 "
Painters	0.40 "

Supply, erection and installation of 22 Operating Machines, 22 sets of anchorage fittings, 22 pivots and 10 gains required for the various locks, and emergency steel stop log bridges of the Trent Canal.—Name of Contractor, William Hamilton Company, Limited, of Peterborough, Ontario. Date of Contract, May 21st, 1915. Schedules rates.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman for Labourers	\$0.30 per hour.
Labourers	0.20 "
Carpenters	0.25 "
Riveters	0.35 "
Buckers-up	0.35 "
Heaters	0.30 "
Stonecutters	0.45 "
Teamsters	0.20 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart	0.30 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon	0.45 "

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

A wooden cribwork day beacon at Gull Rock Channel, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, Charlotte County, N.B.—Name of Contractor, Chas. A. Huntley, Parrsboro, N.S. Date of Contract, April 12th, 1915. Amount, \$1,940.

Trades or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages, not less than:
Carpenters	\$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " "
Labourers.....	1.50 " "

A Boathouse, etc., at Cape Negro, in the Province of Nova Scotia.—Name of Contractor, D. C. Mulhall, of Liverpool, N.S. Date of Contract, May 17th, 1915. Amount, \$11,200.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages not less than:
Carpenters.....	\$2.25 per day of 10 hours.
Painters.....	2.25 " "
Bricklayers.....	4.00 " "
Masons.....	3.50 " "
Concrete men.....	1.75 " "
Builders' labourers.....	1.75 " "
Common labourers.....	1.50 " "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	2.50 " "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	4.00 " "
Foreman.....	4.00 " "

Two Wooden Lighthouse Towers to be used as Range Lights, at Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, Nova Scotia.—Name of Contractor, Arthur Balcon, Halifax, N.S. Date of Contract, May 17th, 1915. Amount, \$1,792.

Trade or class of Labour.	Rate of wages not less than:
Excavators.....	\$1.50 per day of 10 hours.
Concrete Workers.....	1.75 " "
Carpenters.....	3.00 " "
Joiners.....	3.00 " "
Painters.....	3.00 " "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " "
Labourers.....	1.75 " "

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of superstructure of two steel through truss highway bridges and one single leaf through highway Strauss Trunnion Bascule over the Cataragui River (Kingston, Ont).—Name of Contractor, The Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 22, 1915. Amount, \$114,700.

Trade or class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	45c. per h., 8 h. per day.
Carpenters.....	37½c. " 8 "
Blacksmith.....	35c. " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	22¼c. " 9 "
Timekeeper.....	22¼c. " 9 "
Engineer for hoisting engine.....	30c. " 9 "
Fireman.....	22¼c. " 9 "
Builders' labourers.....	28c. " 8 "
Rivet heaters.....	25c. " 9 "
Riveters.....	35c. " 9 "
" helpers or buckers-up.....	30c. " 9 "
Teamsters.....	22¼c. " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22¼c. " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	35c. " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon.....	50c. " 9 "

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clause providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clause were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Fittings in the Post Office, (Stonewall, Man).—Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, May 1st, 1915. Amount, \$1,400.

Supply of Post Office Fittings for Post Offices Generally.—Name of contractor, The Collie—Cockerill Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aurora, Ont. Date of contract, May 3rd, 1915. Amount, \$1,200.

Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Fittings in Public Building, Sudbury, Ont.—Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Co., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, May 5th, 1915. Amount, \$5,475.

Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Fittings in Public Building, Hanover, Ont.—Name of Contractor, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract May 12, 1915. Amount, \$1,750.

Dredging Channel Basin in Middle Channel, River St. Maurice, (Three Rivers, Que).—Name of contractor, F. C. Burns, Three Rivers, Que. Date of contract, May 14th, 1915. Contract price: Class "B" \$0.19½c. per c. yd. scow. measure.

Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue Fittings in Public Building, Aurora, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1915. Amount, \$1,520.

Post Office Interior Fittings in Public Building, Milton, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Walker Bin & Store Fixture Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, May 12, 1915. Amount, \$1,150.

Re-arrangement of Interior Fittings of Post Office, Smith's Falls, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, May 17th, 1915. Amount, \$2,070.

Interior Fittings in Postal Station "A", Montreal, Que.—Name of contractor, Jos. Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, May 25th, 1915. Amount, \$825.

Post Office Fittings in Public Building, Norwich, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Walker Bin & Store Fixture Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, May 26th, 1915. Amount, \$1,650.

One Electric Passenger Elevator in Examining Warehouse, Fort William, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 27, 1915. Amount, \$3,890.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Supply and erection of the steel superstructure for the highway bridge at Fairmount Avenue, North Sydney, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway.—Name of Contractor, Eastern Steel Company, Limited, of New Glasgow, N.S. Date of Contract, May 5th, 1915. Amount, \$1,086.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of April, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Supplying New Mail Bags.....	\$1,049.25
Repairing Mail Bags.....	3,308.01
Supplying Mail Bag Locks and Fittings.....	11,977.71
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	1.25

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

THE following agreement has been made between Journeymen Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and Master Painters at Charlottetown, P.E.I.:

Articles of agreement made by and between Local 800, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the Master Painters of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from April 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916.

At a special meeting of Local 800, held November 19, 1914, the following working rules for 1915 were passed:

The minimum rate of wages shall be \$1.75 for working days of nine hours, with time and a half for over time and double time for Sundays and public holidays.

Men in charge of work to receive 20 per cent above the minimum scale.

Men to be at work five minutes before working time and allowed five minutes

before closing time at noon and evening, to put away working material.

Pay day shall be on Saturday of each week; men to be paid on the job at noon.

No work shall be accomplished on Labour Day, or upon the death of a member.

No man shall work on scaffold, or with appliances that are unsafe, and shall not be responsible for accidents not due to carelessness.

No contractor shall discharge a man without just cause.

No member shall work with non-union men, and only for contractors who will abide by these working rules.

No man shall enter the trade as an apprentice over the age of 21 years and the minimum scale for apprentices shall be \$5.00 per week.

The above working rules to take effect on April 1, 1915.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1915.

THERE were no new disputes reported to the Department as having commenced during the month of May, 1915.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during May.

Number and magnitude. — Seven strikes were reported in existence in Canada during May, this being six less than during the previous month and five less than in May 1914. Twelve firms and 295 employees were involved in the disputes of the month.

Time losses in working days. — The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during May was approximately 7,375 working days, as compared with 7,870 working days lost in April and 30,416 days lost in May, 1914.

Result of Disputes. — One of the seven disputes in existence at the end of May was reported to the Department as having been settled, that of iron

workers at Montreal. While no formal settlement was reached, the work upon which strikers had been engaged was completed and the situation therefore ceased to be affected.

Disputes beginning before May.

Trade disputes existing May 31, and continued from earlier months were as follows:

- (1) Moulders, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- (2) Moulders, Owen Sound, Ont.
- (3) Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.
- (4) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.
- (5) Plasterers and plasterers' labourers, Toronto, Ont.
- (6) Brewery workers, Montreal.

Conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month in regard to all of the above strikes.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.		Approximate No. of Employees involved.				Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
			Di-rectly.	In-directly.	Directly.		Indirectly.				
					Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE MAY.											
<i>Metal:—</i>											
Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Against reduction in wages.....	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	May 1 1914	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	"	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6	.....	"
Sheet metal workers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Jurisdictional—between carpenters and sheet metal workers.....	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	June 25	.....	"
Iron workers.....	Montreal, Que.	In sympathy with members of International Brotherhood of Ironworkers on strike in the United States.....	1	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	April 22	May 31	Work completed and company not affected.
<i>Building:—</i>											
Plumbers and steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.	Against reduction in wages.....	5	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 10	.....	"
Plasterers and plasterers' labourers....	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of particular persons and for recognition of the union.....	1	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 17	.....	"
<i>Food and tobacco preparation:—</i>											
Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of union.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	June 15	.....	"

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

jured in May. A comparison of the record for the latter month with that for May, 1914, shows there to have been 177 more workmen killed and 311 more injured in 1914 than in 1915.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	6	6	12
Fishing and hunting.....	8	.....	8
Lumbering.....	7	5	12
Mining.....	28	25	53
Railway construction.....	.....	5	5
Building Trades.....	2	15	17
Metal Trades.....	6	42	48
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	5	5
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	5	5
Food & tobacco preparation.....	1	5	6
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	6	48	54
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	1	1
Navigation.....	13	8	21
Miscellaneous.....	2	14	16
Public Employees.....	3	3	6
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	10	12
Unskilled Labour.....	11	4	15
Total.....	95	202	297

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 95 workpeople were killed and 202 injured during the month of May, 1915. The record for the month of April was 46 killed and 201 injured, while the record for the month of May, 1914, was 272 killed and 513 injured. Comparing the record for May, 1915, with that for April, it is found that there was an increase of 49 in the number of workmen killed and that there was one more workman in-

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Fire Valley, B.C.....	May 14	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
".....	McKellar, Sask.....	" 6	1	Mangled by revolving saw.
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 15	1	Gored by a bull.
".....	Warsaw, Ont.....	" 11	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Greenbank, Ont.....	" 29	1	Mangled by a wagon when horses ran away.
Farm laborer.....	Pakenham, Ont.....	" 25	1	Run over by a land roller.
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fisherman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 1	1	Drowned—fell overboard.
".....	Clark's Harbour, N.S.....	" —	2	Drowned—dory capsized.
".....	Parker's Cove (Digby, N.S.).....	" 26	4	Drowned—washed overboard.
".....	Sooke Harbour, B.C.....	" 2	1	Drowned—dory capsized.
Lumbering—				
River driver.....	Jocko Lake (near Mattawa).....	" 1	1	Drowned—breaking a log jam.
Logger.....	Seymour Creek, B.C.....	" 1	1	Struck by a falling tree.
River driver.....	Gordon Brook, N.B.....	" 4	1	Drowned.
River driver.....	Christopher Brook, N.B.....	" 8	1	Drowned.
River driver.....	Pierreville, Que.....	" 24	1	Crushed by a falling log.
Sawmill Employee.....	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 17	1	Crushed by falling logs.
Sawmill Employee.....	Moore's Mills, N.B.....	" 19	1	Explosion of a boiler.
Mining—				
Miners.....	(Reserve Mine) Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 27	22	Explosion of gas.
Miner.....	Warner, Alta.....	" 25	1	Fall of roof of mine.
Miner.....	(Caledonia Mine), Sydney, N.S.....	" 12	1	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	(Caledonia Mine, No. 16).....	" —	—	—
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 19	2	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Notre-Dame des Agnes, Que.....	" 31	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Quarry foreman.....	St. Elzear, Que.....	" 28	1	Crushed by a falling rock.
Building Trades—				
Bricklayer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 21	1	Fall—scaffold collapsed.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Metal Trades—				
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 21	1	Crushed between machines.
Shipwright.....	Levis, Que.....	" 27	1	By a fall.
Electric power house empl.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 1	2	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Fell from a pole.
".....	Tranquility, Ont.....	" 31	1	Electrocuted.
Food and Tobacco				
Preparation—				
Packing house employee.....	St. Thomas.....	" 22	1	Electrocuted.
Steam Railway Service—				
Brakeman.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 16	1	Fell from top of car.
Car inspector.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 10	1	Struck by a shunted car.
Sectionman.....	Comber, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 16	1	Motor car struck by a train.
".....	West Fernie, B.C.....	" 21	1	Fell from and run over by a motor car.
".....	M.P. 11 Laggan Sub. Div.....	" 15	1	Velocipede struck by a train.
Navigation—				
Mate (1).....	Government Steamer, <i>Christine</i> — Island of Orleans (St. Lawrence River).....	" 18	7	In collision with another vessel.
Fireman (1).....				
Sailors (3).....				
Signaller (1).....				
Cook (1).....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by flying end of a barrel.
Marine engineer.....				
Dredgehand.....				
Deckhand.....				
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Washed overboard.
".....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 7	1	Crushed between boat and wall of lock.
".....	St. John, N.B.....	" 14	1	Drowned—fell from vessel.
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 28	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 10	1	Struck by falling lumber.
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Teamster.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 28	1	Run over by wagon.
Carter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 5	1	Kicked by a horse.
Public & Civic Employees—				
Guard (Patrolling Canal).....	Soulanges, Que.....	" 13	1	Drowned—fell in the canal.
Provincial Police.....	Fort George, B.C.....	" 18	2	Drowned—canoe capsized.
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.				
Empl. explosives factory.....	Sand Point.....	" 30	1	Burned in a fire which destroyed a plant building.
Hospital orderly.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell from a window which he was cleaning.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer.....	Millbrook, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by the flying end of a broken chain.
".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 13	1	Fell into elevator shaft.
".....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 5	1	Buried under mass of coal.
".....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	" 8	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	1	Fell into coal chute.
".....	Hull, Que.....	" 24	1	Clothes caught in shafting of stone crusher.
".....	Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 31	1	Burned under mass of falling earth.
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 29	1	Fell from a scaffold.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Buried under falling earth.
".....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 4	1	Premature explosion dynamite.
".....	St. John's, Que.....	" 22	1	Drowned—fell from a gangway.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise indicated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of April, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY					
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
April.....	1,686	11,566	15	123	337	2,517
					105	731
					2,143	15,027

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	April, 1915.		April, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	2	656.00	7	1,652.01
British Columbia Homesteads.....	9	925.30	22	3,342.30
British Columbia sales.....	3	10.70	19	103.70
Homesteads.....	1,506	252,858.733	2,413	389,418.803
Hudson's Bay Co.....	2	15,529.51	.....	.....
License of occupation.....	5	33.54	1	.....
Military homesteads.....	1	320.00	.....	.....
Mineral rights (23.50 acres).....	1	.....	2	.....
North West half-breed grants.....	.....	.....	5	572.96
Parish sales.....	.....	.....	1	66.00
Pre-emption sales.....	128	20,118.74	60	9,566.057
Purchased homesteads.....	46	7,250.45	83	13,025.184
Quit claim, special grants (267.37 acres).....	8	.....	1	.....
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	12	3,370.40	26	1,451.31
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	3	482.25	32	770.82
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	5	69.81	1	6.38
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	1	6.16	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	9	1,485.70	19	4,903.00
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	51	3,237.437	89	7,952.49
Sales.....	23	3,072.781	30	2,522.02
School lands sales.....	10	385.43	28	1,276.445
Special grants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,825	309,832.88	2,839	446,729.47

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....	88	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary.....	36	116	.....	.....
Dauphin.....	129	126	.....	.....	451	686	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	1	6	82	178	.....	.....
Estevan.....
Grand Prairie.....	41	95	.....	.....	29	62
Humboldt.....	12	44	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	35	216	17	73	.....	.....
Lethbridge.....	41	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Creek.....	49	193	9	7
Medicine Hat.....	113	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw.....	7	5	58	91	8	14
New Westminster.....
Peace River.....
Prince Albert.....
Regina.....
Red Deer.....
Revelstoke.....	22	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon.....	44	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swift Current.....	20	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn.....	287	304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	60	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton.....
Total.....	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83

Number of entries for April, 1914..... 3064
 Number of entries for April, 1915..... 1646

Net decrease for April, 1915..... 1418

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1147	993	1511	3164	2000	3372	171	253

Net decrease for four months - 2,953.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario	13	44	63	4	124
“ Quebec	9	5	23	2	39
“ Nova Scotia	1	1	6	.....	8
“ New Brunswick .....	.....	1	6	1	8
“ Prince Edward Island .....	.....	2	5	.....	7
“ Manitoba	83	11	7	2	103
“ Saskatchewan	2	14	2	.....	18
“ Alberta .....	.....	1	28	.....	29
“ British Columbia .....	.....	1	2	4	7
Persons who had previous entry	49	91	130	1	271
Newfoundlanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States	2	.....	1	.....	3
Americans	19	72	138	3	232
English	46	64	99	14	223
Scotch	15	20	23	5	53
Irish	11	4	10	.....	25
French	2	4	3	1	10
Belgians	4	5	4	.....	13
Swiss	2	4	4	.....	10
Italians .....	.....	2	12	2	16
Roumanians .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Syrians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans	3	5	17	.....	26
Austro-Hungarians	121	59	67	.....	247
Hollanders	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Danes (other than Icelanders)	2	3	5	.....	11
Icelanders	7	.....	.....	1	8
Swedes	5	10	16	3	34
Norwegians	4	14	13	2	33
Russians	15	33	14	1	63
Turks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serians .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgarians .....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Chinese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Russian Jews .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Montenegriins	3	.....	3	.....	3
South Americans	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total	420	475	705	46	1646

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,211.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MAY, 1915.

	May, 1915	May, 1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA:—			
Sydney.....	15,950	20,638	— 4,688
Halifax.....	112,725	87,836	+ 24,889
NEW BRUNSWICK:—			
St. John.....	76,900	79,700	— 2,800
Moncton.....	136,710	52,370	+ 84,340
QUEBEC:—			
Quebec.....	162,548	440,065	— 277,517
Three Rivers.....	26,225	32,350	— 6,125
Maisonneuve.....	10,600	385,950	— 375,350
Montreal.....	529,167	2,517,148	— 1,987,981
Westmount.....	124,300	125,950	— 1,650
Longueuil.....	3,500	15,500	— 12,000
ONTARIO:—			
Ottawa.....	357,500	478,475	— 120,975
Smith's Falls.....	2,500	14,300	— 11,800
Brockville.....	3,550	9,850	— 6,300
Kingston.....	22,410	47,331	— 24,921
Belleville.....	36,230	8,410	+ 27,820
Peterborough.....	15,940	105,260	— 89,320
Toronto.....	807,769	2,827,513	— 2,019,744
St. Catharines.....	29,499	173,234	— 143,735
Niagara Falls.....	23,950	47,400	— 23,450
Welland.....	25,841	45,697	— 19,856
Hamilton.....	304,240	327,400	— 23,160
Brantford.....	22,575	126,195	— 103,620
Paris.....	3,720	8,865	— 5,145
Galt.....	13,095	65,800	— 52,705
Guelph.....	62,465	69,905	— 7,440
Berlin.....	37,085	113,490	— 76,405
Woodstock.....	8,483	23,795	— 15,312
Stratford.....	31,670	78,005	— 46,335
London.....	184,350	310,885	— 126,535
St. Thomas.....	19,750	82,695	— 62,945
Chatham.....	24,735	22,919	+ 1,816
Windsor.....	60,580	244,785	— 184,205
Owen Sound.....	5,740	13,450	— 7,710
North Bay.....	6,748	76,400	— 69,652
Cobalt.....	4,500	5,250	— 750
Haileybury.....	400	1,225	— 825
Sudbury.....	12,915	208,200	— 195,285
Port Arthur.....	15,798	167,588	— 151,790
Fort William.....	54,450	178,130	— 123,680
MANITOBA:—			
Winnipeg.....	135,000	2,888,950	— 2,753,950
St. Boniface.....	14,425	160,015	— 145,590
Brandon.....	6,100	78,830	— 72,730
SASKATCHEWAN:—			
Regina.....	27,315	615,120	— 587,805
Swift Current.....	220	31,597	— 31,377
Yorkton.....	8,500	6,500	+ 2,000
Weyburn.....	6,250	92,700	— 86,450
Estevan.....	10,025	55,775	— 45,750
ALBERTA:—			
Edmonton.....	22,900	1,461,800	— 1,438,900
Medicine Hat.....	2,510	228,140	— 225,630
Lethbridge.....	5,390	73,040	— 67,650
MacLeod.....	Nil	575	— 575
Red Deer.....	400	2,300	— 1,900
BRITISH COLUMBIA:—			
Vernon.....	1,170	5,520	— 4,350
Kamloops.....	4,100	9,115	— 5,015
New Westminster.....	6,730	74,462	— 67,732
Vancouver.....	719,280	524,380	+ 194,900
Point Grey.....	23,195	108,429	— 85,234
North Vancouver.....	3,999	12,610	— 8,611
Victoria.....	42,975	252,775	— 209,800
Oak Bay.....	5,700	34,475	— 28,775
Prince Rupert.....	1,050	26,400	— 25,350

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour during May, 1915:

DOMINION REPORT.

Fisheries in Hudson and James Bays.

Reports on Fisheries Investigations in Hudson and James Bays and Tributary Waters in 1914. By C. D. Melvill, A. R. M. Lower and Nap. A. Comeau. Department of the Naval Service. Appendix to the Annual Report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 85.

THE results of an investigation of the fisheries of Hudson and James Bays, conducted by the Department of Naval Service in 1914, show that there are great possibilities of a large development of the fishing industry of those waters as soon as the necessary transportation facilities are provided. Whitefish are found in all the waters of the north and are abundant in James Bay. There are also found sturgeon, speckled trout, lake trout, land-locked salmon, pike, pickerel, codfish, and other varieties of food fishes. On the James Bay coast the climate is sufficiently favourable for growing garden produce and the hardier crops, so that it would be possible for white fishermen to support their families there. In Hudson Bay, further north, whales and seals are also found. In addition to the fish, there are great quantities of game on the coast, including geese, ducks, plovers and many other varieties.

ONTARIO REPORTS.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Seventh Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province of Ontario for the year ended October 31, 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 432.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario contains an account of the work of the Commission arranged under five headings: I, Legal Proceedings; II, Transmission System; III, Operation of the Systems; IV, Municipal Work; V, Hydraulic Investigation and Construction. The systems under operation by the Commission comprise the Niagara, Port Arthur, Severn, Wasdell's Falls, Ottawa, and St. Lawrence Systems. The Municipal Work includes Advices, Accounts, Rates, Purchases, Electrical Inspection, Fairs and Exhibitions, Rural Demonstrations, Rural Applications of Electricity, Municipal Underground Construction, Electric Railway Projects, and Testing and Research Laboratories.

Mining in Northern Ontario.

The Mining Industry in that part of Northern Ontario served by the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway. (Appendix to Annual Report Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.) Calendar year 1914. Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 74.

In the Report on the Mining Industry of Northern Ontario, prepared by the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, an account is given of the conditions prevailing in the mining camps of Cobalt, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake during 1914. In the first half of the year the gold industry in the two latter districts showed steady progress. The outbreak of the war caused a demand for gold which had the effect of stimulating the industry in the case of producing mines, but the difficulty of raising capital curtailed prospecting and development work. The silver output at Cobalt had been declining since the beginning of the

year, partly owing to the natural decline in production, and partly to the gradual fall in the price of silver. Much uneasiness was felt for some weeks after the beginning of the war, on account of the suspension of silver quotations at London, and a few of the mines at Cobalt closed down, while almost all curtailed their output. Although the price continued low, however, those mines that closed down in August gradually resumed operations, and at the end of the year all were again working, though in many cases the output continued to be restricted. The Porcupine gold production during 1914 amounted to \$5,203,229, compared with \$4,284,928 in 1913. The silver production at Cobalt was to the value of \$13,179,973, compared with \$16,555,001 in 1913.

SASKATCHEWAN REPORT.

Work of the Bureau of Labour.

Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1914. Regina: Government Printer, 1915. Pages, 35.

Among the subjects dealt with in the Fourth Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour are Saskatchewan Industries; Immigration; Factory and Building Inspection; Industrial Accidents; Wages of Farm and Domestic Labour, and Female Labour; Employment Agencies, Unemployment; Government Fair Wages; Trade Disputes; Cost of Living; Labour Legislation, and Trade Unions.

The industries of which particulars are given are flour milling, brick and tile manufacture, planing mills, foundries and lumbering. Of these the milling business was the only industry which

showed an increase in production. While the number of establishments in operation decreased from 40 in 1913 to 37 in 1914, and the number of employees from 520 to 510, there was an increase in the total salaries and wages paid from \$273,356 to \$307,086 in these years, and an increase in the gross value of product from \$6,118,320 to \$7,276,850. In brick making the number of establishments decreased from 18 in 1913 to 14 in 1914, and the gross value of the product from \$594,630 to \$180,799. The value of the product of planing mills declined from \$2,445,504 to \$1,660,686. The building permits issued in the seven principal cities of the Province only amounted to \$4,368,368 in 1914, compared with \$18,178,008 in the previous year.

BRITISH REPORT.

Lead Poisoning.

Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to investigate the danger attendant on the use of paints containing lead in the painting of buildings. London: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 1915. Pages, 134. Price, 1s. 2d. (Cd. 7882.)

Early in 1911 a Departmental Committee was appointed by the British Home Office to investigate the danger attendant on the use of paints containing lead to the health of persons engaged in painting buildings, and to report on what should be done to obviate or reduce the danger. In all 118 witnesses were examined, among whom were included a number of European experts. While no exact statistics of lead poisoning in the building trades were available, it was roughly estimated that lead poisoning attacks among house painters in Great Britain would amount

to an average of 720 cases per annum, and the deaths to about 29 per annum. The evidence submitted contained references to laws passed in other countries for the protection of painters from lead poisoning, and an account of experiments with paints in which zinc takes the place of lead.

The committee recommended that a law be introduced prohibiting the importation, sale or use of any paint material which contains more than five per cent. of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound, but that such restriction should not be brought into force until three years had elapsed from the date of the publication of their report. Certain classes of colours, such as those used by artists, should be exempted, and the Secretary of State should have power to enforce adequate precautionary measures, such as abolition of dry rubbing down, provision for overalls, mess rooms, cloak rooms, lavatories, medical examination and the like; and he should also be empowered to grant exemptions applicable to special branches of the painting industry, where it could be shown that the use of lead paints containing more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead cannot yet be dispensed with.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Part V—Grain Statistics. For the fiscal year ended March 31, the crop year ended August 31, 1914, and the season of navigation ended December 10, 1914.

Part VI—Subsidized Steamship Ser-

vices, with statistics showing steamship traffic to December 31, 1914, and estimates for fiscal year, 1915-16.

Department of the Interior. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1913-14.

Department of the Interior. Report of the British Columbia Hydrographic Survey for the calendar year 1914.

Department of the Interior. Report of the Chief Astronomer for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Proceedings of the Fourth Conference of Fruit Growers of the Dominion of Canada.

Department of Mines, Mines Branch. Bulletin No. 10. Notes on Clay Deposits near McMurray, Alberta. By Sydney C. Ellis, B.Sc.

Memoir 56. Geology of Franklin Mining Camp, British Columbia. By C. W. Drysdale.

Ontario.—Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1915. Part II. List of Meetings and Speakers.

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RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopses of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Alien not necessarily an enemy, although born in a country at war with Great Britain.—Civil rights of aliens.

IN an action before the Superior Court sitting in Montreal, the plaintiff sought to recover damages under the Industrial Accidents Act. He was suffering from a broken thigh as the result of an accident which occurred on January 29, 1914, while in the employ of the defendant company. He alleged that he would be unable to work for six months, that his working capacity had been reduced 15 per cent. on account of the accident, and that he was earning \$702 per year.

The defendant company made answer that the plaintiff was an alien, a subject of Austria-Hungary, which country is at present at war with Canada; that he was an enemy and not entitled to sue for his rights before Canadian courts. The point was sustained by Mr. Justice Bruneau, who held that "an alien enemy cannot maintain any action in our courts, even in a case where the right originated before the

commencement of hostilities, but that this right is not destroyed; it is only suspended during the war." The action was in consequence dismissed until the war is over.

Upon an appeal before the Court of King's Bench, the decision of the trial justice was reversed. The court quoted the King's Proclamations defining the word "enemy," as follows: "The expression is defined as meaning 'any person or body of persons of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident, nor carrying on business in the enemy country,'" and also the Proclamation dated August 15, 1914, stating that "all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens." In this case, the appellant was hired by the respondent company before the outbreak of the war and was peacefully doing his duty as an employee of the company when the accident occurred. It was for the company to prove that he was a spy or was guilty of any acts of hostility. This was not done, and the

court was unanimous in feeling that the appellant was fully entitled to the protection of Canadian laws. (*Viola v. MacKenzie, Mann & Company.*)

The Industrial Accidents Act.—Inexcusable negligence.—Liability of the employer.

The plaintiff was working as a cement finisher on a building eight stories high. The foreman in charge of the work had been requested to have scaffoldings erected by carpenters, but he told the cement finishers to build them themselves. The plaintiff was then working on the first storey of the building, about sixteen or eighteen feet above the ground. The scaffolding he had built himself broke down, and he fell and was seriously injured. In the Superior Court he was awarded \$268.60 as damages and \$193.75 as a life annuity, but he appealed to the Court of King's Bench to have his employer declared guilty of inexcusable negligence and the amount of damages increased. The court, however, dismissed the appeal, holding that "the plaintiff was a competent employee and did not feel himself that there was danger enough to take additional precautions," and under the circumstances there was no inexcusable negligence on the part of the employer. (*Wall v. Cape.*)

Employment Agency.—Overcharging immigrants.—Maximum penalty imposed.

Mr. George H. Alexander, licensed proprietor of the Russian-Slavonian labour bureau, St. James St., Montreal, was fined on May 13 by Mr. Justice St. Cyr, as Police Court judge, the maximum

penalty of \$100 and costs on a charge of having overcharged certain Russian immigrants who sought labour. The charge was made on April 8 last by Mr. J. A. Mitchell, inspector of immigration agencies for the Dominion Government, that Alexander had taken \$10 in February from each of these men instead of the \$1 fee allowed by the Federal immigration law, that he had not secured work for them, and that he had not returned the money. Alexander having stated that he had deposited the money as a trust fund for the immigrants, Mr. Justice St. Cyr had the books produced, which showed that the balance of Alexander at the bank had gone below \$10 on occasion, although it went above \$300 on others. Part of the fine was used to reimburse the labourers.

ONTARIO CASES.

Adulteration of butter.—Fine imposed.

That she did in the month of February wilfully adulterate a quantity of butter, contrary to the Canadian Adulteration Act, and that she did in the month of March sell a quantity of butter which had been unlawfully adulterated, contrary to the Canadian Adulteration Act, were the charges brought against a grocery storekeeper at Hamilton, Ont., in the Police Court. A witness stated that he had watched the accused operating a machine known as a "butter merger," and a Government inspector purchased some of the adulterated material.

On the first charge the police magistrate found the defendant guilty and suspended sentence; on the second

charge the defendant was found guilty and fined \$50 and costs. The defendant claimed to have purchased the butter on the market.

Contract taken by workmen.—Judgment for amount due.

Judgment was rendered against the National Steel Car Company in a suit at Hamilton, Ont., brought by workmen for money alleged to be due on a contract. The plaintiffs sued to recover \$305.31 on a contract to build three cars. Previous to taking the contract the men worked for 30 cents an hour, but contracted to build the cars for \$215 each. Later they claimed that the company changed the agreement and asked that extra work be done and refused to allow them to continue. The plaintiffs claimed that the contract amounted to \$645, and that \$399.69 had been paid on account. One of the plaintiffs withdrew his action and he went back to work with the company. Judgment was given for the full amount of the claim less that due the plaintiff who returned to work. (*Wood, Strachan, Huntley, Morgan and Higginbotham v. National Steel Car Company.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Railways. — Operation. — Inspection of Equipment.—Negligence.

A car attached to a fast freight train arrived at a station on a railway in Saskatchewan during a cold night in winter. It was equipped with an approved coupling device, as required by Sec. 264 (c) of the "Railway Act," and, on the arrival of the train, it had been inspected according to the usual practice and no defect was then found.

When the train was being moved for the purpose of cutting out the car, the uncoupling mechanism failed to work and, in consequence, an employee of the railway received injuries. The coupler of the car was taken apart, and it was then discovered that the locking-block was jammed with ice (not visible from the exterior), which had formed inside the chamber and prevented its release by the uncoupling device used to disconnect the car before the train was moved.

In an action for damages, instituted in the Province of Manitoba, the jury found that the company had been negligent "through lack of proper inspection," and judgment was entered on their verdict. On appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeal for Manitoba setting aside the verdict and entering judgment for the defendants, it was found that the obligation resting upon the company, both under the statute and at common law, was discharged by the customary inspection of the car which had been made according to what was shown to be good railway practice, and there was no further duty imposed in regard to unusual conditions not perceivable by the ordinary methods of inspection. The appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Phelan v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Negligence.— Workman's Compensation Act.

Reference was made in a previous issue of the *Labour Gazette** to an action brought to recover damages for the death of a workman engaged to run an

* See March, 1915, issue of *Labour Gazette*, p. 1128.

elevator. The plaintiff had sued under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the action had been dismissed. An appeal was entered to set aside the judgment of the trial judge. The judge claimed that from the evidence given the case would come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and pointed out that in this case the elevator upon which deceased met his death was in the building owned by the defendants, that it was run by machinery which was also in the

building and was driven by mechanical power, and that deceased was employed by them to operate the same and that he was killed in the course of his employment. It was, therefore, decided that the amount of compensation fixed by the trial judge would be sufficient and should be divided proportionately. The appeal was allowed with costs, plaintiffs to have the costs as well. (*Western Trust Company v. Duncan and Willoughby.*)



